

RESULT 1741
AAA30181
ID AAA30181 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAA30181;
XX
XX
DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE PCR primer GT15G used in pollenosis associated gene identification.
XX
XX
KW Pollenosis-associated protein; high pollen-specific immunoglobulin E;
KM IGE; diagnose; cedar pollenosis; treatment; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200020575-A1.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
XX
PF 06-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005506.
XX
XX
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98JP-00284610.
XX
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
XX
PI Nagaen T, Sugita Y, Kaehiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Odayashi I, Imai Y, Lu N, Ogawa K;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2000-317712/27.
XX
XX
PT Gene highly expressed in patients with high cedar pollen-specific IGE
PT levels, useful for diagnosing pollenosis, and screening candidate
PT compounds for pollenosis treatment.
XX
XX
PS Example 6; Page 38; 44pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the identification of a
CC human pollenosis associated gene. The gene is highly expressed in
CC individuals with high pollen-specific immunoglobulin E (IGE) levels. The
CC invention relates to the nucleotide sequence encoding the pollenosis
CC associated protein, diagnosing pollenosis and screening candidate
CC compounds for treating pollenosis. The gene can be used in diagnosing
CC pollenosis, particularly cedar pollenosis, and screening candidate
CC compounds for pollenosis treatment
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17
XX
XX
RESULT 1742
AAA34501
ID AAA34501 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAA34501;
XX
XX
DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human adenosine receptor related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:2190.
XX
XX
KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KM phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
DT allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
XX antiasthmatic; cycostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
XX lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
DE respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KM pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
XX

KM cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200009525-A2.
XX
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
XX
PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX
XX
PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 539; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cycostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA3312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 68 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGCGC 83
Db 2 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGCGC 17
XX
XX
RESULT 1743
AAZ35714
ID AAZ35714 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAZ35714;
XX
XX
DT 31-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Murine gene anchor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
XX
KM Rare expressed gene; analysis; expression; nucleic acid sample;
XX

KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX EP959141-A2.
 XX 24-NOV-1999.
 PD
 XX 18-MAY-1999; 99EP-00109795.
 XX
 PR 20-MAY-1998; 98JP-00153651.
 XX
 PA (HITA) HITACHI LTD.
 XX
 PI Muramatsu T, Fujita T, Kiyama M, Irie T, Okano K;
 DR WPI; 2000-001284/01.
 XX
 PT Preparation of nucleic acid sample, useful for analysis of rare expressed
 PT genes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 11; 22pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a process for the preparation of a
 CC nucleic acid sample comprising: (a) providing a nucleic acid sample
 CC having a plurality of species of sequences, and providing one or a
 CC plurality of kinds of probes having a known sequence substantially
 CC complementary to a portion of sequence of the nucleic acid sample; (b)
 CC mixing and hybridizing the nucleic acid sample with probes; (c)
 CC subsequently recovering nucleic acid molecules; or (i) providing a
 CC nucleic acid sample having a plurality of species of sequences, and
 CC providing one or a plurality of kinds of probes having a known sequence
 CC substantially complementary to a portion of sequence of the nucleic acid
 CC sample; (ii) mixing and hybridizing the nucleic acid sample with the
 CC probes; (iii) treating the product of (ii) with nuclease activity of an
 CC enzyme or the probe itself; and (iv) subsequently recovering the nucleic
 CC acid molecules not digested by the nuclease activity in (iii); or (1)
 CC providing a nucleic acid sample having a plurality of species of
 CC sequences and oligonucleotides primer having predetermined sequences for
 CC synthesizing DNA strands; (ii) providing one or a plurality of kinds of
 CC probes having a known sequence substantially complementary to a portion
 CC of a sequence of the nucleic acid sample having such a structure to
 CC prevent a polymerase reaction from its 3' end and a nuclease reaction
 CC from its 5' end; (iii) mixing and hybridizing the nucleic acid sample
 CC with the primers and probes; (iv) executing polymerase chain reaction for
 CC the samples prepared in (iii); and (v) subsequently recovering nucleic
 CC acid molecules synthesized in (iv). The method is useful for the
 CC preparation of a nucleic acid sample for the analysis of rare expressed
 CC genes. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTG 4484
 |||||
 DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTG 17
 RESULT 1744
 AAx82721
 ID AAx82721 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAx82721;
 XX
 DT 10-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Iga nephropathy-associated CDNA primer #62.
 XX

KW Iga nephropathy-associated protein; diagnosis; treatment; antisense;
 KW human; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9963085-A1.
 XX
 PN 09-DEC-1999.
 PD
 XX 28-MAY-1999; 99WO-UP002855.
 XX
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98JP-00152603.
 XX
 PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
 XX
 PI Ishiwata T, Sakurada M, Kawabata A, Nakagawa S, Nishi T, Kuga T;
 PI Sawada S, Takei M, Shibata K, Furuya A;
 DR WPI; 2000-097328/08.
 XX
 PT DNA sequences preferentially expressed in Iga nephropathy patients,
 PT proteins encoded by them, and antibodies to those proteins.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 170; 180pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel DNA sequences preferentially expressed in
 CC Iga nephropathy patients, and DNA sequences stringently hybridizing to
 CC them. Independent claims cover diagnostic reagents for Iga nephropathy
 CC incorporating the antisense sequences; the treatment of Iga nephropathy
 CC using the antisense sequences for mRNA inhibition; proteins associated
 CC with Iga nephropathy, containing sequences encoded by the DNA sequences;
 CC antibodies recognizing these proteins; the production of the proteins by
 CC culture of host cells transformed with DNA encoding them; diagnostic
 CC reagents for Iga nephropathy containing the antibodies; and compositions
 CC for the treatment of Iga nephropathy which contain the antibodies. The
 CC products of the invention can be used for the diagnosis and treatment of
 CC Iga nephropathy. This sequence represents a primer used in the isolation
 CC and identification of the human Iga nephropathy-associated proteins
 CC described in the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTG 4484
 |||||
 DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTG 17
 RESULT 1745
 AAz36740
 ID AAz36740 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAz36740;
 XX
 DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Anchored oligo(dT) primer GRI5G used for modified differential display.
 XX
 KW Stimulus-regulated nucleic acid; sequence profile; nucleic acid level;
 KW differentially expressed nucleic acid; disease state; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; infectious disease; aging; developmental disorder;
 KW proliferative disorder; neurological disorder; toxicity; primer;
 KW treatment resistance; differential expression; drug discovery;
 KW growth factor; epidermal growth factor; radiation; stress; pathogen; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9955913-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-NOV-1999.
 XX

XX 27-APR-1999; 99WO-US009119.
 XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083331P.
 PR 27-AUG-1998; 98US-0098070P.
 PR 04-FEB-1999; 99US-0118624P.
 XX (KIMM-) KIMMEL CANCER CENT SIDNEY.
 XX McClelland M, Welsh J, Trenkle T;
 DR WPI; 2000-086388/07.
 XX Measuring expression of low abundance reduced complexity target nucleic
 PT acid molecules.
 XX Example 3; Page 91; 187pp; English.
 XX AA36739-41 represent oligo(dT) primers used for modified differential
 CC display, in the method of the invention. The specification describes a
 CC method for measuring the level of two or more nucleic acid molecules in a
 CC target. The method comprises contacting a probe with an arbitrarily or
 CC statistically sampled target and detecting the amount of specific binding
 CC of the target to the probe. The methods can be used to identify
 CC differentially expressed nucleic acid molecules associated with disease
 CC states, such as cancer, autoimmune disease, infectious disease, aging,
 CC developmental disorder, proliferative disorder or neurological disorder.
 CC Alternatively the methods can be used to assess the efficacy or toxicity
 CC of or a resistance to a treatment. Also the methods can be used to
 CC determine differential expression of nucleic acid molecules in response
 CC to a stimulus, e.g. a chemical, drug or growth factor (especially
 CC epidermal growth factor), radiation, stress or a pathogen. The methods
 CC can also be used to determine co-regulated genes that can be potential
 CC targets for drug discovery
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17
 RESULT 1746
 AAF20623 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAF20623;
 XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human C/EBP polynucleotide fragment #2190.
 XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KM human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KM surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammation;
 KM immunosuppressive; antiallergic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 KM surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KM cancer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX MO200062736-A2.
 PN
 XX 26-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX

PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
 XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA (NYCE-) NYCE J W.
 PI NYCE JW;
 XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
 DR
 XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
 PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
 PT and respiratory obstructions.
 XX
 XX Claim 14; Page 264; 1592pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiallergic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
 CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 68 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGCGC 83
 2 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGCGC 17
 RESULT 1747
 AAA25449 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAA25449;
 XX 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1947.
 XX Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KM gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 KM anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
 XX

OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	W09954459-A2.
XX	
PD	28-OCT-1999.
XX	
PF	19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX	
PR	20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
XX	
PR	23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX	
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PI	Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcgawiggen JA, Karpitsky A, Bellon L;
PI	Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haedertl P;
PI	Matulic-Adamic J;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX	
PT	New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT	used to treat cancer.
XX	
PS	Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC	with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
CC	link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC	nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC	gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC	in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC	for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC	Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC	correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC	particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC	reagents for RNA. In the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC	used with DNA. The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC	resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC	AAA4747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC	AAA4748 to AAA2592 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC	AAA2593 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC	sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC	sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC	antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC	invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03; Mismatches 0; Indels 0
Matches	16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy	4464 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 4479
XX	
DB	2 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 17
XX	
RESULT 1748	
AAA25453	
ID	AAA25453 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	AAA25453;
XX	
DT	19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1951.
XX	
KW	Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
KW	hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW	gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
XX	anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	

PN	WO954459-A2.
XX	
PD	28-OCT-1999.
XX	
PF	19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX	
PR	20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
PR	23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX	
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PI	Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswigen JA, Karpelaky A, Bellon L;
PI	Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeblerl P;
PI	Matulic-Adamic J;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2000-013248/01.
XX	
PT	New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT	used to treat cancer.
XX	
PS	Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC	with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodi-thioate
CC	link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC	nucleic acid (A) that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC	gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC	in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC	for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC	Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC	correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC	particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC	reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC	used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC	resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC	AAA24777 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC	AAA24748 to AAA23992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC	AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC	sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC	sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC	antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC	invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	4470 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TGT 4485
DB	1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TGT 16
XX	
RESULT 1749	
ID	AAC64204
ID	AAC64204 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	AAC64204;
XX	
DT	21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:5, used in human gene 373 isolation.
XX	
KW	Human; pollinhosis-associated gene 373; IgE; immunoglobulin E;
KW	cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW	drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FN	WO200065046-A1.
XX	
PD	02-NOV-2000.


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XX 26-APR-2000; 2000MO-JP002730.
PF
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120489.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PI Nagaau T, Sugita Y, Kaehiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
DR WPI; 2000-687339/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 373 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific immunoglobulin-E levels, useful
PT in diagnosis of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 70; 80pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 373 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates also relates
CC to the protein encoded by pollinosis gene 373; expression constructs and
CC host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 373 nucleic acids;
CC pollinosis-associated gene 373 primers and probes; antibodies against the
CC protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 373 nucleic acids; and a method of diagnosis of allergic
CC diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated gene 373 nucleic
CC acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of screening drug
CC candidates for the treatment of allergic disease by measuring the
CC expression of pollinosis-associated gene 373 in pollen antigen-stimulated
CC T-cells in the presence of a test compound relative to a control.
CC Pollinosis-associated gene 373 is useful in the diagnosis of allergic
CC diseases and in the screening of drug candidates for the treatment of
CC such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 373 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17

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XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
PA Nagaau T, Sugita Y, Kaehiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
DR WPI; 2000-687338/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 419 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 50; 77pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 419 which
CC exhibits reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals with high cedar
CC pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene was isolated from
CC T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using the differential
CC display method. Pollinosis-associated gene 419 has homology with the gene
CC encoding human Fas-associated factor-1 (FAF-1). The invention also
CC relates to the protein encoded by pollinosis gene 419; expression
CC constructs and host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 419
CC nucleic acids; pollinosis-associated gene 419 primers and probes;
CC antibodies against the protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection
CC of pollinosis-associated gene 419 nucleic acids; and a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 419 nucleic acids. The invention additionally encompasses
CC methods of screening drug candidates for the treatment of allergic
CC disease by measuring the expression of pollinosis-associated gene 419 in
CC pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence of a test compound
CC relative to a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 419 is useful in the
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of drug candidates
CC for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 419 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17

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PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
XX MPI; 2000-687342/67.
XX
XX Pollinosis-associated gene 513 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels; useful in diagnosis
XX of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 39; 46pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 513 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates to methods of
CC detection of pollinosis-associated gene 513 nucleic acids; a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 513 nucleic acids; and methods of screening drug candidates for the
CC treatment of allergic diseases by measuring the expression of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 513 in pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence
CC of a test compound relative to a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 513
CC is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of
CC drug candidates for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-
CC associated gene 513 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17
RESULT 1752
AAC64163
ID AAC64163 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAC64163;
AC
XX
XX 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:4, used in human gene 581 isolation.
DE
XX
XX Human; pollinosis-associated gene 581; IgE; immunoglobulin E;
KW cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200065048-A1.
PN
XX
XX 02-NOV-2000.
PD
XX
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002732.
PF
XX
XX 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120492.
PR
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA
XX
XX Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
XX MPI; 2000-687341/67.
XX
XX Pollenosis-associated gene 581 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels; useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 40; 69pp; Japanese.

XX
XX The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 581 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. The invention also relates also relates
CC to the protein encoded by pollinosis-associated gene 581; to expression
CC constructs and host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 581
CC nucleic acids; pollinosis-associated gene 581 primers and probes;
CC antibodies against the protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection
CC of pollinosis-associated gene 581 nucleic acids; and a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 581 nucleic acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of
CC screening drug candidates for the treatment of allergic disease by
CC measuring the expression of pollinosis-associated gene 581 in pollen
CC antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence of a test compound relative to
CC a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 581 is useful in the diagnosis of
CC allergic diseases and in the screening of drug candidates for the
CC treatment of such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC used in the isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 581 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17
RESULT 1753
AAC64215
ID AAC64215 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAC64215;
AC
XX
XX 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:4, used in human gene 627 isolation.
DE
XX
XX Human; pollinosis-associated gene 627; IgE; immunoglobulin E;
KW cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression; detection; diagnosis;
KW drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200065051-A1.
PN
XX
XX 02-NOV-2000.
PD
XX
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002735.
PF
XX
XX 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120493.
PR
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA
XX
XX Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K;
XX
XX MPI; 2000-687344/67.
XX
XX Pollinosis-associated gene 627 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IgE levels; useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 42; 51pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 627 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IgE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using

CC the differential display method. The invention also relates to methods of
CC detection of pollinosis-associated gene 627 nucleic acids; a method of
CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 627 nucleic acids; and a method of screening drug candidates for the
CC treatment of allergic disease by measuring the expression of pollinosis-
CC associated gene 627 in pollen antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence
CC of a test compound relative to a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 627
CC is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases and in the screening of
CC drug candidates for the treatment of such diseases. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human pollinosis-
CC associated gene 627 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17
XX
RESULT 1754
AAC64232
ID AAC64232 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC64232;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR anchor primer, SEQ ID NO:4, used in human gene 795 isolation.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 795; vimentin homologue; IGF;
KW immunoglobulin E; cedar pollen allergy; T-cell; reduced expression;
KM detection; diagnosis; drug screening; allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200065050-A1.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PP 26-APR-2000; 2000WO-JP002734.
XX
PR 27-APR-1999; 99JP-00120494.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kaashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K, Takahashi E;
PI Yokoi A;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687343/67.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 795 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects with high cedar pollen-specific IGE levels, useful in diagnosis
PT of allergic diseases and screening drug candidates.
XX
PS Page 46; Example 6; 73pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human pollinosis-associated gene 795 which
CC exhibits significantly reduced expression in the T-cells of individuals
CC with high cedar pollen-specific IGE (immunoglobulin E) levels. The gene
CC was isolated from T-cells from individuals allergic to cedar pollen using
CC the differential display method. Pollinosis-associated gene 795 has
CC homology with the human vimentin gene. The invention also relates also
CC relates to the protein encoded by pollinosis gene 795; to expression
CC constructs and host cells comprising pollinosis-associated gene 795
CC nucleic acids; pollinosis-associated gene 795 primers and probes;
CC antibodies against the protein encoded by the gene; methods of detection
CC of pollinosis-associated gene 795 nucleic acids; and a method of

CC diagnosis of allergic diseases via the detection of pollinosis-associated
CC gene 795 nucleic acids. The invention additionally encompasses methods of
CC screening drug candidates for the treatment of allergic disease by
CC measuring the expression of pollinosis-associated gene 795 in pollen
CC antigen-stimulated T-cells in the presence of a test compound relative to
CC a control. Pollinosis-associated gene 795 is useful in the diagnosis of
CC allergic diseases and in the screening of drug candidates for the
CC treatment of such diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC used in the isolation of human pollinosis-associated gene 795 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17
XX
RESULT 1755
AAC92294
ID AAC92294 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC92294;
XX
DT 22-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human pollinosis-associated gene 465 related PCR primer SEQ ID NO:4.
XX
KW Human; pollinosis-associated gene 465; pollen scattering; allergy;
KW allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200073439-A1.
XX
PD 07-DEC-2000.
XX
PP 18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-JP003191.
XX
PR 27-MAY-1999; 99JP-00148784.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
XX
PI Nagasu T, Sugita Y, Kaashiwabara T, Oshida T, Obayashi M, Gunji S;
PI Obayashi I, Imai Y, Yoshida N, Ogawa K, Matsui K, Takahashi E;
PI Yokoi A;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-061528/07.
XX
PT Pollinosis-associated gene 465 undergoing significantly low expression in
PT subjects after pollen scattering, useful in diagnosis of allergic
PT diseases and screening candidate compounds to regulate response of T
PT cells to antigen stimulus.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 44; 61pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes the human pollinosis-associated gene 465
CC which has a nucleic acid sequence of 3442 base pairs (bp), given in
CC (AAC92291), that undergoes significantly low expression in subjects after
CC pollen scattering, and is useful in the diagnosis of allergic diseases
CC and screening candidate compounds for remedies capable of regulating the
CC response of T cells to the stimulus by an antigen. The gene is useful in
CC the diagnosis of allergic diseases and screening candidate compounds for
CC remedies capable of regulating the response of T cells to the stimulus by
CC an antigen. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in
CC an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;


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XX PN WO200165259-A1.
XX PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-JP001372.
XX PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00061832.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX PA (NIGR-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX PI Nagasu T, Oshida T, Obayashi I, Matsui K, Saito H;
XX WPI; 2001-557789/62.
XX DR
XX PT Diagnosis of allergies including atopic dermatitis.
XX PS Example 6; Page 66; 83pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention provides a method of diagnosis of allergies that involves:
XX CC assaying the levels of expression of genes B1001, B1466, B1072 or B1151
XX CC in T-cells; and comparing them with the level of expression in healthy T-
XX CC cells. The method is useful for diagnosing allergies, particularly atopic
XX CC dermatitis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used for
XX CC analysis of the expression of the above genes
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
    |||||
Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17

RESULT 1759
ABK13941
ID ABK13941 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK13941;
XX DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE 5'-PCR primer used to produce single pattern characteristic by FokI.
XX KM Identification of transcribed gene; mRNA profile; gene expression;
XX KM cellular process; fingerprinting; susceptibility to external factor;
XX KM development; disease; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200208461-A2.
XX PD 31-JAN-2002.
XX PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-IB001539.
XX PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000GB-00018016.
XX PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219925P.
XX PA (GLOB-) GLOBAL GENOMICS AB.
XX PI Linnarsson S, Ernfors P, Bauren G;
XX WPI; 2002-217065/27.
XX PT Providing mRNA profile, by generating two independent patterns
XX PT characteristic of sample mRNA population, analyzing patterns, comparing
XX PT gene expression by cell types under varied conditions, and identifying
XX PT genes.

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XX PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 67pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for providing a profile of mRNA
XX CC molecules present in a sample. The method comprises generating two
XX CC independent patterns characteristic of the population of mRNA molecules
XX CC expressed in the sample and analysing the patterns using a combinatorial
XX CC algorithm, comparing gene expression by different or same cell types
XX CC under different conditions, and identifying genes having a role in
XX CC various cellular processes. The method is useful for the analysis and
XX CC identification of transcribed genes, and fingerprinting. The method can
XX CC be used to identify genes which play a role in determining various
XX CC cellular processes, including susceptibility to external factors,
XX CC development, and disease. The present sequence for a PCR primer is used
XX CC in the production of a single pattern characteristic of a sample,
XX CC employing a Type IIS restriction enzyme (i.e. FokI) in the methods of the
XX CC present invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT T 4479
    |||||
Db 1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT T 16

RESULT 1760
ABK49636
ID ABK49636 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK49636;
XX DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human Acetyltransferase-like protein 20-90-05 PCR primer GT15G.
XX KM Human; ss; PCR; acetyltransferase; 20-90-05; allergic disease; primer;
XX KM differential display; eosinophil; antiallergic; atopic dermatitis; GT15G.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200224903-A1.
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008246.
XX PR 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291318.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX PA (NIGR-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX PA (EISA ) EISAI CO LTD.
XX PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Fujishima T, Nagasu T, Tsujimoto G,
XX PI Takahashi E;
XX DR WPI; 2002-315738/35.
XX PT Examining allergic diseases by differential display of gene showing
XX PT different expression particularly increased expression in remission stage
XX PT in eosinophils of patients, also applicable in screening candidate
XX PT compounds for remedies.
XX PS Example 1; Page 57; 72pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
XX CC comprises determining the expression level of a gene containing, the
XX CC human cDNA appearing as ABK49633 which has homology with
XX CC acetyltransferases in the eosinophils of a patient and comparing the
XX CC expression level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy individual

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```
CC (i.e. differential display). Also included are methods of screening for
CC candidate compounds which affect the expression level of the gene or the
CC activity of the protein encoded by the gene (including related proteins
CC and mutants), the use of probes based on the gene sequence in the
CC examination of allergic diseases, the use of reporter constructs in the
CC screening of candidate compounds, a vector containing a the transcription
CC -controlling region of the gene, cells transformed with the vector, an
CC antibody against the protein and a model animal for allergic diseases
CC which is a transgenic non-human vertebrate with lowering of expression
CC intensity of the gene in eosinophils. The method is examining allergic
CC diseases particularly atopic dermatitis which is also applicable in
CC screening candidate compounds for remedies. Such method can be performed
CC in high throughput, at low cost. The present sequence is a differential
CC display PCR primer for the cDNA encoding the human acetyltransferase-like
CC protein 20-90-05
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTG 4484
DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTG 17
RESULT 1761
ABL59040
ID ABL59040 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABL59040;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Nucleotide sequence of PCR primer GT15G.
XX
XX Human; allergy; eosinophil; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2002095500-A.
XX
XX 02-APR-2002.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00291316.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOX SOYAKU KENKYUSHO KK.
XX
XX (KOKU-) KOKURITSU SHONI BYOIN INCHO.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-439993/47.
XX
XX Examining allergic diseases, involves measuring the expression levels of a
XX specific gene, and comparing it to the levels in the eosinophils of a
XX healthy control.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 17; 20pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The specification describes a method for examining allergic diseases. The method
XX comprises measuring the expression level of the gene given in ABL59037,
XX and comparing it with the expression level of the gene in the eosinophils
XX of a healthy person. The method is used for the examination of
XX allergic diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer, which is used
XX in the course of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTG 4484
DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTG 17
RESULT 1762
ABN99831
ID ABN99831 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABN99831;
XX
XX 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human allergic disease related PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 20.
XX
XX Human; allergy; atopic dermatitis; eosinophil; anti-allergic; PCR;
XX primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200233069-A1.
XX
XX 25-APR-2002.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008574.
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00314093.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
XX
XX (NIGB-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX
XX Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Obayashi M, Nagasu T, Saito H;
XX WPI; 2002-372311/40.
XX
XX Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
XX seventeen genes showing different expression particularly significant
XX increase in eosinophils in patients with mild atopic dermatitis, also
XX applicable in screening compounds.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 110; 165pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
XX which involves determining the expression level of a gene, having one of
XX the 17 nucleotide sequences shown in ABN99812-ABN99828, in the
XX eosinophils in a patient and comparing the expression level with that in
XX the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method can be used to
XX examine allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, and its early
XX diagnosis, which is also applicable in screening candidate compounds for
XX remedies. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the
XX exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTG 4484
DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTG 17
RESULT 1763
AAL49950
ID AAL49950 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAL49950;
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human B153 expression in allergic disease related PCR primer GT15G.
XX
```

KM Human; allergy; B1153; differential expression; anti-allergic; asthma;
 KW anti-asthmatic; anti-inflammatory; atopic skin inflammation; PCR; primer;
 XX ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200250269-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-DEC-2001; 2001WO-JP011286.
 XX
 PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00389476.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
 PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 XX
 PI Matsumoto Y, Imai Y, Oshida T, Sugita Y, Nagasu T, Tsujimoto G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-713252/77.
 XX
 PT Examination of allergic diseases comprises detecting gene B1153 over-
 PT expressed in T cells of allergy patients for diagnosis treatment and
 PT investigation of atopic skin inflammation and asthma.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 82; 102pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method of examining allergic diseases
 CC which comprises comparing the expression level of gene B1153 in allergy
 CC patients with the expression level in healthy subjects. The method is
 CC useful for the treatment, prevention, diagnosis and study of allergic
 CC diseases including atopic skin inflammation and asthma. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of the
 CC invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
 Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17
 RESULT 1764
 AAL47236
 ID AAL47236 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL47236;
 XX
 DT 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Allergic disease examination method related anchor primer SEQ ID NO: 4.
 XX
 KW Allergic disease; allergy; anti-allergic; intersectin 2; eosinophil;
 KW atopic dermatitis; human; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 OS
 PN WO200233122-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 11-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP008937.
 XX
 PR 13-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00314093.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
 PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
 XX

PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Obayashi M, Nagasu T, Saito H;
 PI Takahashi E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-372313/40.
 XX
 PT Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
 PT intersectin 2 gene showing different expression particularly significant
 PT increase in eosinophils in patients.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 53; 90pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
 CC with intersectin 2 gene or a gene with equivalent function of intersectin
 CC 2 as an indicator gene, which comprises determining the expression level
 CC of the gene in the eosinophils in a patient, and comparing the expression
 CC level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method is
 CC for examining allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, which is
 CC also applicable in screening candidate compounds for remedies. The
 CC present sequence is an anchor primer described in the exemplification of
 CC the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
 Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17
 RESULT 1765
 ABK49758
 ID ABK49758 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK49758;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human atopic dermatitis cDNA related PCR primer GT15g.
 XX
 KW Atopic dermatitis; ss; differential display; primer; PCR; eosinophil;
 KW allergic disease; anti-allergic; dermatological; GT15g.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO200226962-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP008247.
 XX
 PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00293021.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
 PA (NIGE-) JAPAN GEN NAT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 XX
 PI Sugita Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Fujishima T, Nagasu T, Saito H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-330097/36.
 XX
 PT Examining allergic diseases by differential display of genes showing
 PT different expression particularly increase in remission stage in
 PT eosinophils in patients.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 55; 74pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to gene sequences that are differentially
 CC expressed in eosinophils from patients with atopic dermatitis in the
 CC increment stage as compared with those in the remission stage. These
 CC sequences are used in a novel method for examining allergic diseases
 CC comprising determining the expression levels of these genes and comparing

CC the expression level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy
CC individual. The method of the invention may have antiasthmatic or
CC dermatological activities. The method can be used to diagnose allergic
CC diseases particularly atopic dermatitis, and may also be used to screen
CC candidate compounds for remedies. The method of the invention can be
CC performed in high throughput, at low cost. The present sequence
CC represents the G155 PCR primer used to amplify the differentially
CC amplified atopic dermatitis related cDNA sequences of the invention
XX

SO Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17

RESULT 1766
ABZ96317
ID ABZ96317 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABZ96317;
XX
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human C/EBP antisense fragment no.2177.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011335.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EP1G-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11559; 872pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytoskeletal activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an

CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

SO Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 68 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGCGC 83
DB 2 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGCGC 17

RESULT 1767
ADB04273
ID ADB04273 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ADB04273;
XX
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5259.
DE
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EPI281758-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
PD
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
PF
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
PR
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
PA
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
PT
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5259; 103pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorder. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4464
 DB 1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 16
 RESULT 1768
 ADB04270
 ID ADB04270 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADB04270;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human MD27 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5256.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KM zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KM chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KM developmental disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1281758-A2.
 PD 05-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 PI WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 DR
 XX
 PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5256; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1. MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2.
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4463 CTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT T 4478

DB 2 CTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT T 17
 RESULT 1769
 ABZ70578
 ID ABZ70578 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABZ70578;
 XX
 DT 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DE Primer.
 XX
 XX Aspergillus phoenices; oxalate decarboxylase; APOXD; transgenic plant;
 KM crop protection; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN CA2350328-A1.
 PD 26-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-JUN-2001; 2001CA-02350328.
 PR 26-JUN-2001; 2001CA-02350328.
 XX
 PA (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.
 PI Scelonge C, Bidney D;
 PI WPI; 2003-248733/25.
 DR
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding oxalate decarboxylase from Aspergillus
 PT phoenices, for degrading oxalic acid, identifying transformed plant
 PT cells, and preventing pathogenic disease in plants.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 50; 60pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is that of a primer used in the invention. The
 CC invention relates to a novel nucleic acid (see ABZ70560) encoding
 CC Aspergillus phoenices oxalate decarboxylase (APOXD) (see ABP72475). The
 CC gene and its encoded protein are useful in degrading oxalate, in
 CC diagnostic assays, for protecting plants against disease, and as a
 CC selectable marker
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT T 4479
 DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT T 17
 RESULT 1770
 ACF36345
 ID ACF36345 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACF36345;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Nucleotide sequence of a double stranded product DNA fragment.
 XX
 XX Gene variant identification; restriction enzyme; FokI; ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003064689-A2.
 XX


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Query Match      0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY      4469 TTTTCTTTTCTTTG 4484
          |||||
          2 TTTTCTTTTCTTTG 17

Db

RESULT 1773
AAV1181/c
ID AAV1181 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV1181;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE PNA/DNA primer #6.
XX
KM Detection; primer; nucleic acid amplification; 3'-hydroxy group;
KM thermostable polymerase enzyme; thermal cycling; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP829542-A1.
XX
PD 18-MAR-1998.
XX
PP 08-SEP-1997; 97EP-00115521.
XX
PR 13-SEP-1996; 96DE-01037339.
XX
PA (FARH ) HOECHST AG.
XX
PI Uhlmann B, Breipohl G, Benner S, Lutz M;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-170765/16.
XX
PT Nucleic acid amplification - using PNA/DNA primers and thermostable
PT polymerase.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 7; 17pp; German.
XX
CC AAV1176-V11184 are primers used in a novel method for nucleic acid
CC amplification. This method involves using at least PNA/DNA primers having
CC at least 1 nucleoside unit with a 3'-hydroxy group at one end, and a
CC thermostable polymerase enzyme. The use of a thermostable DNA polymerase
CC (rather than Klenow polymerase) allows thermal cycling techniques such as
CC PCR or LCR to be used. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY      6856 TTGCTTCTCCCTGGG 6871
          |||||
          18 TTGCTTCTCCCTGGG 3

Db

RESULT 1774
AAV54174
ID AAV54174 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV54174;
XX
DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 11.
XX

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```

KM PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
KM immunohistological staining.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9839437-A1.
XX
PD 11-SEP-1998.
XX
PP 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.
XX
PR 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.
XX
PA (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
PI Sakaki Y;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-495844/42.
XX
PT Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 50; 70pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY      4469 TTTTCTTTTCTTTG 4484
          |||||
          2 TTTTCTTTTCTTTG 17

Db

RESULT 1775
AAV54165
ID AAV54165 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV54165;
XX
DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 2.
XX
KM PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
KM immunohistological staining.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9839437-A1.
XX
PD 11-SEP-1998.
XX
PP 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.
XX
PR 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.
XX
PA (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
PI Sakaki Y;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-495844/42.
XX
PT Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
XX

```

XX Example 1; Page 47; 70pp; Japanese.

CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
 CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
 CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
 CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
 CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
 CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
 DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17

RESULT 1776

AAVS4171 AAVS4171 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

AC AAVS4171;

DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)

DE Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 8.

XX PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
 XX immunohistological staining.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO9839437-A1.

PD 11-SEP-1998.

PF 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.

PR 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.

PA (KYOWA) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.

PI Sakaki Y;

DR WPI; 1998-495844/42.

PT Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
 PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.

PS Example 1; Page 49; 70pp; Japanese.

CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
 CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
 CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
 CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
 CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
 CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
 DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17

RESULT 1777

AAVS3391 AAVS3391 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAVS3391;

DT 13-OCT-1998 (first entry)

DE HIV-1 gag protein DNA primer #4.

XX Hypervariable region; ENV protein; vaccinia virus; gag gene; retrovirus;
 XX vaccines; infection; protection; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO9822596-A1.

PD 28-MAY-1998.

PF 19-NOV-1997; 97WO-JP004216.

PR 19-NOV-1996; 96JP-00323412.

PA (NINA-) JAPAN NAT INST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PA (JAPG) NIPPON ZEON KK.

PI Kojima A, Kurata T, Yasuda A;

DR WPI; 1998-312481/27.

PT Recombinant vaccinia virus containing fusion H1B gag gene - for
 PT production in host cells of gag protein for use as vaccine.

PS Example 1; Page 64; 84pp; Japanese.

CC AAVS388-V35414 are primers used in a method which results in a
 CC recombinant vaccinia virus comprising of a gag gene from a retrovirus
 CC such as HIV-1 or HIV-2, fused to a DNA fragment containing an epitope
 CC region (30-300 bases in length) of a retroviral gene other than the gag
 CC gene. The gag gene may be altered so as to produce a gag protein modified
 CC from the natural sequence by the addition, deletion or substitution of at
 CC least 1 amino acid residue. The fusion gene is inserted into a region of
 CC a vaccinia virus not essential to its propagation, to give a recombinant
 CC vaccinia virus vector which is used to transform a host cell (such as
 CC HeLa, Vero, VRF, rabbit kidney RK13 or human myeloma TK-143 cells). Upon
 CC culturing the host cell produces particulate structures containing the
 CC fusion gag protein. The recombinant vaccinia virus or the fusion gag
 CC protein particles may be used in the production of vaccines for
 CC protecting against infection with retroviruses such as HIV

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4463 CTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4478
 DB 3 CTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 18

RESULT 1778

AAVS5053 AAVS5053 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAVS5053;

DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE C/BBP-beta antisense oligonucleotide fragment.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;

KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 KW Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO913886-A1.
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-1999.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 DR
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 PS Disclosure; Page 70; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA552869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'
 CC -end and the junction between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AA55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
 CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 68 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGC 83
 |||||
 Db 2 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGC 17
 |||||
 RESULT 1779
 AAX18372
 ID AAX18372 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX18372;
 XX
 DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 13.
 XX

KW RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX JP11032765-A.
 PN
 XX 09-FEB-1999.
 PD
 XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
 PF
 XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
 PR 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
 XX
 PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-183822/16.
 XX
 PT Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-
 PT PCR.
 PS Disclosure; Page 11; 19pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates
 CC to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta
 CC -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or
 CC a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n =
 CC natural number indicating the repetition of alpha, beta, delta = V or N;
 CC V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or
 CC thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the
 CC repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of
 CC 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are
 CC useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new
 CC sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene
 CC sequences
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 16 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 4464 TTTTTTTTTTTTTT 4479
 |||||
 Db 1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTT 16
 |||||
 RESULT 1780
 AAX34500
 ID AAX34500 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX34500;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human adenosine receptor related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:2189.
 XX
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW anti-allergic; antiasmatic; cytosatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200009525-A2.
 XX
 XX 24-FEB-2000.
 PD
 XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
 PF
 XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
 PR

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XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
PA
XX NYce JW;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 539; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA2313 to AAA3312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
CC AAA3392) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 68 GCGGGGGCGCGCGCGC 83
DB 2 GCGGGGGCGCGCGCGC 17
RESULT 1781
AA290641
ID AA290641 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AA290641;
XX
XX 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #2.
XX
XX Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
KM arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2000037190-A.
XX
XX 08-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX

```

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XX (NISH ) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
PA
XX WPI; 2000-306578/27.
XX
XX A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AA290631-633) and the
CC proteins (AA67598-67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AA290640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17
RESULT 1782
AA290650
ID AA290650 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AA290650;
XX
XX 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #11.
XX
XX Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
KM arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2000037190-A.
XX
XX 08-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
XX (NISH ) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX
XX WPI; 2000-306578/27.
XX
XX A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AA290631-633) and the
CC proteins (AA67598-67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AA290640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

Qy 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
 |||||
 Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17

RESULT 1783
 AAZ90647
 ID AAZ90647 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX

AC AAZ90647;

DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #8.

KW Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
 XX arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
 OS

XX Homo sapiens.

PN JP2000037190-A.

XX 08-FEB-2000.

PF 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.

XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.

XX (NIBS) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.

DR WPI; 2000-306578/27.

PT A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.

XX Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
 CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
 CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
 CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
 CC proteins (AAV67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
 CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
 CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
 XX

SO Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
 |||||
 Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 17

RESULT 1784
 AAZ70314/C
 ID AAZ70314 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX

AC AAZ70314;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4670.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO9954500-A2.
 XX 26-OCT-1999.
 XX

PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

PA Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.

PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium

XX map of the human genome.

XX Claim 8; Page 1226; 2745pp; English.

CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852; 2913; 2974; 3055; 3096; 3157; 3227; 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX

SO Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4153 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4168
 |||||
 Db 16 TTGTCTCTGACCTG 1

RESULT 1785
 AAF20622
 ID AAF20622 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX

AC AAF20622;

DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human C/EBP polynucleotide fragment #2189.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cyclostatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200062736-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-OCT-2000.

```
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008020.
PF 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
XX NYCE JW;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
DR
XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 264; 1592pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antispasmodic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 68 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 83
XX |||||
DB 2 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 17
XX
XX RESULT 1786
XX AAF75598
XX ID AAF75598 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAF75598;
AC
XX 10-MAY-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Binary encoded sequence tag method anchored primer #3.
DE
XX Binary encoded sequence tag; BEST; nucleic acid analysis;
XX gene expression; adaptor; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
```

```
XX WO200112855-A2.
XX
XX 22-FEB-2001.
PD
XX
XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US022164.
PF
XX 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0148870P.
XX
XX 06-APR-2000; 2000US-00544713.
XX
XX (UYVA ) UNIV YALE.
PA
XX Kaufman JC, Roth ME, Lizardi PM, Feng L, Latimer DR;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-202878/20.
DR
XX
XX Producing binary sequence tags, useful for analyzing nucleic acid
PT sequence tags, gene expression or gene-expression patterns, involves
PT generating nucleic acid fragments, which are mixed with offset adaptors
PT and adaptor-indexers.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 101; 101pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a method of producing binary sequence
CC tags from nucleic acid fragments in a sample, involving incubating the
CC sample with cleaving reagents, mixing offset adaptors with the sample,
CC incubating with more cleaving reagents and mixing the sample with adaptor
CC -indexers where the adaptors are coupled to binary sequence tags. The
CC method is useful in sequence analysis, including analysis and comparison
CC of gene expression, nucleic acid samples and genomes
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4464 TTTTTTTTTTTTTT 4479
XX |||||
DB 1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTT 16
XX
XX RESULT 1787
XX ABKS1158
XX ID ABKS1158 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ABKS1158;
AC
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human cytomegalovirus (HCMV) RT-PCR primer TXN.
XX
XX Human cytomegalovirus; HCMV; virucide; cytomegalovirus infection; CMV;
XX cellular kinase; RICK; RIP; Nck-interacting kinase; MKK3; SBPK-2;
XX reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Human cytomegalovirus.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_difference 17
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /label= n
XX FT /note= "n= dATP, dCTP or dGTP"
XX
XX EP1201765-A2.
XX
XX 02-MAY-2002.
PD
XX
XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00124604.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240750P.
XX
XX (AXXI-) AXXIMA PHARM AG.
PA
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XX Schubar D, Habenberger P, Stein-Gerlach M, Bevec D;
 XX WPI; 2002-373930/41.
 DR
 XX
 PT Identifying agents for treatment or prevention of cytomegalovirus
 PT infection, comprises contacting test compound with cellular kinase and
 PT detecting change in cellular kinase activity.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 13; 49pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a new method for identifying compounds
 CC for treating and/or preventing cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection and/or
 CC related diseases. The method of the invention comprises contacting a test
 CC compound with at least one of the cellular kinases RICK, RIP, NCK-
 CC interacting kinase, MKK3 and SRPK-2 and detecting any change in kinase
 CC activity. The method of the invention can be used to treat and/or prevent
 CC CMV infections and related diseases. Oligonucleotides that can detect the
 CC specified kinases can also be used for diagnosis of infection. The
 CC present nucleic acid sequence represents human CMV reverse transcriptase
 CC (RT)-PCR primer TXN that was used in the methods of the invention for
 CC preparation of radioactively labelled cDNA probes
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4479
 Db 1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 16
 RESULT 1788
 ID ABZ96316 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ABZ96316;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C/EBP antisense fragment no.2176.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 PN
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 PT

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11558; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 68 GCGGGGGCGGCGGCGG 83
 Db 2 GCGGGGGCGGCGGCGG 17
 RESULT 1789
 ID AAD52799 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAD52799;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer used to prepare radioactively labelled cDNA probes from RNA.
 XX
 KW Human; pyridylpyrimidine derivative; cellular protein kinase; Scrapie;
 KW cellular protein phosphatase; cellular signal transduction; prophylaxis;
 KW prion infection; chronic wasting disease; CWD; Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease;
 KW CJD; transmissible mink encephalopathy; bovine spongiform encephalopathy;
 KW TME; BSE; Gerstmann-Strausler-Scheinker syndrome; GSS; Alpers syndrome;
 KW fatal familial insomnia; FFI; Kuru; neurodegenerative disease; neurotropic;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; primer; ss.
 KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200293164-A2.
 PN
 PD 21-NOV-2002.
 PD
 XX
 PF 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-EP005420.
 PF
 XX
 PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001EP-00111858.
 PR
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293528P.
 PR
 XX
 PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117113.
 PR
 XX
 PR 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305898P.
 PR
 XX
 PA (AXXI-) AXXIMA PHARM AG.
 PA
 PI Stein-Gerlach M, Salaasidis K, Bacher G, Mueller S;
 PI WPI; 2003-120714/11.
 DR
 XX
 PT New pyridylpyrimidine derivatives useful in the treatment or prevention
 PT of infectious disease e.g. Kuru syndrome and Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease
 PT

```

PT (CJD).
XX
XX Example: Page 38; 96pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel pyridylpyrimidine derivatives and methods
CC of detecting prion infections and/or prion disease in an individual or in
CC cells, cell cultures and/or cell lysates. The method involves adding at
CC least one monoclonal or polyclonal antibody, oligonucleotide or pyridyl-
CC pyrimidine derivative to the sample or in cells, cell cultures and/or
CC cell lysates and detecting the activity of at least one human cellular
CC protein kinases (e.g., Raf-1 (also known as Raf, Raf-1, Raf-2, b-Raf),
CC Itk (also known as Cdk-2, Ddk-2 or Etk; EC number 2.7.1.112), Abl (also
CC known as c-abl), Cdk1, Mek7 (also known as SapK1a, SapK1a), Cdc2 (also
CC known as Cdk1), Prk1, human cellular protein phosphatases such as PTP-SL
CC (also known as MCP83) and PTP-zeta, the cellular signal transduction
CC molecules HSP80 and GPR-1. The invention is useful for regulating the
CC production of prions in cells and in the manufacture of pharmaceutical
CC composition for prophylaxis and/or treatment of infectious disease (e.g.
CC scrapie, chronic wasting disease (CWD), transmissible mink encephalopathy
CC (TME), Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (CJD), bovine spongiform encephalopathy
CC (BSE), variant CJD, Gerstmann-Strausler-Scheinker syndrome (GSS), fatal
CC familial insomnia (FFI), Kuru and Alpers syndrome, especially BSE, CJD,
CC vCJD) or neurodegenerative diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's disease) in humans
CC or ruminants. The present DNA sequence is a primer used to prepare
CC radioactively labeled cDNA probes from RNA. This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4479
DB 1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 16
XX
RESULT 1790
AAK55052
ID AAK55052 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAK55052;
XX
DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE C/EBP-beta antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9913886-A1.
XX
PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
XX
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
PI

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XX
XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
XX vasoconstriction.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 70; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAK52869-X55271)
CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
CC from sequences AAK5572-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
CC (specifically AAK55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 68 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 83
DB 2 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 17
XX
RESULT 1791
AAK34499
ID AAK34499 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAK34499;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adenosine receptor related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:2188.
XX
KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KW anti-allergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200009525-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX
PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX
PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
PI

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DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 539; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have anti-inflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antispasmodic, cytoskeletal and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
XX listing
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 68 GCGGGGCGGCGCGC 83
DB 2 GCGGGGCGGCGCGC 17
XX
RESULT 1792
AAA83022/c
ID AAA83022 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA83022;
AC
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX cdk6 ribozyme binding site #82.
DE
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
KM
XX
XX Mammalia.
OS
XX
XX WO200032765-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
PF
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
PR
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
DR

XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 55; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1677 TTTCTGCAATATGCA 1692
DB 18 TTTCTGCAATATGCA 3
XX
RESULT 1793
AAA83023/c
ID AAA83023 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA83023;
AC
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX cdk6 ribozyme binding site #83.
DE
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
KM
XX
XX Mammalia.
OS
XX
XX WO200032765-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
PF
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
PR
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
DR
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 55; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1677 TTTCTGCAATATGCA 1692
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 17 TTTCTGCAATATGCA 2

RESULT 1794

AAAF20621
ID AAAF20621 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAF20621;

DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human C/EBP polynucleotide fragment #2188.

KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cyostatic;
KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KW cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200062736-A2.

PD 26-OCT-2000.

PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.

PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.

PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PI Nyce JW;

DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.

PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.

PS Claim 14; Page 264; 1592pp; English.

XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
XX oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
XX oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
XX (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
XX immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cyostatic activities.
XX The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
XX expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
XX lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
XX activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
XX immunoglobulin and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
XX chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
XX binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
XX chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
XX nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
XX receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
XX transmitters, defensive, growth factors, vasactive peptides and
XX receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
XX including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
XX and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
XX surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or

CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX

SO Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 68 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 83
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 2 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 17

RESULT 1795

AAH58185/C
ID AAH58185 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAH58185;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk6 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:609.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cyostatic;
KW antiproliferic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; vitucide;
KW antisclerling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200130362-A2.

PD 03-MAY-2001.

PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.

PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.

PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

PI Robbins JM, Trlez R;

DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.

PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX

PS Example 1; Page 116; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
XX nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferic,
XX dermatological, cyostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisclerling,
XX ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and vitucide activities, and

CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1677 TTCTGCAAAATATGCA 1692
 |||||
 Db 17 TTCTGCAAAATATGCA 2

RESULT 1796
 AAH58184/c
 ID AAH58184 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH58184;
 XX
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk6 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:608.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 KM proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KM cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KM matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytosolic;
 KM antiapoptotic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KM antistickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KM atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KM basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KM sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 PN
 XX 03-MAY-2001.
 PD
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 PF
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 PR
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PA
 XX Robbins JM, Tiltz R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 DR
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 116; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,

CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antistickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity, and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1677 TTCTGCAAAATATGCA 1692
 |||||
 Db 18 TTCTGCAAAATATGCA 3

RESULT 1797
 ABZ96315
 ID ABZ96315 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX ABZ96315;
 AC
 XX
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human C/EBP antisense fragment no.2175.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquitinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KM antistematic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KM antistematic gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 OS WO200285308-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(e) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquitinone.
 PT
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11557; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquitinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antistematic, hypotensive,

CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenovirus, reducing levels of adenovirus
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

CC SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 19;
 CC Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 68 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 83
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 17

RESULT 1798

AAT14636
 ID AAT14636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT14636;

XX 05-NOV-1996 (first entry)

XX Primer #3 for Tie receptor tyrosine kinase promoter vector.

XX Tie receptor; tyrosine kinase; promoter; mouse; human; N-glycosylated;
 XX Transmembrane protein; immunoglobulin-like loop; epidermal growth factor;
 XX fibronectin type III; endothelial cell; gene therapy; antigen; marker;
 XX cell tagging; antisense construct; anticoagulant; vasodilator inhibitor;
 XX thrombosis; resection; growth factor; receptor; cell proliferation; PCR;
 XX angiogenesis; tumor formation; polymerase chain reaction; primer;
 XX amplify; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9609381-A1.

XX 28-MAR-1996.

XX PF 22-SEP-1995; 95WO-FI000520.

XX PR 22-SEP-1994; 9AUS-00310717.

XX (UYHE-) UNIV HELSINKI LICENSING LTD OY.

XX Aitalo K;

XX WPI; 1996-188443/19.

XX Murine Tie receptor tyrosine kinase promoters - directs expression in
 XX endothelial cells, useful in treating e.g. thrombosis, (re)stenosis or
 XX tumours.

XX Example 5; Page 15; 38pp; English.

XX AAT14636-T14637 represent amplification primers used to confirm the
 CC expression of a transgene from a vector containing the mouse Tie receptor
 CC tyrosine kinase promoter (see AAT14630). Tie is a 125 kD N-glycosylated
 CC transmembrane protein. The Tie extracellular domain contains two
 CC immunoglobulin-like loops, and three epidermal growth factor and
 CC fibronectin type III homology regions. These regions are followed by
 CC trans- and juxtamembrane domains, connected to a tyrosine kinase domain
 CC which is split by a short kinase insert sequence. The Tie sequences (see
 CC AAT14630 and AAT14631) can be used for directing the expression of

CC recombinant DNA sequences in endothelial cells. The Tie promoters can
 CC also be used for directing expression of proteins and peptides for gene
 CC therapy, antigens and markers useful for endothelial cell tagging, and
 CC for antisense constructs for use in endothelial cells. The promoters can
 CC be used for the production of proteins and peptides which act as
 CC anticoagulants or vasodilator inhibitors of thrombosis or resection in
 CC endothelial cells, blood and tissues. Also, the promoter sequences can be
 CC used to promote expression of growth factors or receptors. Analogues of
 CC the Tie promoter sequences can be used to inhibit undesirable endothelial
 CC cell proliferation, such as the inhibition of angiogenesis during tumour
 CC formation

CC SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 205 CAGGGGATGCGAATAA 2030
 |||||
 DB 5 CAGGGGATGCGAATAA 20

RESULT 1799

AAZ09195/c
 ID AAZ09195 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ09195;

XX 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide 7 for DNA analysis.

XX Primer; DNA analysis; amplification; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP11196874-A.

XX 27-JUL-1999.

XX PF 14-JAN-1998; 98JP-00005399.

XX PR 14-JAN-1998; 98JP-00005399.

XX (HITA) HITACHI LTD.

XX WPI; 1999-496652/42.

XX Analysis of DNA fragment - comprises addition of known common
 XX oligonucleotide, amplification of resultant DNA fragment and analysis and
 XX labelling of amplified DNA.

XX Example 1; Page 12; 17pp; Japanese.

XX This invention describes a novel method for the analysis of a DNA fragment
 CC which comprises: (i) addition of a known common oligonucleotide sequence
 CC to at least one terminal of each DNA fragment, (ii) amplification of the
 CC resultant DNA fragment as a primer using a first common primer containing
 CC a complementary nucleotide sequence to the above mentioned known common
 CC oligonucleotide sequence, a second common primer containing a
 CC complementary nucleotide sequence to the prepared known common
 CC oligonucleotide sequence optionally having been introduced with
 CC complementary nucleotide sequence at a terminal, and a specific primer
 CC capable of hybridisation with a DNA fragment containing whole or part of
 CC the gene having known sequence, to give amplified DNA, (iii) analysis of
 CC the amplified DNA to find the information of the DNA fragment, in which
 CC the specific primer is designed to prepare fragments of the common first
 CC and second primers and to give short fragment of amplified DNA and (iv)
 CC labelling them to make their differentiation. Differentiation of
 CC informations of known and unknown genes readily provides information of
 CC unknown gene and simultaneous monitoring of signals derived from minor
 CC genes. Furthermore, labelling of DNAs according to functions of known

CC Genes can be performed. AAZ09189-Z09201 represent oligonucleotide primers
 CC used to illustrate the method of the invention
 XX Sequence 20 BP, 15 A; 3 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
 DB 20 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 5
 RESULT 1800
 ID AAX55051 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAX55051;
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DE C/EBP-beta antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO913886-A1.
 PN 25-MAR-1999.
 PD 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 PF 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA NYce JW;
 PI MPI; 1999-229400/19.
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 XX vasoconstriction.
 PT Disclosure, Page 70; 120pp; English.
 PS The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
 XX directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
 CC end and the junction between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.

CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
 XX Sequence 20 BP, 0 A; 6 C; 13 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 68 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 83
 DB 2 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 17
 RESULT 1801
 ID AAX18447 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAX18447;
 DT 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer for human Tie receptor tyrosine kinase gene.
 XX Tie gene; receptor tyrosine kinase; promoter; gene expression;
 KW human gene therapy; growth factor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN US5877020-A.
 PD 02-MAR-1999.
 PF 31-MAY-1996; 96US-00650598.
 PR 22-SEP-1994; 94US-00310717.
 XX (UYHE-) UNIV HELSINKI LICENSING LTD.
 PA Korhonen J, Alitalo K;
 PI MPI; 1999-189653/16.
 DR Tie receptor tyrosine kinase promoter - for directing expression of
 XX recombinant DNA in endothelial cells.
 PT Example 5; Col 10; 26pp; English.
 PS This sequence represents a PCR primer for the human Tie receptor tyrosine
 XX kinase gene. The invention relates to human and mouse Tie receptor
 CC tyrosine kinase gene promoters. The promoters are useful for directing
 CC expression of recombinant DNA sequences in endothelial cells. The
 CC promoters are useful for production of proteins and peptides which act as
 CC anticoagulants, vasodilator inhibitors of thrombosis or restenosis into
 CC endothelial cells, blood and tissues. The promoters are useful for
 CC directing expression of proteins and peptides for human gene therapy,
 CC antigens and markers for endothelial cell tagging, and antisense RNA
 CC constructs for use in endothelial cells in vivo and in vitro. The
 CC promoters, and vectors and host cells containing them, are useful in gene
 CC therapy for promoting expression of various growth factors or receptors
 CC or their domains
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2015 CAGGGAGTGGAAAA 2030
 CAGGGAGTGGAAAA

Db 5 CAGGGATGGGAAAA 20

RESULT 1802

AA94985

ID AA94985 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AA94985;

XX

DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX

KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;

KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;

KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX

PN MO927105-A2.

XX

PD 03-JUN-1999.

XX

PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.

XX

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.

XX

PA (BEST) GENSET.

XX

PI Grifffale R;

XX

DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.

XX

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX

PS Page 1712; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX

CC AA91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames

CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae

CC (see AA91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as

CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in

CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema

CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading

CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AA93584-AA93879) can be used

CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae

CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,

CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising

CC epitope of C. pneumoniae

XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4079 TTGGAATCCTCCCA 4094

Db 2 TTGGAATCCTCCCA 17

RESULT 1803

AAA34498

ID AAA34498 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAA34498;

XX

DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE Human adenosine receptor related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:2187.

XX

KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;

KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;

KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;

KW antiallergic; antiaesthetic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;

KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;

KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;

KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;

KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200009525-A2.

XX

PD 24-FEB-2000.

XX

PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.

XX

PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.

XX

PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX

PI Nyce JW;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.

XX

PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary

PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,

PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or

PT cancers.

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 539; 1343pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense

CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets

CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or

CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,

CC antiaesthetic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are

CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,

CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary

CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating

CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,

CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic

CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive

CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,

CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including

CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the

CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the

CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing

CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA3313 to AAA3512 represent the

CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present

CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185

CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ

CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA2323 to

CC AAA3392) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.

CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match

CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence

CC listing

XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 13 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 68 GCGGGGCGGCGCGC 83

Db 2 GCGGGGCGGCGCGC 17

RESULT 1804

AAF20620

ID AAF20620 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAF20620;

XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human C/BSP polynucleotide fragment #2187.
 XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 XX immunosuppressive; antiaesthetic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 XX cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX OS
 XX PN WO200062736-A2.
 XX 26-OCT-2000.
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
 XX PF
 XX PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
 XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX PI Nyce JW;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.
 XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
 PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
 PT and respiratory obstructions.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 264; 15922P; English.
 XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiaesthetic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
 CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergic, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 13 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 68 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 83
 Db 2 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 17
 RESULT 1805
 AAA91207
 ID AAA91207 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAA91207;
 AC
 XX 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Antisense IGFBP-5 inhibitor #13.
 XX DE
 XX Insulin-like growth factor binding protein-5; IGFBP-5; human;
 XX KM antisense oligonucleotide; hormone-regulated cancer; prostatic cancer;
 XX KM breast cancer; therapy; ss.
 XX OS
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200105435-A2.
 XX PD 25-JUN-2001.
 XX PF 19-JUL-2000; 2000WO-CA000853.
 XX PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144495P.
 XX PA (UYER-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 XX PA (MITA/) MITAKE H.
 XX PI Gleave M;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-168448/17.
 XX Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, e.g. breast and
 PT prostatic tumors, comprising an antisense oligonucleotide that inhibits
 PT expression of insulin like growth factor binding protein-5 by hormone-
 PT regulated tumor cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 34; 45P; English.
 XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide targeted against
 CC human insulin-like growth factor binding protein-5 (IGFBP-5). The
 CC invention relates to a composition for treatment of hormone-regulated
 CC cancer, comprising an antisense oligonucleotide (such as this sequence)
 CC which inhibits expression of IGFBP-5 by hormone-regulated tumor cells.
 CC The compositions is useful for delaying progression of hormone-regulated
 CC tumor cells such as prostatic cancer cells or breast cancer cells, to an
 CC androgen-independent state, by treating hormone sensitive tumor cells
 CC with the antisense sequence which inhibits expression of IGFBP-5 by the
 CC tumor cells. The composition can also be used for treating a hormone-
 CC responsive cancer in an individual, and administering the composition to
 CC the individual after initiation of hormone-withdrawal to induce apoptotic
 CC cell death of hormone-responsive tumor cells, and therefore delaying the
 CC progression of hormone-responsive cancer cells to a hormone-independent
 CC state in the individual. It can also be used for inhibiting or delaying
 CC metastatic boney progression of an IGF-1 sensitive tumour in a mammal, by
 CC administering the composition to inhibit the expression of IGFBP-5 by the
 CC hormone-responsive cancer cells, and therefore inhibiting or delaying
 CC metastatic boney progression of the tumour
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4464 TTTTTTTTTTTTTT 4479
 TTTTTTTTTTTTTT

```

Db      1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 16

RESULT 1806
ABA05915
ID ABA05915 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABA05915;
AC
XX
XX 05-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Hepatitis B virus diagnostic PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5.
DE
XX Hepatitis B virus; HBV; infection; hepatocellular carcinoma; diagnosis;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis B virus.
OS
XX EPI152063-A1.
PN
XX
XX 07-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.
PF
XX
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.
PR
XX
XX (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.
PA
XX Schroeder KH, Koike K;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-068256/10.
DR
XX
XX Diagnosing hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection stages and determining the
PT risk for hepatocellular carcinoma, comprises identifying full length HBV
PT transcripts and truncated HBV transcripts in a serum sample.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 6; 25pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to diagnosis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection
CC stages comprising identification of full length HBV transcripts (I) and
CC truncated HBV transcripts (II) in a serum sample, where the ratio of I:II
CC is indicative of a particular infection stage. The method is useful for
CC diagnosing HBV infection stages and determining the risk for developing
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The present sequence is that of a HBV
CC diagnostic PCR primer, useful for the invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 3 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
    |||||
    1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 16

RESULT 1807
ABA05916
ID ABA05916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABA05916;
AC
XX
XX 05-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Hepatitis B virus diagnostic PCR primer SEQ ID NO 6.
DE
XX Hepatitis B virus; HBV; infection; hepatocellular carcinoma; diagnosis;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis B virus.
OS
XX EPI152063-A1.
PN

```

```

XX
XX 07-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.
PF
XX
XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.
PR
XX
XX (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.
PA
XX Schroeder KH, Koike K;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-068256/10.
DR
XX
XX Diagnosing hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection stages and determining the
PT risk for hepatocellular carcinoma, comprises identifying full length HBV
PT transcripts and truncated HBV transcripts in a serum sample.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 6; 25pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to diagnosis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection
CC stages comprising identification of full length HBV transcripts (I) and
CC truncated HBV transcripts (II) in a serum sample, where the ratio of I:II
CC is indicative of a particular infection stage. The method is useful for
CC diagnosing HBV infection stages and determining the risk for developing
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The present sequence is that of a HBV
CC diagnostic PCR primer, useful for the invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
    |||||
    1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 16

RESULT 1808
AAD35095
ID AAD35095 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD35095;
AC
XX
XX 25-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX HT15-C downstream PCR primer used for identification of genes.
DE
XX Mouse; X-chromosome; germ cell less gene; gcl gene; gene diagnosis;
KM sex discrimination; infertility treatment; chromosomal manipulation;
KW sperm separation; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX EPI195382-A2.
PN
XX
XX 10-APR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 02-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123259.
PF
XX
XX 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303394.
PR
XX (LIVE-) LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT ASSOC JAPAN INC.
PA (UYGU-) UNIV GUNMA.
XX
XX Aizawa A, Kawakami A, Kondo T;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-354153/39.
DR
XX
XX New X-chromosome gene expressed in haploid cells of the testis, useful
PT for gene diagnosis, discrimination of sex, separation of sperm,
PT infertility treatment and chromosomal manipulation.
XX

```

PS Example 1; Page 4; 28pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to genes located on the X-chromosome of
CC mammals. These genes are specifically expressed in haploid cells of the
CC testis and encode amino acid sequences having homology with the amino
CC acid sequence encoded by drosophila germ cell less (gcl) gene. Sequences
CC of the invention are used for gene diagnosis, discrimination of sex,
CC separation of sperm, infertility treatment and chromosomal manipulation,
CC especially in livestock. They are also used in gene therapy. The present
CC DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for the identification of
CC genes by differential display method

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Dy 4463 CTTTTTTTTTTTTT 4478
Db 4 CTTTTTTTTTTTTT 19

RESULT 1809
AB296314
ID AB296314 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB296314;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human C/EBP antisense fragment no.2174.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11556; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 13 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Dy 68 GCGGGGGCGGCGCGC 83
Db 2 GCGGGGGCGGCGCGC 17

RESULT 1810
AB289703/C
ID AB289703 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB289703;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4945; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from MIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

CC Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4479
Db 20 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 5

RESULT 1811

AAK55050
ID AAK55050 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAK55050;

DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE C/EBP-beta antisense oligonucleotide fragment.

KM Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KM impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KM pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impaired respiration;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KM pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KM colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KM hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KM prostate cancer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO913886-A1.

PD 25-MAR-1999.

PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.

PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.

PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PI Nyce JW;

DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.

PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction.

PS Disclosure; Page 70; 120pp; English.

XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAK52869-X55271)
CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
CC non-coding regions of mRNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
CC segments of mRNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived

CC from sequences AAK55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
CC (specifically AAK55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer

CC Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 68 GCGG GCGG GCGG GCGG GCGG 83
Db 2 GCGG GCGG GCGG GCGG GCGG 17

RESULT 1812

AAA4497
ID AAA4497 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAA4497;

DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Human adenosine receptor related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:2186.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; allergy;
XX allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
XX antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
XX lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
XX pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
XX cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200009525-A2.

PD 24-FEB-2000.

PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.

PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.

PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PI Nyce JW;

DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.

PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.

PS Disclosure; Page 539; 1343pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,

CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impeded respiratory conditions, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONS reduces side effects. The A-containing ONS break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA2313 to AAA3312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA3233 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONS from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
Best local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 68 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 83
DB 2 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 17
XX
RESULT 1813
AAF20619
ID AAF20619 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF20619;
XX
DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human C/EBP polynucleotide fragment #2186.
XX
KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antinflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; antiaesthetic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
XX cancer; 98.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200062736-A2.
XX
PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX
PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX (UYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
PI NYCE JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
XX adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
XX and respiratory obstructions.

PS Claim 14; Page 264; 1592pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
CC oligonucleotides and compositions (1) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
CC (1) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiaesthetic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (1) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
Best local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 68 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 83
DB 2 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGC 17
XX
RESULT 1814
ABK15655
ID ABK15655 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABK15655;
XX
DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Anchored oligo-dt reverse primer.
XX
KW se; lipoxigenase; RCT-1; transgenic; plant; plant antifungal;
XX rice chemically induced cDNA; promoter; transit peptide; plactid;
XX fungal mycotoxin inhibitor; plant breeding; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200206490-A1.
XX
PD 24-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP008085.
XX
PR 13-JUL-2000; 2000GB-00017275.
XX
PR 15-SEP-2000; 2000GB-0002739.
XX
PA (SYGN) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.
XX (UYZU-) UNIV ZUERICH.
XX
PI Dudler R, Schaffrath U, Lawton KA;
XX

```

DR  MPI; 2002-188550/24.
XX
XX  Novel isolated nucleic acid encoding a promoter which is capable of
PT  driving chemically inducible but not wound- or pathogen-inducible
PT  expression of an associated nucleotide sequence.
XX
XX  Example 3; Page 30; 88pp; English.
PS
XX  The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule (a promoter of
CC  rice chemically induced cDNA (RCI-1), which encodes a lipoxigenase)
CC  capable of driving chemically-inducible but not wound- or pathogen-
CC  inducible expression of an associated nucleotide sequence. Also included
CC  are the RCI-1 cDNA, its encoded protein, a 4.5kb genomic clone for the
CC  lipoxigenase gene, promoter fragments, the lipoxigenase transit peptide
CC  which directs expressed proteins to the plastid, a vector comprising the
CC  promoter or fragments and a transgenic plant comprising the vector. The
CC  promoter or fragments are useful for expressing a nucleotide sequence of
CC  interest. The transit peptide is useful for targeting an associated
CC  protein of interest to plastids. A nucleic acid which expresses
CC  polypeptide having lipoxigenase activity is useful for inhibiting fungal
CC  mycotoxins when transformed into a plant. The lipoxigenase is useful for
CC  inhibiting fungal mycotoxins. The promoter is useful for regulating
CC  transcription of a chemically inducible but not wound or pathogen
CC  inducible gene, which involves applying a chemical regulator to a plant
CC  or seed containing a chemically regulatable nucleotide sequence.
CC  Transgenic plants as described above are useful for breeding improved
CC  plant lines that for example increase the effectiveness of conventional
CC  methods such as herbicide or pesticide treatment or allow to dispense
CC  with the methods due to their modified genetic properties. New crops with
CC  improved stress tolerance can be obtained that, due to their optimised
CC  genetic equipment yield harvested product of better quality than products
CC  that were not able to tolerate comparable adverse developmental
CC  conditions. The present sequence is an anchored oligo-dt reverse RT-PCR
CC  primer (reverse transcriptase PCR) used to isolate the cDNA encoding rice
CC  lipoxigenase
XX
XX  Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
XX
XX  Query Match          0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
XX  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY  4463 CTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 4478
XX  |||||
XX  5 CTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 20
DB
XX
XX  RESULT 1815
XX  ABS97681/c
XX  ID  ABS97681 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX  AC  ABS97681;
XX
XX  DT  23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX  DE  Histamine N-methyl transferase (HNMT) sequencing Primer #4.
XX
XX  Human; ss; primer: cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
XX  cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002B1; LTF;
XX  adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR11;
XX  aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; catepsin S; CTSS;
XX  cyclooxgenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
XX  epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
XX  glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
XX  HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
XX  NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxidoreductase; thermolabile; STM;
XX  UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
XX  UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
XX  multidrug resistance 1; lactoferrin; orphan nuclear receptor; uPA;
XX  acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
XX  altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
XX  central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; sequencing.

```

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XX  XX  Homo sapiens.
XX  OS
XX  MO200257410-A2.
XX  PN
XX  25-JUL-2002.
XX  PD
XX  28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
XX  PF
XX  28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
XX  PR
XX  (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
XX  PA
XX  Guida M, Hall J;
XX  PI
XX  MPI; 2002-698522/75.
XX  PS
XX  Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
XX  e.g. cytochrome P450 and catepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
XX  for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
XX  disorder-related traits.
XX
XX  Example 13; Page 124; 714pp; English.
XX
XX  This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
XX  molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
XX  human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
XX  cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
XX  aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
XX  (ARNT), catepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxgenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
XX  inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
XX  protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
XX  transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide -N-methyl
XX  transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
XX  sulfoxidoreductase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
XX  (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
XX  transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1
XX  (MDR1), lactoferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
XX  (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
XX  receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
XX  The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
XX  genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
XX  are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
XX  identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
XX  traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
XX  expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
XX  and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
XX  polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502B1,
XX  ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
XX  MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
XX  metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
XX  AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
XX  susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
XX  used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
XX  susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
XX  nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
XX  immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
XX  protease activity or haematological function, in LTF for altered central
XX  and haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
XX  peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
XX  sequencing primer used to sequence the polymorphic genes of the invention
XX  SQ
XX  Sequence 21 BP; 15 A; 3 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match          0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
XX  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX  Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY  4469 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 4484
XX  |||||
XX  17 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 2
DB

```

RESULT 1816
 ABS97669/c
 ID ABS97669 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS97669;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Histamine N-methyl transferase (HNMT) PCR primer #4.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; primer: cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1; PCR;
 KM cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002B1; LTF;
 KM adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MPP3; NR112;
 KM aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KM cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KM epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KM glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KM HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 KM NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxtransferase thermolabile; STM;
 KM UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KM UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
 KM multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KM multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KM acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KM altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KM central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological.
 KM
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200257410-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX
 XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
 PA
 XX Guida M, Hall J;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 PT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 PT e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
 PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 PT disorder-related traits.
 PS
 XX Example 13; Page 123; 714pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
 CC cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 CC inhibitor (DBI), glutathione-S-transferase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 CC transferase (HNMT), [kallikrein 2] KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl
 CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 CC sulfoxtransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1
 CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
 CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
 CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the

CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502B1,
 CC ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
 CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function. In COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used to amplify the sequences of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 15 A; 3 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
 DB 17 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 2
 RESULT 1817
 AB296313
 ID AB296313 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AB296313;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C/EBP antisense fragment no.2173.
 XX
 KM Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 PS
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1155; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an

CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, for reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publ/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 68 GCGGGGCGGCGGCGC 83
 Db 2 GCGGGGCGGCGGCGC 17

RESULT 1818
 ADCl0333/C
 ID ADCl0333 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADCl0333;
 XX
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVX polypeptide gene forward primer SEQ ID NO: 352.
 XX
 XX ss; primer; cytostatic; antidiabetic; anorectic; cerebroprotective;
 KW neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; antisense therapy;
 KW thymometric; NOVX; pathology; cancer; diabetes; obesity;
 KW endocrine disorder; CNS disorder; inflammatory disorder;
 KW chromosome mapping; tissue typing; predictive medicine.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200300842-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 03-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 04-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US017443.
 XX
 PR 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295607P.
 PR 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295661P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296404P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296418P.
 PR 07-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296575P.
 PR 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297414P.
 PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295573P.
 PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297567P.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298285P.
 PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298528P.
 PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299133P.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299230P.
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299949P.
 PR 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300177P.
 PR 26-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300863P.
 PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301530P.
 PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301550P.
 PR 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-0302951P.
 PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308890P.
 PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322297P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324669P.
 PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337477P.
 PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341562P.

PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358656P.
 PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359122P.
 PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358978P.
 PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359034P.
 PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359035P.
 PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359121P.
 PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359964P.
 PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360858P.
 PR 12-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363430P.
 PR 12-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363676P.
 PR 10-APR-2002; 2002US-0371346P.
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379444P.
 PR 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-00379444.
 XX
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 PA
 XX
 XX Agee ML, Anderson DW, Berghs C, Casman SJ, Catterton E,
 PI Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Eissen A, Eilerman K, Gangoli EA,
 PI Gerlach VL, Gorman L, Guo X, Hermann JU, Hjal T, Ji W, Kekuda R,
 PI Khramtsov NV, Li L, Liu X, Malysankar UM, Miller CE, Millet I,
 PI Ort T, Padigaru M, Patturajan M, Pena CE, Rastelli L, Rieger DK,
 PI Rothenberg ME, Shenoy SG, Shinkets RA, Smithson G, Spaderna SK,
 PI Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Vernet CM, Zhong H, Zhong W, Alsbrook JP,
 PI Burgess CE, Lepley DW;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-210149/20.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
 PT treating, preventing and diagnosing pathological conditions with NOVX-
 PT associated disorders, such as cancer, obesity, diabetes and inflammatory
 PT or CNS diseases.
 XX
 XX
 PS Example B; SEQ ID NO 352; 772pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to novel isolated polypeptides, mature form of the
 CC polypeptide, a sequence that is 95% identical to the polypeptide or the
 CC polypeptide comprising one or more conservative substitutions. The NOVX
 CC polypeptide is useful for treating or preventing a pathology associated
 CC with the polypeptide e.g. disorders associated with aberrant expression
 CC or activity of the polypeptide, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity, and
 CC endocrine, CNS and inflammatory disorders. They can also be used in
 CC various detection and screening assays, chromosome mapping, tissue typing
 CC and predictive medicine. This sequence corresponds to a primer used to
 CC amplify and isolate the coding sequence for one of the polypeptides of
 CC the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4301 TCTTTTCTCTCCCT 4316
 Db 16 TCTTTTCTCTCCCT 1

RESULT 1819
 AAX55049
 ID AAX55049 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX55049;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE C/EBP-beta antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 XX
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;

KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KM colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KM hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KM prostate cancer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9913886-A1.
 XX
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PI
 PI Nyce JW;
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 70; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAK52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
 CC end and the juncture-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAK55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAK55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
 CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 68 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGC 83
 DB 2 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGC 17
 RESULT 1820
 AAA34496
 ID AAA34496 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC
 AC AAA34496;
 XX
 XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human adenosine receptor related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:2185.
 XX
 KM Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KM phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KM allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KM antiallergic; antisthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;

KM lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KM cancer; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX
 PN WO200009525-A2.
 XX
 XX
 PD 24-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
 XX
 PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
 XX
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PI
 PI Nyce JW;
 DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 PT cancers.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 539; 1343pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
 CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antisthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
 CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
 CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
 CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
 CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
 CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
 CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
 CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
 CC listing
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 68 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGC 83
 DB 2 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGC 17
 RESULT 1821
 AAF20618
 ID AAF20618 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC
 AC AAF20618;
 XX
 XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE Human C/EBP polynucleotide fragment #2185.
XX
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
KM human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KM surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KM immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cyostatic;
KM respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
KM surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
KM pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KM cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200062736-A2.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX
XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
XX and respiratory obstructions.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 264; 1592pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cyostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS), and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAT18434 to AAT21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0

68 GCGGGGCGCGCGCGCG 83

DB	2	CGCGGCGCGCGCGCC 17
RESULT 1822		
ID	ABZ96312	
	ABZ96312 standard; DNA; 22 BP.	
XX		
AC	ABZ96312;	
XX		
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human C/EBP antisense fragment no.2172.	
XX		
KM	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;	
KM	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;	
KM	antiaslathmic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;	
KM	adenosine gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;	
KM	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;	
KM	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	WO200285308-A2.	
XX		
PD	31-OCT-2002.	
XX		
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.	
XX		
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.	
XX		
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	
NY	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;	
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;	
XX		
XX	WPI; 2003-229219/22.	
XX		
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired	
PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its	
PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or	
PT	ubiquinone.	
XX		
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11554; 872bp; English.	
XX		
XX		
CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a	
CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the	
CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,	
CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of	
CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or	
CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an	
CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention	
CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaslathmic, hypotensive,	
CC	immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a	
CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or	
CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also	
CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an	
CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels	
CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine	
CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or	
CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,	
CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.	
CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed	
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO	
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences	
XX		
XX		
SEQ	Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.24; Score 16; DB 1; Length 22;	
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pctd. No. 1.5e+03;	
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		

Db 2 GCGGGGCGGCGCGC 17

RESULT 1823
ADD36960
ID ADD36960 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADD36960;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human papillomavirus E6 gene-specific PCR primer/probe Seq ID73.

XX cervical carcinoma; L1 gene; E6 gene; HPV16; HPV18; HPV; cervical cancer;

KW cervical cell; cervix; PCR; primer; probe; ss.

XX Human papillomavirus.

XX MO2003057914-A2.

XX 17-JUL-2003.

PF 07-JAN-2003; 2003WO-GB000034.

PR 07-JAN-2002; 2002GB-00000239.

PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002GB-00014124.

XX (NORC-) NORCHIP AS.

PA (ALIA/) ATLARD S J.

XX Karlsen F;

XX WPI; 2003-587136/55.

DR An in vitro method of screening human subjects to assess their risk of

PT developing cervical carcinoma, comprises screening the subject for

PT expression of mRNA transcripts from the L1 gene and the E6 gene of human

PT papillomavirus.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 73; 102pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for the detection of human

CC papillomavirus mRNA for use in the screening of human female subjects to

CC assess their risk of developing cervical carcinoma. The invention

CC comprises screening the subject for expression of mRNA transcripts from

CC the L1 gene and the E6 gene of human papillomavirus, where subjects

CC positive for expression of L1 and/or E6 mRNA are scored as being at risk

CC of developing cervical carcinoma. The presence of the human

CC papillomavirus (in particular HPV16 and HPV18) has been associated with

CC cervical cancer in numerous epidemiological studies. The methods of the

CC invention are useful for screening human subjects to assess their risk of

CC developing cervical carcinoma, or for identifying human subjects having

CC abnormal cell changes in the cervix. The present sequence is that of a

CC PCR primer (which may also be suitable as a probe) which may be used to

CC amplify the E6 gene of human papillomavirus in the method of the

AC ADD36732;
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Human papillomavirus E6 gene-specific PCR primer 212.
DE 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Human papillomavirus E6 gene-specific PCR primer 212.
XX cervical carcinoma; L1 gene; E6 gene; HPV16; HPV18; HPV; cervical cancer;
KW cervical cell; cervix; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Human papillomavirus.
XX MO2003057914-A2.
XX 17-JUL-2003.
PD 07-JAN-2003; 2003WO-GB000034.
XX 07-JAN-2002; 2002GB-00000239.
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002GB-00014124.
XX (NORC-) NORCHIP AS.
PA (ALIA/) ATLARD S J.
XX Karlsen F;
PI WPI; 2003-587136/55.
XX An in vitro method of screening human subjects to assess their risk of
PT developing cervical carcinoma, comprises screening the subject for
PT expression of mRNA transcripts from the L1 gene and the E6 gene of human
PT papillomavirus.
XX Disclosure; Page 54; 102pp; English.
XX This invention relates to a novel method for the detection of human
CC papillomavirus mRNA for use in the screening of human female subjects to
CC assess their risk of developing cervical carcinoma. The invention
CC comprises screening the subject for expression of mRNA transcripts from
CC the L1 gene and the E6 gene of human papillomavirus, where subjects
CC positive for expression of L1 and/or E6 mRNA are scored as being at risk
CC of developing cervical carcinoma. The presence of the human
CC papillomavirus (in particular HPV16 and HPV18) has been associated with
CC cervical cancer in numerous epidemiological studies. The methods of the
CC invention are useful for screening human subjects to assess their risk of
CC developing cervical carcinoma, or for identifying human subjects having
CC abnormal cell changes in the cervix. The present sequence is that of a
CC preferred PCR primer which may be used to amplify the E6 gene of human
CC papillomavirus in the method of the invention.
XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 908 TGTGTGAGTGCTGGA 923

Db 2 TGTGTGAGTGCTGGA 17

RESULT 1825

ADD22017
ID ADD22017 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADD22017;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE HPV E6 gene transcribed mRNA detecting oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO 56.

XX E6; human papillomavirus; HPV; NASBA; primer; PCR; ss.

XX Human papillomavirus type 52.

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XX WO2003057927-A2.
PN
XX
XX 17-JUL-2003.
PD
XX
XX 07-JAN-2003; 2003WO-GB000030.
PF
XX
XX 07-JAN-2002; 2002GB-00000258.
PR
XX
XX (NORC-) NORCHIP AS.
PA (ALIA/) ALLARD S J.
PI
XX
XX Karlsen F;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-587141/55.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primer and probe for detecting the presence of mRNA
PT transcripts from the E6 gene of a human papillomavirus in clinical
PT samples.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 56; 28bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel oligonucleotide molecule used for
CC detecting mRNA transcribed from the E6 gene of a human papillomavirus
CC (HPV). The oligonucleotide comprises any of the 133 fully defined
CC sequences having 17-26 bp given in the specification. The invention
CC further provides the detection of HPV mRNA in a test sample suspected of
CC containing HPV, comprising performing an amplification reaction on a
CC preparation of a nucleic acid isolated from the test sample to amplify a
CC portion of the mRNA transcribed from the E6 gene of HPV, where the
CC amplification reaction is performed using the primer-pair of
CC oligonucleotide cited above. The invention also provides: a reagent kit
CC for use in the detection of HPV by NASBA, comprising an oligonucleotide
CC primer-pair and, optionally, an enzyme mixture comprising an RNA directed
CC DNA polymerase, a ribonuclease that hydrolyzes the RNA strand of an RNA-
CC DNA hybrid without hydrolyzing single or double stranded RNA or DNA, and
CC an RNA polymerase that recognises the promoter sequence present in at
CC least one NASBA P1 primer oligonucleotide included in the reagent kit.
CC The oligonucleotide of the invention is useful in detecting mRNA
CC transcripts from the E6 gene of HPV in clinical samples. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents one of the 133 oligonucleotides used
CC for detecting mRNA transcribed from the E6 gene of a human papillomavirus
CC (HPV) of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY
XX 908 TGTGTGAGGTGCTGGA 923
XX |||||
XX 2 TGTGTGAGGTGCTGGA 17
DB
XX
XX RESULT 1826
XX ADD22307
XX ADD22307 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADD22307;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX HPV E6 gene transcribed mRNA detecting RT-PCR primer #39.
XX
XX E6; human papillomavirus; HPV; NASBA; primer; RT-PCR; ss.
XX
XX Human papillomavirus type 52.
XX
XX WO2003057927-A2.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2003.
XX
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PF 07-JAN-2003; 2003WO-GB000030.
XX
XX
XX 07-JAN-2002; 2002GB-00000258.
PR
XX
XX (NORC-) NORCHIP AS.
PA (ALIA/) ALLARD S J.
PI
XX
XX Karlsen F;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-587141/55.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primer and probe for detecting the presence of mRNA
PT transcripts from the E6 gene of a human papillomavirus in clinical
PT samples.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 25; 28bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel oligonucleotide molecule used for
CC detecting mRNA transcribed from the E6 gene of a human papillomavirus
CC (HPV). The oligonucleotide comprises any of the 133 fully defined
CC sequences having 17-26 bp given in the specification. The invention
CC further provides the detection of HPV mRNA in a test sample suspected of
CC containing HPV, comprising performing an amplification reaction on a
CC preparation of a nucleic acid isolated from the test sample to amplify a
CC portion of the mRNA transcribed from the E6 gene of HPV, where the
CC amplification reaction is performed using the primer-pair of
CC oligonucleotide cited above. The invention also provides: a reagent kit
CC for use in the detection of HPV by NASBA, comprising an oligonucleotide
CC primer-pair and, optionally, an enzyme mixture comprising an RNA directed
CC DNA polymerase, a ribonuclease that hydrolyzes the RNA strand of an RNA-
CC DNA hybrid without hydrolyzing single or double stranded RNA or DNA, and
CC an RNA polymerase that recognises the promoter sequence present in at
CC least one NASBA P1 primer oligonucleotide included in the reagent kit.
CC The oligonucleotide of the invention is useful in detecting mRNA
CC transcripts from the E6 gene of HPV in clinical samples. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents an oligonucleotide used for detecting
CC mRNA transcribed from the E6 gene of a human papillomavirus (HPV) of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY
XX 908 TGTGTGAGGTGCTGGA 923
XX |||||
XX 2 TGTGTGAGGTGCTGGA 17
DB
XX
XX RESULT 1827
XX AAX55048
XX AAX55048 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAX55048;
XX
XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX C/EBP-beta antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
XX colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
XX prostate cancer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX OS
XX
```

PN WO9113886-A1.
XX
XX 25-MAR-1999.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
PA
XX
XX Nycye JM;
XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction.
XX
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 70; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAK52869-X55271)
CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions; and all
CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
CC from sequences AAK55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
CC (specifically AAK55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 68 GCGGGGGGCGGCGC 83
Db 2 GCGGGGGGCGGCGC 17
RESULT 1828
AAK23577
ID AAK23577 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAK23577;
XX
XX 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Deletion sequence oligonucleotide 30.
DE
XX
XX Deletion sequence oligonucleotide; sensor array; eukaryotic pathogen;
KM probe; cellular adhesion modulator; cellular proliferation modulator;
KM human retrovirus; human immunodeficiency virus; non-human retrovirus;
KM HIV; primer; ss.
XX
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO9911820-A1.
PN
XX
XX 11-MAR-1999.
PD
XX

PF 01-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018084.
XX
XX 02-SEP-1997; 97US-00923771.
XX
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX
XX PI Chen D, Srivatsa GS;
XX WPI; 1999-205198/17.
XX
XX
XX New compositions comprising sensor arrays made up of unique probe
PT oligonucleotides - useful for characterizing a sample of target deletion
PT oligonucleotides.
XX
XX
XX Example 9; Page 99; 163pp; English.
XX
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition comprising a number of
CC sensor arrays, where each array comprises a unique probe oligonucleotide,
CC which is the reverse complement of part of a unique target
CC oligonucleotide present in a mixture of target deletion sequence
CC oligonucleotides. The compositions form a method for characterizing a
CC sample of target deletion oligonucleotides which are labelled and
CC hybridize with the probe oligonucleotides of the sensor arrays. Such
CC oligonucleotides and their targets are represented in AAK23548-X23709.
CC Oligonucleotides characterized by the method form pharmaceutical
CC compositions that are useful for modulating cellular adhesion or
CC proliferation, and being active against a eukaryotic pathogen, a human
CC retrovirus, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), or a non-human
CC retrovirus, including influenza virus, Epstein-Barr virus, Respiratory
CC Syncytial Virus or cytomegalovirus (CMV). The compositions enable
CC characterization of deletion sequence oligonucleotides having related,
CC but different nucleobase sequences, and quantification of different
CC species of deletion sequence ("target") oligonucleotides in a mixture.
CC Also, if the specificity of the oligonucleotide's nucleobase sequence for
CC its reverse complement is not modified, the method may be performed using
CC oligodeoxynucleotides
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4469 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 4484
Db 1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT G 16
RESULT 1829
AAA34495
ID AAA34495 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX
XX AAA34495;
XX
XX
XX 28-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human adenosine receptor related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:2184.
DE
XX
XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KM phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KM allergic diseases; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KM antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KM lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KM pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KM cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200009525-A2.
PN
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000.
PD
XX

XX Tumour suppression-related oligonucleotide #1870.
 DE
 XX Tumour; cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic;
 KM tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; viral resistance; human;
 KM viral infection; cell degeneration disease; neurodegeneration; ds;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; immune disease; inflammatory disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN FR2819824-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
 XX
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M, Susini L;
 XX WPI; 2002-610803/66.
 DR
 PT New nucleic acid implicated e.g. in tumor suppression, useful for
 PT diagnosis of tumors, viral infection and cellular degeneration and for
 PT drug screening.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 512; 623pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel human nucleic acid sequences (I).
 CC The present sequence is one such nucleic acid sequence. Expression of (I)
 CC are implicated in tumor suppression or reversion and apoptosis and viral
 CC resistance. (I) are useful as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, measuring and/or amplifying nucleic acid sequences, as
 CC antisense reagents and for recombinant production of polypeptides. (I),
 CC polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), vector containing (I), cells containing
 CC these vectors and antibodies (Ab) against (II) are all useful for
 CC treatment/prevention of viral, tumour and cell degeneration diseases
 CC (especially neurodegeneration, such as Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia). Analysing the expression of (I) is also useful for
 CC diagnosis and/or prognosis of such diseases. Transgenic animals carrying
 CC (I) are used for studying the aetiology of these diseases (also immune
 CC and inflammatory diseases). Note: In the present specification, SEQ ID 1
 CC to 2280 are claimed in Claim 1, however only SEQ ID 1 to 2270 are shown
 CC in the specification
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4463 CTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4478
 DB 22 CTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 7
 XX
 RESULT 1832
 ABZ96311
 ID ABZ96311 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ96311;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C/EBP antisense fragment no.2171.
 XX
 KM Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KM antiasthmatic; hypostatic; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

KM Lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US01135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegna A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11553; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypostensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, for reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 68 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGCGC 83
 DB 2 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGCGC 17
 XX
 RESULT 1833
 AAQ04995
 ID AAQ04995 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ04995;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX
 DT 31-OCT-1990 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sequence binding to and inhibiting the gene controlling Alzheimer's
 DE disease plaque formation.
 XX
 KM C-myc; cancer; HIV-I; AIDS; collagenase; Alzheimer's disease; EGF;
 KM epidermal growth factor; GSTpi; HMGCoA; thalassaemia;
 KM Herpes simplex virus; nerve growth factor receptor; globulin; ss.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN EP375408-A.
XX PD 27-JUN-1990.
XX PF 20-DEC-1989; 89EP-00313391.
XX PR 20-DEC-1988; 68US-00287359.
XX PA (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX PI (HOGAN/) HOGAN M E.
XX PI Hogan ME, Kessler DJ;
XX DR MPI; 1990-195509/26.
XX PT Synthetic oligo-nucleotide(s) which bind target duplex DNA - forming co-
XX PT linear triplex to control transcription process in gene-specific fashion.
XX PS Claim 35; Page 30; 40pp; English.
XX CC Sequence forms triplex with the double stranded target sequence with G
XX CC binding to G-C and T to A-T. The strand runs 3' to 5' in an antiparallel
XX CC orientation and when targeted to a specific sequence will deactivate it.
XX CC This allows for growth inhibition in cancerous cells; manipulation of
XX CC cellular structural protein content; inhibition of IL-2 chain receptor;
XX CC disrupting plaque formation in Alzheimer's disease; inhibiting EGF gene;
XX CC modulating cholesterol synthesis through the HMGCoA gene; suppressing NGF
XX CC gene expression; arresting HSV-1 replication and suppressing Beta- globin
XX CC expression in thalassemia and sickle cell anaemia patients. (Updated on
XX CC 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA
XX CC field.)
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 21 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      3617 GGAATGGGGTGGGTGGGAGAGAG 3640
DB      1 GGGGTGGGTGGGTGGGTGGGTGGG 24

RESULT 1834
AAQ53071/C
ID AAQ53071 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAQ53071;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 10-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 30-AUG-1994 (first entry)
XX DE RBP receptor clone extension.
XX KM Retinol binding protein; RBP; receptor; retinoid; retinitis; clone;
XX KM extension; 88.
XX OS Bos taurus.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9323538-A1.
XX PD 25-NOV-1993.
XX PF 14-MAY-1993; 93MO-US004586.
XX PR 15-MAY-1992; 92US-00893539.
XX PA (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.

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XX PI BaviK C, Eriksson U, Simon A;
XX XX MPI; 1993-386570/48.
XX DR MPI; 1993-386570/48.
XX XX New retinol binding protein receptor and homologue coding nucleic acid
XX XX molecule - useful for diagnosis and treatment of retinoid linked
XX XX pathological conditions, for hybridisation in stringent conditions and
XX XX treating retinitis.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 15; 44pp; English.
XX CC Four extended clones of RBP receptor coding cDNA were isolated. The
XX CC extensions are given in AAQ53071-73 or is the sequence GAGAAA. (Updated
XX CC on 10-MAR-2003 to add missing OS field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
XX CC correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      3418 TTCTCTCTGTGCACATTTCTGC 3441
DB      24 TTCTCTCAGTCCACAGTTGTGC 1

RESULT 1835
AAQ36277
ID AAQ36277 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAQ36277;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 07-JUN-1993 (first entry)
XX DE APP7par, targeted to region of APP770 gene.
XX KM Alzheimer's disease; amyloid precursor protein; plaque; triplex; target;
XX KM duplex; 88.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US5176996-A.
XX PD 05-JAN-1993.
XX PF 22-DEC-1989; 89US-00453532.
XX PR 20-DEC-1988; 88US-00287359.
XX PA (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX PI Hogan ME, Kessler DJ;
XX PI MPI; 1993-035718/04.
XX DR MPI; 1993-035718/04.
XX PT Synthetic oligo-nucleotide(s), prodn. useful e.g. for HIV-1 inhibition -
XX PT which bind to target sequence in duplex DNA forming collinear triplex by
XX PT binding to major groove.
XX PS Example 6; Col 23; 29pp; English.
XX CC The APP770 gene is the precursor protein responsible for production of
XX CC plaque in Alzheimer's disease. Expression of this gene may be prevented
XX CC by the formation of a triplex between the duplex target DNA sequence and
XX CC an anti parallel or parallel synthetic oligonucleotide. A suitable target
XX CC sequence is that from base -200 to -177 of the APP770 gene and a suitable
XX CC synthetic oligonucleotide sequence is shown. See also AAQ36219-362.
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 21 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3617 GGAATGGGCTGGGGCTGGAGAG 3640
 |||||
 DB 1 GGGGTGGGCTGGGGGGGGGTGGGG 24

RESULT 1836
 ID AAQ36278 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX AAQ36278;
 AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 07-JUN-1993 (first entry)
 XX

DE APP7anti, targeted to region of APP770 gene.
 XX
 KM Alzheimer's disease; amyloid precursor protein; plaque; triplex; target;
 KM duplex; 3'-5'; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PI USS176996-A.
 XX
 PD 05-JAN-1993.
 XX
 PF 22-DEC-1989; 89US-00453532.
 XX
 PR 20-DEC-1988; 88US-00287359.
 XX
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Hogan ME, Kessler DJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-035718/04.
 XX
 XX Synthetic oligo-nucleotide(s), prodn. useful e.g. for HIV-1 inhibition -
 PT bind to target sequence in duplex DNA forming colinear triplex by
 PT binding to major groove.
 PT
 PS Example 6; Col 23; 29pp; English.
 PS
 CC The APP770 gene is the precursor protein responsible for production of
 CC plaque in Alzheimer's disease. Expression of this gene may be prevented
 CC by the formation of a triplex between the duplex target DNA sequence and
 CC an anti parallel or parallel synthetic oligonucleotide. A suitable target
 CC sequence is that from base -200 to -177 of the APP770 gene and a suitable
 CC synthetic oligonucleotide 3'-5' sequence is shown. See also AAQ36219-362.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 21 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3617 GGAATGGGCTGGGGCTGGAGAG 3640
 |||||
 DB 1 GGGGTGGGCTGGGGGGGGGTGGGG 24

RESULT 1837
 ID AAV06039 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX AAV06039;
 AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 08-APR-1998 (first entry)

XX
 DE Oligonucleotide-anthracycline or anthracycline conjugate #5.
 XX
 KM Anthracycline conjugate; anthracycline; triple-helix; tumour; virus;
 KM intercalation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PI Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "conjugated via a linker molecule to anthracycline
 FT or anthracycline"

XX
 PN WO9733897-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-SEP-1997.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-1997; 97WO-EP001246.
 XX
 PR 13-MAR-1996; 96IT-FI000044.
 XX
 PA (CNDR) CONSIGLIO NAZ DELLE RICERCHE.
 XX
 PI Garbesi AM, Bonazzi S, Zanella S, Capobianco ML, Gianini G;
 PI Arcamone F;
 PI
 DR WPI; 1997-470805/43.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT New oligo:nucleotide-anthracycline or anthracycline conjugates - which
 PT form triple-helix complexes with DNA, used for targeting e.g. tumours or
 PT viruses.
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 7; Page 19; 25pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a specifically claimed example of a conjugate
 CC which consists of a natural or modified oligonucleotide capable of
 CC forming a triple-helix complex with a double stranded DNA, linked, via an
 CC appropriate linker, to the aglycone-moiety of an anthracycline or to an
 CC anthracyclinone. The conjugates form triple-helix complexes with DNA of
 CC higher stability compared with corresponding oligonucleotides, due to the
 CC intercalation of the aglycone moiety in the DNA target. They can be used
 CC against activated oncogenes in the treatment of tumours and against the
 CC proviral genome of retroviruses. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR
 CC field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 5 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4464 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTTCT 4487
 |||||
 DB 1 TGTGTTTGTGTTGTTTGTGTTT 24

RESULT 1838
 ID AAV48089 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX AAV48089;
 AC 27-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide 25-P.
 XX
 KM In situ translation; RNA-protein fusion; binding reagent; antibody;
 KM industrial catalyst; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PI Key Location/Qualifiers

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FT modified_base 24
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "Puromycin"
XX
XX WO9811700-A1.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1998.
XX
XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000807.
XX
XX 21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035963P.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1997; 97US-0064491P.
XX
XX (GEHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Szostak JM, Roberts RW, Liu R;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-414032/35.
XX
XX Selection of specific protein by screening protein-RNA fusions generated
XX in vitro or in situ - useful for, e.g. identifying enzymes and antibodies
XX with altered properties, potentially useful as catalysts or for therapy
XX or diagnosis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 39; 94pp; English.
XX
XX The Oligonucleotides AAV48087, AAV48089-V48091 and AAV48096-V48098 and
XX variations were used to generate RNA-protein fusions. These were used in
XX the selection of a specific protein or RNA, by in vitro or in situ
XX translation of candidate RNA molecules to produce RNA-protein fusions,
XX then selecting specific RNA protein fusions. The method is used to select
XX proteins (or DNA encoding them) having altered properties, e.g. for
XX identification of new binding reagents, to identify improved human
XX antibodies or new enzymes. These proteins are potentially useful in
XX diagnosis and therapy, or as industrial catalysts. The methods allow many
XX rounds of selection and amplification to be performed, resulting in
XX enrichment of even very rare molecules and allowing isolation of proteins
XX that bind specifically to almost any compound or catalyse almost any
XX reaction
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 3 G; 16 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4479
XX |||||
XX 6 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 21
XX
XX RESULT 1839
XX AAX55047
XX ID AAX55047 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAX55047;
XX
XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX C/EBP-beta antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
XX colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
XX prostate cancer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX OS
XX
XX PN

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XX
XX WO9913886-A1.
XX
XX 25-MAR-1999.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
XX
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Myce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
XX vasoconstriction.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 70; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
XX directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
XX non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
XX codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
XX end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
XX segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
XX conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
XX from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
XX (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
XX diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
XX associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
XX diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
XX acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
XX disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
XX colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
XX hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
XX well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
XX to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 68 GCGGGGGCGCGCGCGC 83
XX |||||
XX 2 GCGGGGGCGCGCGCGC 17
XX
XX RESULT 1840
XX AAZ27792/C
XX ID AAZ27792 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAZ27792;
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for human DNA marker clone G210.
XX
XX Tandem repeat sequence; DNA isolation; intermediate tandem repeat;
XX ITR sequence; pentanucleotide tandem repeat; scutter artifact;
XX DNA typing; DNA profiling; linkage analysis; criminal justice;
XX paternity testing; animal lineage analysis; microsatellite loci;
XX polymorphism detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9940194-A1.
XX
XX OS
XX
XX PN

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PD		XX	12-AUG-1999.
PD		XX	
PF		XX	04-FEB-1999; 99WO-US002345.
PR		XX	04-FEB-1998; 98US-00018584.
PA	(PROM.-)	XX	PROMEGA CORP.
PI	Schumm JW, Bacher JW;	XX	
DR	WPI: 1999-590696/50.	XX	
FT	Isolating DNA containing intermediate tandem repeat sequences, useful in	XX	
PT	DNA profiling.	XX	
PS	Claim 30; Page 21; 11pp; English.	XX	
CC	This sequence is a PCR primer for a human DNA marker clone used in the	XX	
CC	method of the invention. The method is for isolating a fragment of DNA	XX	
CC	containing an intermediate tandem repeat (ITR) sequence using	XX	
CC	hybridization selection, and comprises: (a) providing several DNA	XX	
CC	fragments, at least one of which contains an ITR sequence, a region of	XX	
CC	the DNA fragment which contains at least one repeat unit consisting of a	XX	
CC	sequence of five, six or seven bases repeated in tandem at least two	XX	
CC	times; (b) providing a stationary support having at least one	XX	
CC	oligonucleotide associated with it, where the oligonucleotide includes a	XX	
CC	sequence of nucleotides which is complementary to a portion of the ITR	XX	
CC	sequence; and (c) combining the DNA fragments with the support under	XX	
CC	conditions where the DNA fragments including the DNA fragment containing	XX	
CC	the ITR sequence hybridize to the support. The method is particularly	XX	
CC	used to isolate DNA containing pentanucleotide tandem repeat sequences as	XX	
CC	well as to detect target ITR DNA sequences having a low incidence of	XX	
CC	strutter artifacts (no more than 2.4%). The method is useful in DNA	XX	
CC	profiling for linkage analysis, criminal justice, paternity testing and	XX	
CC	other forensic and medical uses. DNA typing is also useful for confirming	XX	
CC	the lineage of horses, dogs and other prize animals. The invention	XX	
CC	overcomes problems related to the use of microsatellite loci in DNA	XX	
CC	profiling. The method can detect polymorphisms with a low incidence of	XX	
CC	strutter artifacts, which has previously been a problem in interpreting	XX	
CC	allelic content of loci. The development of markers based on larger	XX	
CC	repeat units, enables easier separation of the fragments on	XX	
CC	electrophoretic gels. This allows the simultaneous analysis of more loci	XX	
XX		XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 13 A; 1 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
	Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;		
	Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;		
	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0.		
OY	5712 TCCTTCTCTGCGGGCTT 5735 24 TCCTTCCTCTCCTTGTTT 1		
ID	AA000527/c		
XX	AA000527 standard; DNA; 24 BP.		
AC	AA000527;		
DT	30-MAR-1999 (first entry)		
DE	Antisense oligonucleotide for poly-pyrimidine target sequence.		
XX	Target; antisense; selective rank; inhibition; ranking; stability;		
KW	interaction; ss.		
OS	Synthetic.		
PN	US5856103-A.		
DD	05-JAN-1999.		

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XX PF 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.
XX PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.
XX PA (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS.
XX PI Clark CL, Gray DM;
XX DR WPI; 1999-105098/09.
PT Selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules, for inhibitory efficiency -
PT comprises determining the fraction a set of nearest-neighbour nucleic
PT acid base pair types in a target sequence zone, substituting nearest-
PT neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions to determine the fractions and
PT multiplying.
PS Disclosure: Col 13-14; 72pp; English.
XX This oligonucleotide represents an antisense oligonucleotides (ASO)
CC targeted to a poly-pyrimidine mRNA sequence generated by a method of
CC selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules for inhibitory efficiency. The
CC method comprises: (a) determining the fraction of each of a set of 13
CC nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types in a target sequence zone
CC rNA:ASO-DNA hybrid nucleic acid sequence; (b) substituting nearest-
CC neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions into formulas to determine the
CC fractions of each of a series of 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base
CC pair types to provide determined fractions; and (c) multiplying the
CC fractions of the 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types by a
CC stability ranking to the nucleic acid antisense sequence; where the
CC results are ordered to produce a ranking. The process is used to rank
CC nucleic acid sequences based on the stability of nucleic acid oligomer
CC binding interactions to select sequence zones for antisense targeting
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5325 TTTCCTCTTGCGTCACTGCTC 5348
DB 24 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
RESULT 1842
AAK00526
ID AAK00526 standard; mRNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC
AAC AAX00526;
DT 30-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Poly-pyrimidine target sequence for antisense oligonucleotides.
KW Target; antisense; selective rank; inhibition; ranking; stability;
interaction; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX US5856103-A.
PN 05-JAN-1999.
PD 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.
PF 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.
PR (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS.
PA Clark CL, Gray DM;
PI Clark CL, Gray DM;
XX WPI; 1999-105098/09.

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XX Selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules, for inhibitory efficiency -
PT comprises determining the fraction a set of nearest-neighbour nucleic
PR acid base pair types in a target sequence zone, substituting nearest-
PT neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions to determine the fractions and
XX multiplying.
XX
PS Disclosure: Col 13-14; 72pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a target mRNA for the generation of antisense
CC oligonucleotides (ASO) in a method of selectively ranking nucleic acid
CC molecules for inhibitory efficiency. The method comprises: (a)
CC determining the fraction of each of a set of 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic
CC acid base pair types in a target sequence zone RNA:ASO-DNA hybrid nucleic
CC acid sequence; (b) substituting nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair
CC fractions into formulas to determine the fractions of each of a series of
CC 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types to provide determined
CC fractions; and (c) multiplying the fractions of the 13 nearest-neighbour
CC nucleic acid base pair types by a stability ranking to the nucleic acid
CC antisense sequence; where the results are ordered to produce a ranking.
CC The process is used to rank nucleic acid sequences based on the stability
CC of nucleic acid oligomer binding interactions to select sequence zones
CC for antisense targeting
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 0 G; 0 T; 12 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 37.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 10; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
OY 5325 TTCTCTCTTTGCGCTCAGTCTCTC 5348
XX : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
XX 1 UCUUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUC 24
XX
RESULT 1843
AAZ06687/C
ID AAZ06687 eStandard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC
XX AAZ06687;
XX
DE 26-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for the generation of FasL deletion mutant delta 1.
DE
XX
XX Fas ligand; FasL; apoptosis; non-cleavable; graft intolerance;
XX autoimmune destruction; PCR primer; deletion mutant generation; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO9936079-AL.
XX
XX 22-JUL-1999.
XX
XX 07-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000667.
XX
XX PF 14-JAN-1998; 98US-00006755.
XX
XX PR (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
XX PA
XX
XX Kang S, Braat D, Baekkeskov S, Stock PG;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-468942/39.
XX
XX
XX A non-cleavable Fas ligand polypeptide that has capacity to activate Fas
XX receptor-mediated apoptosis.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 55; 81pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAZ06686-206687 are used in the generation of the Fas ligand
XX (FasL) mutant delta 1 AAZ28595. Inverse PCR was carried out on the
XX plasmid pBK-hcrl1 which contains the cDNA of human FasL. These primers
XX

```

CC	amplify the entire plasmid except the portion to be deleted; in this case
CC	the amino acids 126-129 (inclusive) of the wild-type FasL. AA128594. The
CC	deletion mutants of FasL are non-cleavable. The mutations inhibit the
CC	proteolytic cleavage of FasL and have the capacity to activate a Fas
CC	receptor-mediated pathway. Deletion mutants of FasL or an organ or tissue
CC	expressing a mutant can be used to alleviate symptoms of a disorder
CC	characterized by inadequate or inappropriate stimulation of a Fas
CC	receptor-mediated pathway such as apoptosis in a tissue or organ. In
CC	particular, FasL mutants can be used to treat intolerance to a graft in a
CC	patient. The FasL mutants protect an organ or tissue from autoimmune
CC	destruction
CC	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	
Dd	
6124 GGCTTGACATTTGGGTACTCGT 6147	
24 GGAGTGGCCTATTGCGTAGCCTG 1	
RESULT 1844	
AAA34494	
ID	AAA34494 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC	AAA34494;
DT	28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Human adenosine receptor related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:2183.
DE	
KW	Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KM	phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KM	allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KM	antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KM	lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KM	respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KM	pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KM	cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	WO200009525-A2.
PD	24-FEB-2000.
PF	03-AUG-1999; 99MO-US017712.
PR	03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
PA	(UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
PI	Nyce JW;
DR	WPI; 2000-205971/18.
PT	New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT	vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT	bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT	cancers.
PS	Disclosure; Page 538; 1343pp; English.
CC	The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC	oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC	nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC	inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC	antiasthmatic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC	useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC	impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC	effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating

CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA3512 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA3232 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 68 GCGGGGCGGCGCGC 83
Db 2 GCGGGGCGGCGCGC 17
RESULT 1845
AA295163/c
ID AA295163 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AA295163;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward primer #9 used to sequence UGT2B7 polymorphic fragments.
XX
KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B7; UGT2B7; polymorphism; metabolism; SNPs;
KM drug interaction; detect; human; single nucleotide polymorphism; primer;
KM ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200006776-A1.
XX
PD 10-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 22-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016675.
XX
PR 28-JUL-1998; 98US-0094391P.
XX
PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Galvin M, Miller A, Penny L, Riedy M;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-195321/17.
XX
PT Novel human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase sequence, polymorphisms for
PT genotyping individuals to predict rate of metabolism of substrates and
PT for identifying potential drug interactions.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 22; 72pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a primer used to sequence polymorphic fragments
CC of the human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B7 (UGT2B7) gene. UDP-
CC glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs) are a family of enzymes that catalyze the
CC glucuronic acid conjugation of a wide range of endogenous and exogenous
CC substrates. The UGT2B gene subfamily encode steroid metabolizing isoforms
CC in the liver. Alteration of the expression or function of UGTs may effect
CC drug metabolism. The invention relates to non-chromosomal nucleic acid
CC molecules, which comprise human UGT2B sequence polymorphisms (see

CC AA295051-295110). Probes which detect the UGT2B locus polymorphisms can
CC be used to detect altered UGT2B metabolism of a substrate in an
CC individual. The nucleic acid molecules comprising a human UGT2B sequence
CC polymorphism can be used in screening assays for genotyping individuals,
CC also to predict their rate of metabolism of UGT2B substrate, potential
CC drug-drug interactions and adverse side effects. The polymorphisms can be
CC used as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for detecting genetic
CC linkage related to phenotypic variation in activity or expression of
CC UGT2B protein. The polymorphism containing nucleic acid molecules may
CC also be used for generating genetically modified non-human animals and
CC for obtaining site specific gene modification in cell lines
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 16 A; 2 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4456 GCATGACCTTTTTTTTTTTT 4479
Db 24 GAAAGATTCTTTCTTTT 1
RESULT 1846
AAF20616
ID AAF20616 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAF20616;
XX
DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human C/EBP polynucleotide fragment #2183.
XX
KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
KM human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KM surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KM immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
KM respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
KM surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
KM pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KM cancer; ss.
XX
KM Homo sapiens.
XX
OS
XX
PN WO200062736-A2.
XX
PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX
PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 264; 1592pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the

expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasodilative peptides and
receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
antibiotic oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
(RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
the present invention

Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 68 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGC 83
|||
DB 2 GCGGGGGCGGGCGGC 17

RESULT 1847

AAAI0491

ID AAAI0491 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAAI0491;

DT 18-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Human cathepsin L2 PCR primer L2-3, SEQ ID NO:7.

KW Cathepsin L2; human; brain; cytosolic protease; expressed sequence tag;

KM EST; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; emphysema; rheumatoid arthritis;

KW muscular dystrophy; osteoporosis; drug screening; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN JP2000050886-A.

PD 22-FEB-2000.

PF 03-JUN-1999; 99JP-00156945.

PR 05-JUN-1998; 98JP-00172147.

(FUJI PHARM IND CO LTD.

WPI; 2000-353225/31.

A new human cathepsin L2 protein useful in treatment of cancer and

Alzheimer's disease.

Example 6; Page 28; 42pp; Japanese.

The invention relates to human cathepsin L2 and to cDNA encoding it.

Human cathepsin L2 cDNA was isolated from a human brain cDNA library

using degenerate primers AAAI0487-AI0488 based on a murine expressed

sequence tag (EST) #AA013726, and human cysteine protease ESTs. Cathepsin

L2 is a cysteine protease which may be involved in diseases such as

cancer, Alzheimer's disease, emphysema, rheumatoid arthritis, muscular
dystrophy and osteoporosis. The protein, and DNA encoding it may be used
to screen compounds which promote or inhibit the biological activity of
the cathepsin L2, and may thus be used to treat the above conditions.
Human cathepsin L2 fragments may be used as hybridisation probes for
diagnosis of diseases associated with abnormal cathepsin L2 expression.
Sequences AAAI0491-AI0492 represent PCR primers used in an
exemplification of the present invention to amplify human cathepsin L2
cDNA (AAAI0486) from cDNA derived from a human cancer cell line

Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 723 CTCAGTCCAGCATGATCGGGA 7260
|||
DB 1 CTTAAGACAGCATGTCTGGGGA 24

RESULT 1848

AAC67964

ID AAC67964 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAC67964;

DT 19-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Rat alpha1-2fucosyltransferase PCR primer VI.

KW Rat; alpha1-2fucosyltransferase; PCR primer; cytosolic; neuroprotective;

KW neurotropic; gene therapy; Fucalalpha1-2galactose-3galNAc; immunotherapy;

KW immunosuppression; cancer; neurological disease;

KW small cell lung carcinoma; ss.

OS Rattus norvegicus.

PN WO200064464-A1.

PD 02-NOV-2000.

PF 23-APR-1999; 99WO-US007384.

PR 23-APR-1999; 99WO-US007384.

(PACI-) PACIFIC NORTHWEST CANCER FOUND.

Holmes EH, Sherwood AL;

WPI; 2000-687262/67.

New rat ganglioside GM1-specific alpha1-2fucosyltransferase, useful for

preparation of fucosyl GM1 which is useful as a nutritional composition

or immunotherapeutic for cancer and neurological diseases.

Example; Page 49; 91pp; English.

The present sequence was used in an invention relating to an isolated rat

ganglioside GM1-specific alpha1-2fucosyltransferase protein. The protein

or its cellular fraction is useful for synthesis of a molecule comprising

Fucalalpha1-2galactose-3galNAc, a glycolipid, glycoprotein, glycolipoprotein

or a free oligosaccharide comprising Fucalalpha1-2galactose-3galNAc. The

method involves contacting alpha1-2fucosyltransferase with GDP-fucose and

a molecule or glycolipid, glycoprotein, glycolipoprotein or

oligosaccharide having a terminal Galbeta1-3GalNAc group. It is also

useful for synthesis of fucosyl-GM1 by contacting the protein with GDP-

fucose and ganglioside GM1. The obtained glycoproteins,

glycolipoproteins, glycolipids and oligosaccharides are useful as

nutritional compositions, glycolipids and oligosaccharides are useful for inducing an

immunotherapeutic or immunosuppressive action against cancer,

neurological disease or small cell lung carcinoma

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 643 GCCCTGTCAGCGCCAGATCCCT 666
 1 GCCATGCGCAGCGCCAGATCCCT 24
 DB
 RESULT 1849
 AAA47669/c
 ID AAA47669 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
 AC AAA47669;
 XX
 DT 08-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Expressed sequence tag (RDDAH1.1) for human DDH1.
 XX
 KM Dimethylarginine dimethylaminohydrolase; DDH1; RDDAH1; RDDAH2;
 KM arginine deaminase; hyperlipidemia; renal failure; hypertension;
 KM restenosis; atherosclerosis; schizophrenia; multiple sclerosis; cancer;
 KM ischemia reperfusion injury; septic shock; multi organ failure;
 KM arthritis; skin disorders; inflammatory cardiac disease; migraine;
 KM infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus rattus.
 XX
 PN W020004488-A2.
 PD 03-AUG-2000.
 XX
 PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000MO-GB000226.
 PR 26-JAN-1999; 99GB-00001705.
 PR 04-JUN-1999; 99GB-00013066.
 PA (UNLO) UNIV COLLEGE LONDON.
 XX
 PI Vallance PJT, Leiper JM, Whitley GSJ, Charles IG;
 DR WPI; 2000-543392/49.
 XX
 PT Novel methylarginase polypeptides and polynucleotides, used to identify
 PT modulators of them, which are used in the treatment of e.g. cancer,
 PT hypertension, and bacterial infections.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 33; 68pp; English.
 XX
 CC Nucleotides encoding methylarginase polypeptides, vectors comprising
 CC these nucleotides and the polypeptides themselves can be used in
 CC medicaments for the treatment of hyperlipidemia, renal failure,
 CC hypertension, restenosis after angioplasty, atherosclerosis,
 CC complications of heart failure, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis or
 CC cancer. Modulators of the enzyme can be used in medicaments for the
 CC treatment of ischemia-reperfusion injury of the brain or heart, cancer,
 CC lethal hypertension in severe inflammatory conditions such as septic
 CC shock or multi-organ failure, or local and systemic inflammatory
 CC disorders including arthritis, skin disorders, inflammatory cardiac
 CC disease, migraine, or microbial or bacterial infection. The sequence of
 CC human DDH1 was obtained by data base searching. The EST's used in the
 CC process are given in GENESEQ records AAA47661-A47677. This sequence is
 CC homologous to nucleotides -12-12 of rat DDH1
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 110 GAGCCCGCGCCGATCCGAGCA 133

DB 24 GAGCCCGCGCCGATCCGAGCA 1
 RESULT 1850
 AAH24563
 ID AAH24563 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC AAH24563;
 XX
 DT 07-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Translation initiation factor helper factor 28 PCR primer 1.
 XX
 KM Translation initiation factor helper factor 28; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KM immunomodulatory; anti-inflammatory; cancer; HIV; inflammation;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; immune disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN W0200131001-A1.
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 27-OCT-2000; 2000MO-CN000382.
 PR 28-OCT-1999; 99CN-00119888.
 XX
 PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIO ROAD GENE DEV LTD.
 XX
 PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
 DR WPI; 2001-308638/32.
 XX
 PT New translation initiation factor helper factor 28 for diagnosing and
 PT treating malignant tumor, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus
 PT infection, immunological diseases and various inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 15; 30pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel polypeptide, translation initiation
 CC factor helper factor 28, which comprises a sequence of 252 amino acids,
 CC or its fragment, analogue or derivative. The polynucleotide encoding the
 CC polypeptide and the method for producing the polypeptide by DNA
 CC recombinant technology are also disclosed. The polypeptide and
 CC polynucleotide are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant
 CC tumours, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, immunological
 CC diseases and inflammation. The present sequence was used to isolate the
 CC polynucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1299 GATTAAGGCCACAGTATCCGC 1322
 1 GATCAAGCTACGACGATCTGC 24
 DB
 RESULT 1851
 AAH45149
 ID AAH45149 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC AAH45149;
 XX
 DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human protein kinase 38 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KM Human; protein kinase 38; cytostatic; anti-inflammatory; anti-HIV;
 KM immunomodulatory; haemostatic; cancer; haemopathy; HIV infection;

KW immunological disease; inflammation disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200140285-A1.
 PN
 XX 07-JUN-2001.
 PD
 XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CN000501.
 PF
 XX 30-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124161.
 PR
 XX (BIOR-) BIORAD GENE DEV LTD SHANGHAI.
 PA
 XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-397943/42.
 DR
 XX Isolated human protein kinase 38 polypeptide used to diagnose and treat
 PT cancer, hemopathy, HIV infection, immunological diseases and inflammatory
 PT disease.
 PS
 XX Example 3; Page 13; 41pp; Chinese.
 CC The present invention relates to human protein kinase 38 and coding
 CC sequence (see AAH5148 and AAB9226). Human protein kinase 38 and its
 CC coding sequence are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer,
 CC haemopathy, HIV infection, immunological diseases and various
 CC inflammatory diseases. The protein kinase 38 is also useful in screening for
 CC mimics, agonists, or inhibitors, and in peptide fingerprinting
 CC identification. The protein kinase coding sequence is also useful as
 CC primers or probes, or in producing gene chips or microarrays. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the present
 CC invention
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 GGAGGCGGCGCGCGGAGCGGCGG 93
 DB 1 GGCAGCGGAGCGCGGAGCTGCCCG 24
 RESULT 1852
 AAAS4506
 ID AAAS4506 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAAS4506;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for amplifying fructan exohydrolase (1-FEH IIA).
 XX
 KW Fructan exohydrolase; FEH; transgenic plant; recombination; transgene;
 KW gene expression; detergent; detergent additive; oral care composition;
 KW primer; ss.
 OS
 XX Cichorium intybus.
 OS
 XX WO200068402-A1.
 PN
 XX 16-NOV-2000.
 PD
 XX 08-MAY-2000; 2000WO-EP04226.
 PF
 XX 06-MAY-1999; 99BE-00000329.
 PR
 XX (LEUV-) LEUVEN RES & DEV.
 PA
 XX Van Den Ende W, Van Laere A, De Roover J, Michiels A;

XX
 DR WPI; 2001-007401/01.
 XX
 PT Novel DNA molecules encoding enzymes having fructan exohydrolase activity
 PT for use in transgenic plant production, dental care compositions, and in
 PT detergents.
 PS
 XX Example 1; Page 18; 45pp; English.
 CC Transgenic plants such as Cichorium intybus, Cynara scolymus, Helianthus
 CC tuberosus, Scorzonera hispanica, Oryza sativa, Zea mays, Triticum
 CC aestivum, Triticum durum, Hordeum vulgare, Secale cereale, Avena sativa,
 CC Sorghum vulgare, Phleum pratense, Lolium temulentum, Dactylis glomerata,
 CC penisetum americanum, Allium cepa, Agave americana, Agave azul
 CC teglana, Sorghum bicolor and Panicum melleum, transformed with a vector
 CC encoding a fructan exohydrolase (FEH) enzyme are useful for the
 CC recombinant production of FEH or other polypeptides having FEH activity.
 CC The FEH polypeptides produced are useful in detergents or as a detergent
 CC additive and in oral care compositions. Two primers (AAAS4506, AAAS4507)
 CC were used to amplify the 1-FEH IIA cDNA
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4898 CAAATTCATATGAGAAAGCA 4921
 DB 1 CACACACTCATCATGAGAAATCA 24
 RESULT 1853
 AAS95109
 ID AAS95109 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS95109;
 XX
 DT 13-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Otoferlin RT-PCR primer #11.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; otoferlin; OTOF; brain; auditory function; PCR primer;
 KW autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness; DFNB9; ss.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200170972-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-SEP-2001.
 PD
 XX 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000578.
 PF
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191738P.
 PR
 XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
 PA (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
 XX
 PI Yasunaga S, Grati M, Cohen-Salmon M, El Amraoui A, Petit C;
 PI Weil D;
 OS
 XX WPI; 2001-611499/70.
 DR
 XX Novel human gene Otoferlin, underlying an autosomal recessive
 PT nonsyndromic prelingual deafness, DFNB9, and proteins encoded by the
 PT gene, implicated in deafness.
 PS
 XX Disclosure; Page 28; 99pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide (I) encoding a protein
 CC sequence (II) encoded by a novel human gene, otoferlin (OTOF) or the long
 CC human otoferlin isoform in brain. (I) was identified as underlying an
 CC autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness DFNB9, and is thus useful for

QY 5325 TTTCCTCTTGCCATCCTCTC 5348
 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
 Db 1 UCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUC 24

RESULT 1856
 ABA05517
 ID ABA05517 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX

AC ABA05517;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Human Tre carcinogenic gene protein 10.56 PCR primer 2.

XX Human; Tre carcinogenic gene protein 10.56; cytostatic; haemostatic;
 KW viricide; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; cancer;
 KW haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; infection;
 KW immunological disease; inflammatory disorder; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200190131-A1.

PD 29-NOV-2001.

PF 21-MAY-2001; 2001WO-CN000833.

PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115824.

PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BOWINDOM GENE DEV INC.

PI Mao Y, Xie Y;

XX WPI; 2002-083078/11.

XX Human tre carcinogenic gene protein 10.56 and encoding polynucleotide,
 PT used in diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human
 PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 2; Page 17; 36pp; Chinese.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide of human tre
 CC carcinogenic gene protein 10.56 comprising a 96 residue amino acid
 CC sequence, fully defined in the specification, or its fragment, analogue
 CC or derivative. The polypeptide is useful in the diagnosis and treatment
 CC of malignant tumors, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 CC infection, immunological diseases and various inflammatory disorders. The
 CC present sequence is a primer used to amplify a polynucleotide encoding
 CC the polypeptide of the invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4464 TTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCT 4487
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCT 24

RESULT 1857
 AAD46030/C
 ID AAD46030 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAD46030;

DT 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human UGT2B7 DNA sequencing forward primer #9.

XX Human; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT; UGT2B7; toxicity; cancer;
 KW therapy; epirubicin; cytostatic; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200259375-A2.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002083.

XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264534P.

XX (UYCH-) UNIV CHICAGO.

XX Ratain MJ, Innocenti F, Das S, Iyer L, Sawyer M;

XX WPI; 2002-691534/74.

XX Determining the dose of a UGT2B7-glucuronidated drug for treating cancer,
 PT comprises determining the level of UGT2B7 activity or expression in a
 PT patient.

XX Disclosure; Page 53; 160pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an UDP-glucuronosyl transferase (UGT) enzyme,
 CC UGT2B7. The invention also relates to compositions and methods for
 CC optimizing UGT2B7 substrate dosings and for predicting UGT2B7 substrate
 CC toxicity. The method is useful in determining the dose of a UGT2B7-
 CC glucuronidated drug that may be used in treating cancer patients. It is
 CC also useful in determining persons at risk for epirubicin toxicity, in
 CC reducing or eliminating side effects associated with epirubicin
 CC treatment, and in ways of increasing the efficacy of dosage regimens. The
 CC present sequence is a primer used for sequencing human UGT2B7 DNA

XX Sequence 24 BP; 16 A; 2 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4456 GCATGACTTTTCTTTCTTTCT 4479
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 24 GAAGAAGTTTCTTTCTTTCTTT 1

RESULT 1858

ABK99281/C
 ID ABK99281 standard; RNA; 24 BP.

XX ABK99281;

XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5B replicase RNA synthesis template #11.

XX Hepatitis C virus; HCV; NS5B replicase; ss; RNA polymerase.

XX Synthetic.

XX US2002064771-A1.

XX 30-MAY-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00828034.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000US-0195852P.

XX (ZHON/) ZHONG W.

XX (HONG/) HONG Z.

XX (FERR/) FERRARI E.

QY 4474 TTTTCTGCTGAGCATG 4497
 DB 1 TTTCTTTTCTGAGATAGG 24
 RESULT 1861
 ABA01588/c
 ID ABA01588 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX ABA01588;
 AC
 DT 31-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human neuroprotein Y 11 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID NO:4.
 XX
 KW Human; neuroprotein Y 11; cytostatic; virucidal; immunomodulatory;
 KW antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cardiatic; gene therapy; diagnosis;
 KW malignant tumour; haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus;
 KW HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation; angiodiopathy;
 KW developmental disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200175020-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 19-MAR-2001; 2001WO-CN000358.
 XX
 PR 22-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00115045.
 XX
 PA (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
 XX
 PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
 DR WPI; 2002-025842/03.
 XX
 PT Human neuroprotein Y 11 and encoded polynucleotide, used in diagnosis and
 PT treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus
 PT infection, immunological diseases and inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 12; 33pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes the human neuroprotein Y 11 protein.
 CC Human neuroprotein Y 11 has cyrostatic, virucidal, immunomodulatory,
 CC antiinflammatory, haemostatic and cardiatic activities and can be used in
 CC gene therapy. The human neuroprotein Y 11 protein and its encoding
 CC polynucleotide can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant
 CC tumour, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection,
 CC immunological diseases, various inflammations, angiodiopathy and
 CC developmental disorders. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for
 CC human neuroprotein Y 11 which is used in an example from the present
 CC invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 9 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 7408 AACATCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
 DB 24 AACACCCAAAGCAGCAGCAGCAAC 1
 RESULT 1862
 AAD27206
 ID AAD27206 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD27206;
 KW
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX
 DE Rat alpha1-2FUCT coding region amplifying forward RT-PCR primer VI.
 KW
 KW Rat; alpha1-2fucosyltransferase; alpha1-2FUCT; antisense therapy;
 KW galactose beta1-3N-acetylglactosamine; Galbeta1-3GalNAc; glycolipid;
 KW glycoprotein; glycolipoprotein; oligosaccharide; fucosyl-GM1; cancer;
 KW gene therapy; oncogenic transformation; cytostatic; ganglioside; GM1;
 KW cell transformation; reverse transcription; RT; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus sp.
 XX
 PN US6329170-B1.
 XX
 PD 11-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-1999; 99US-00298886.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-1999; 99US-00298886.
 XX
 PA (NMHO-) NORTHWEST HOSPITAL.
 XX
 PI Holmes EH, Sherwood AL;
 DR WPI; 2002-121132/16.
 XX
 PT Fat hepatoma H35 cell alpha1-2fucosyltransferase, useful for producing
 PT GM1-specific alpha1-2fucosyltransferase enzyme by recombinant techniques
 PT and for detecting oncogenic transformation of test tissues.
 XX
 PS Example; Col 35; 41pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to rat GM1-specific alpha1-2fucosyltransferase
 CC (alpha1-2FUCT) enzyme and its corresponding nucleic acid. This nucleic
 CC acid is specific for a carbohydrate moiety found in ganglioside GM1, a
 CC terminal galactose beta1-3N-acetylglactosamine (Galbeta1-3GalNAc)
 CC saccharide. Alpha1-2FUCT DNA is useful for producing rat alpha1-2FUCT
 CC protein by recombinant techniques. Alpha1-2FUCT DNA is useful for the
 CC preparative synthesis of fucosyl containing glycolipids, glycoproteins,
 CC glycolipoproteins and oligosaccharide, and for preparing fucosyl-GM1.
 CC Alpha1-2FUCT DNA is useful for detecting oncogenic transformation which
 CC involves assaying for changes in expression of alpha1-2 Fuct. Since
 CC alpha1-2Fuct is activated in cell transformation, antisense sequences
 CC derived from alpha1-2FUCT DNA are useful for inhibiting, suppressing or
 CC treating cancer. Alpha1-2FUCT DNA is useful in gene therapy and antisense
 CC therapy. The present sequence is a reverse transcription (RT)-PCR primer
 CC used to amplify rat alpha1-2Fuct coding region
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 643 GCCCTGTGACGGCCAGATCCT 666
 DB 1 GCCATGGCCAGGCCAGTTCT 24
 RESULT 1863
 ABA99264
 ID ABA99264 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA99264;
 KW
 DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tra oncogene 10-56 RT-PCR primer 2.
 XX
 KW Oncogene; tra oncogene 10-56; human; treatment; gene therapy; cytostatic;
 KW haemostatic; virucide; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; diagnosis;
 KW malignant tumour; haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus;
 KW HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
 XX

OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200200824-A2.
XX	
PD	03-JAN-2002.
XX	
PF	11-JUN-2001; 2001WO-CN000936.
XX	
PR	12-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116436.
XX	
PA	(BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX	
PI	Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2002-075668/10.
PT	human tre oncogene 10.56 and encoding polynucleotide, used in diagnosis
PT	and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency
PT	virus infection, immunological diseases and inflammation.
XX	
PS	Example 2; Page 12; 32pp; Chinese.
XX	
CC	This invention describes a novel human tre oncogene 10.56 which has
CC	cyclostatic, haemostatic, virocidic, immunomodulatory and antiinflammatory
CC	activity and can be used for gene therapy. The polypeptide of the
CC	invention and its encoding polynucleotide are used in diagnosis and
CC	treatment of malignant tumours, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus
CC	(HIV) infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations. This
CC	sequence represents an RT-PCR primer used in the amplification of the
CC	human tre oncogene 10.56 gene which is described in the disclosure of the
CC	invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	Query Match: 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
	Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred.No. 1.6e+03;
	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB	4464 TTTTCTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGTC 4487 1 TTTTCTTCTTCTTCTTTT 24
RESULT 1864	
ID ABS61805/C	
AC ABS61805 standard; DNA; 24 BP.	
XX ABS61805;	
DT DT	
DE 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)	
XX Analyte sorting tag sequence #277.	
XX Analyte sorting oligonucleotide tag; ss.	
XX Synthetic.	
OS OS	
PN WO200259355-A2.	
XX PD	
PD 01-AUG-2002.	
XX PF	
PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-CA000089.	
XX PR	
PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263710P.	
XX PR	
PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303799P.	
XX PA	
PA (TMBI-) TM BIOSCIENCE CORP.	
XX PI	
PI Kobler D, Fieldhouse D;	
XX DR	
DR WPI; 2002-619176/66.	
XX PT	
PT Polynucleotides comprising minimally cross-hybridizing nucleotide	

```

PT sequences, useful as tags or tag complements for use in a wide variety of
PT research, medical or industrial applications, e.g. in diagnostic assays
PT of DNA sequencing.
PS Example 2; Page 62; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a composition, which comprises molecules for use
CC as tags or tag complements. Each molecule comprises an oligonucleotide
CC selected from a set of oligonucleotides based on numeric identifiers
CC (numerals 1-3) corresponding to the pattern of nucleotide bases present
CC in 168 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the specification. These
CC oligonucleotides were found to be non-cross hybridising. The composition
CC is useful as a tag or tag complement, in analysing a biological sample
CC for the presence of a mutation or polymorphism at a locus in a nucleic
CC acid, and in determining the presence of a target suspected of being
CC contained in a mixture. Also for use in a wide variety of research,
CC medical, or industrial applications, e.g. identification of disease-
CC related polynucleotides in diagnostic assays, screening for clones of
CC novel target polynucleotides, identification of specific polynucleotide
CC in blots of mixtures of polynucleotides, therapeutic blocking of
CC inappropriately expressed genes or DNA sequencing. The polynucleotides of
CC the composition are particularly useful in methods involving highly
CC parallel processing of analytes. The use of the polynucleotides provides
CC minimal cross-hybridisation or cross-talk during the sorting process.
CC Thus, any sequence within the family of sequences will not significantly
CC cross-hybridise with any other sequence derived from that family, making
CC it suitable for highly parallel processing of analytes. ABS61529-ABS62696
CC represent oligonucleotide tags of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY 3730 CATTCAGCTTTTAAAGATCACA 3733
DB 24 CATTAATCTTCTTAACAAATCACA 1
|||||
RESULT 1865
ABS62060
ID ABS62060 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ABS62060;
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DE Analyte sorting tag sequence #532.
XX
XX Analyte sorting oligonucleotide tag; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
GS WO200259355-A2.
PN
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002MO-CA000089.
PF
XX
XX 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263710P.
PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303799P.
XX
XX (TMBI-) TM BIOSCIENCE CORP.
PA
XX Kobler D, Fieldhouse D;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-619176/66.
DR
XX Polynucleotides comprising minimally cross-hybridizing nucleotide
PT sequences, useful as tags or tag complements for use in a wide variety of
PT research, medical or industrial applications, e.g. in diagnostic assays
or DNA sequencing.
```

```
XX PS Example 2; Page 67; 120pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a composition, which comprises molecules for use
XX CC as tags or tag complements. Each molecule comprises an oligonucleotide
XX CC selected from a set of oligonucleotides based on numeric identifiers
XX CC (numerals 1-3) corresponding to the pattern of nucleotide bases present
XX CC in 1168 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the specification. These
XX CC oligonucleotides were found to be non-cross hybridizing. The composition
XX CC is useful as a tag or tag complement, in analysing a biological sample
XX CC for the presence of a mutation or polymorphism at a locus in a nucleic
XX CC acid, and in determining the presence of a target suspected of being
XX CC contained in a mixture. Also for use in a wide variety of research,
XX CC medical, or industrial applications, e.g. identification of disease-
XX CC related polynucleotides in diagnostic assays, screening for clones of
XX CC novel target polynucleotides, identification of specific polynucleotide
XX CC in biot of mixtures of polynucleotides, therapeutic blocking of
XX CC inappropriately expressed genes or DNA sequencing. The polynucleotides of
XX CC the composition are particularly useful in methods involving highly
XX CC parallel processing of analyses. The use of the polynucleotides provides
XX CC minimal cross-hybridisation or cross-talk during the sorting process.
XX CC Thus, any sequence within the family of sequences will not significantly
XX CC cross-hybridise with any other sequence derived from that family, making
XX CC it suitable for highly parallel processing of analyses. ABS61529-ABS62696
XX CC represent oligonucleotide tags of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 6 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 6461 ATACTTTTCTTCTGTTGTGA 6484
XX 1 ATATTGTGTGTATTGTGTGA 24
XX
XX RESULT 1866
XX AB190196
XX ID AB190196 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AB190196;
XX XX
XX DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#3900 oligo #1.
XX
XX KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO200179548-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX XX
XX PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX XX
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX XX
XX PI Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX XX
XX PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX PS complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
```

```
XX CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX CC oligonucleotide probes (II) for use on a support to which complementary
XX CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus, the
XX CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dicrocoelium
XX CC medusae. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
XX CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX CC of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4280 GCACTCTTCTTGCAGTGCACT 4303
XX 1 GCACCTTACTTGCAGTGCGCTT 24
XX
XX RESULT 1867
XX AB184908
XX ID AB184908 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AB184908;
XX XX
XX DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#1256 oligo #1.
XX
XX KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO200179548-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX XX
XX PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX XX
XX PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX XX
XX PI Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX XX
XX PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX PS complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
```

XX CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medialis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
CC XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1608 CAAGAAGCTTCACGACCACTGCG 1631
DB 1 CCATACCTTCCCATACCACTGCG 24

RESULT 1868
AB184909/C
ID AB184909 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AB184909;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#1256 oligo #2.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medialis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
CC XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1608 CAAGAAGCTTCACGACCACTGCG 1631
DB 24 CCATACCTTCCCATACCACTGCG 1

RESULT 1869
AB190197/C
ID AB190197 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AB190197;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#3900 oligo #2.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. *Salmonella*, *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Haemophilus influenza*, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Candida albicans* and
 CC *Aspergillus fumigatus*, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from *Onchocerca volvulus*, *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Dracunculus*
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention

SO Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4280 GCACCTCTTCTGCAGTCGATCT 4303

DB 24 GCACCTCTTCTGCAGTCGATCT 1

RESULT 1870

ID ABS59343/C

XX ABS59343 strand; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ABS59343;

DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DE Human CIP4-like PCR primer 1.

XX Human; NOVA; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; cell signal processing;
 KW breast cancer; Alzheimer's disease; epilepsy; Huntington's disease;
 KW anxiety; behavioural disorder; multiple sclerosis; myaethenia gravis;
 KW neurodegeneration; Parkinson's disease; pain; stroke; endometriosis;
 KW autoimmune disease; allergy; addiction; asthma; transplantation;
 KW graft versus host disease; systemic lupus erythematosus; scleroderma;
 KW psoriasis; Crohn's disease; HIV infection; human immunodeficiency virus;
 KW atherosclerosis; cirrhosis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;
 KW thrombocytopenia; bleeding disorder; metabolic disorder; obesity;
 KW glucose transport defect; glomerulonephritis; hypercalcaemia; PCG; ss;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; renal tubular acidosis; skin disorder;
 KW congenital diarrhoea; respiratory disease; gastro-intestinal disease;
 KW muscle disorder; bone disorder; joint disorder; skeletal disorder;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; urinary system disorder; osteoporosis; primer;
 KW dental disease; dental infection; growth disorder; reproductive disorder;
 KW hypogonadism; fertility disorder; viral infection; bacterial infection;
 KW parasitic infection; metabolic pathway modulation; gene therapy;
 KW zinc metalloprotease; ADAM-TS 7; alpha-2-macroglobulin precursor;
 KW ileal sodium/bile acid cotransporter; prohibitin; WT; CIP4; spinosin;
 KW macrophage stimulating protein precursor; fatty acid-binding protein;
 KW gap junction beta-5 protein; hepsin/plasma transmembrane serine protease.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200233087-A2.

PD 25-APR-2002.

PF 17-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032496.

XX 17-OCT-2000; 2000US-0241040P.
 PR 17-OCT-2000; 2000US-0241058P.
 PR 17-OCT-2000; 2000US-0241063P.
 PR 17-OCT-2000; 2000US-0241243P.
 PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242152P.
 PR 23-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243482P.
 PR 23-OCT-2000; 2000US-024611P.
 PR 23-OCT-2000; 2000US-0246212P.
 PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242880P.
 PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242881P.
 PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259028P.
 PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269813P.
 PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286324P.
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294108P.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303698P.
 PR 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00981151.

PA (CUBA-) CUBAGEN CORP.

XX Edinger S, Gerlach V, Macdougall JR, Malpankar UM, Smithson G;
 PI Millet I, Peyman JA, Stone DJ, Gunther E, Ellerman K, Shimkets RA;
 PI Padigaru M, Guo X, Patturajan M, Taupier RJ, Burgess CE;
 PI Zernusen BD, Kekuda R, Splytek KA, Gangolli EA, Fernandes ER;
 PI Gorman L;
 XX WPI, 2002-590434/63.

XX Cytoplasmic, nuclear, membrane bound and secreted polypeptides and
 PT nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides for diagnosing and treating e.g.
 PT cancer, Alzheimer's disease, cardiomyopathy, metabolic disease and
 PT diabetes.

XX Example 1; Page 190; 305pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to new NOVA (NOVA-10) polypeptides. The
 CC molecules of the invention are useful for treating or preventing a NOVA-
 CC associated disorder, such as cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, or a
 CC disorder related to cell signal processing and metabolic pathway
 CC modulation in humans. NOVA polypeptides, nucleic acids and antibodies are
 CC useful for treating or preventing disorders or syndromes including breast
 CC cancer, Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, Huntington's disease, anxiety,
 CC behavioural disorders, multiple sclerosis, myaethenia gravis,
 CC neurodegeneration, Parkinson's disease, pain, stroke, autoimmune disease,
 CC allergies, addiction, asthma, endometriosis, graft versus host disease,
 CC systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, transplantation, psoriasis,
 CC Crohn's disease, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection,
 CC atherosclerosis, cirrhosis, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes,
 CC thrombocytopenia, bleeding disorders, metabolic disorders, obesity,
 CC glucose transport defect, glomerulonephritis, hypercalcaemia, polycystic
 CC kidney disease, pancreatitis, renal tubular acidosis, skin disorders,
 CC congenital diarrhoea, respiratory disease, gastro-intestinal diseases,
 CC muscle, bone, joint and skeletal disorders, haematopoietic disorders,
 CC urinary system disorders, osteoporosis, dental disease and infection,
 CC growth and reproductive disorders, hypogonadism, fertility, and/or other
 CC pathologies and disorders, viral, bacterial, or parasitic infections. The
 CC present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in
 CC the methods of the invention to amplify human NOVA genes

SO Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1879 GCACCTCTTCTGCAGTCGATCT 1902

DB 24 GCACCTCTTCTGCAGTCGATCT 1

RESULT 1871
 AB286310
 ID AB286310 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AB286310;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C/EBP antisense fragment no.2170.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPiG-) EPiGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11552; 872bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and a second active agent comprising an
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ffp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 68 GCGGGGGGCGCGCGC 83
 |||||
 Db 2 GCGGGGGGCGCGCGC 17

RESULT 1872
 AB284470/C
 ID AB284470 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AB284470;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #1629.
 XX
 KW Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003016500-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.
 XX
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
 XX
 PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
 XX
 PI Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schneider K;
 PI Allen P;
 DR WPI; 2003-268322/26.
 XX
 PT Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of
 PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
 PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
 PT toxicity.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 357; 455pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
 CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
 CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
 CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
 CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
 CC described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
 CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in AB287842
 CC to AB284764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues
 CC ; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
 CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
 CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
 CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
 CC exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who
 CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
 CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known
 CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
 CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
 CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
 CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
 CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
 CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
 CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 164 GCTGACCTCAGACAGTCTCCGGGCC 187
 |||||
 Db 24 GCTGACACACACAGTGTAAAGGCC 1
 |||||
 RESULT 1873
 AB282954

ID AB282954 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AB282954;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #113.
 XX
 KW Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W02003016500-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.
 XX
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
 XX
 PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
 XX
 PI Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schneider K;
 PI Alen P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-268322/26.
 XX
 PT Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of
 PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
 PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
 PT toxicity.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 88; 455pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
 CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
 CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
 CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
 CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
 CC described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
 CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in AB282842
 CC to AB284764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues
 CC ; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
 CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
 CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
 CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
 CC exposing cells to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
 CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
 CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known
 CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
 CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
 CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
 CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
 CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
 CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
 CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 DB Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 994 AAGGCGCTGAAGTGAAGTCAAC 1017
 DB 1 AAGGCGCTGAAGGAGCAAGTCATC 24
 XX
 RESULT 1874
 ID AB275326
 XX AB275326 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AB275326;
 XX
 DT 29-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tubedown-1 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Knockout animal; Tubedown-1; genomic function analysis;
 KW organ development; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN JP2002345477-A.
 XX
 PD 03-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00157567.
 XX
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00157567.
 XX
 PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
 PA (IDEH/) IDE H.
 PA (YAMA/) YAMAMURA K.
 PA (ARAKI/) ARAKI Y.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-072475/07.
 XX
 PT Knockout animals with introduced a trap vector containing a variant loxp
 PT with introduced variation in a part of sequence(s) of a spacer sequence,
 PT and reverse repetitive sequence 1 and/or 2.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 12; 22pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel knockout animals with the disrupted
 CC Tubedown-1 gene. The transgenic animals of the invention are useful for
 CC analysis of genomic functions, and establishment of an analytic system
 CC for the development of organs. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used to amplify the Tubedown-1 gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 DB Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5660 TCCTCTTAGTGGGCTCTGTTTC 5683
 DB 1 TCCTCTTTGTTAGGCTCTTCTTC 24
 XX
 RESULT 1875
 ID AB557885
 XX AB557885 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC AB557885;
 XX
 DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Alpha1-2fucosyltransferase RT-PCR primer #6.
 XX
 KW Rabbit; ss; PCR; ganglioside GM1-specific alpha1-2fucosyltransferase;
 KW FucT; nutritional; immunotherapeutic; immunosuppressive; fucosyl-GM1;
 KW Fucaliphal-Galbeta-3GalNAc; cancer; small cell lung carcinoma; human;
 KW neurological disease; infant formula; geriatric formula; vaccine; primer;
 KW RT-PCR; reverse transcriptase PCR.
 XX
 OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002127655-A1.
 XX
 PD 12-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 31-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999672.

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XX 23-APR-1999; 99US-00298886.
XX (HOLM/) HOLMES E H.
XX (SHER/) SHERWOOD A L.
XX
XX Holmes EH, Sherwood AL;
XX WPI; 2003-066901/06.
XX
XX Novel rat ganglioside GM1-specific alpha 1-2 fucosyltransferase protein
XX useful in the preparative production of fucosyl-GM1 which is useful as an
XX immunotherapeutic for cancer.
XX
XX Example; Page 20; 44pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated rat alpha1-2 fucosyltransferase
XX (FucT) protein appearing as ABG72377 and ABG72378. Also included are: (1)
XX a chimaeric protein comprising FucT, fused by a covalent bond to a
XX portion of a second protein which is not FucT; (2) an isolated nucleic
XX acid chosen from the nucleotide sequence of rat hepatoma H35 cell alpha1-
XX 2FucT RT-PCR product and the sequence of the catalytic domain of rat
XX hepatoma H35 cell alpha1-2FucT; (3) an isolated nucleic acid encoding
XX FucT, or reverse its complement or RNA equivalent; (4) a vector
XX comprising the nucleic acid, or a nucleotide sequence that is the reverse
XX complement to the FucT nucleic acid, and an origin of replication; (5) a
XX recombinant cell containing the vector; (6) producing FucT; (7) an
XX isolated and purified protein produced by the above method; (8) a
XX cellular fraction with protein activity produced by the above method; (9)
XX detecting the onset of cancer by detecting the nucleotide sequence or its
XX fragment or complement; (10) suppressing or inhibiting FucT in a cell by
XX contacting a cell with an antisense RNA corresponding to one of the two
XX nucleic acid sequences; (11) a nutritional formula composition comprising
XX glycolipid, glycoprotein, glyco-lipoprotein, or oligosaccharide
XX synthesised using FucT, the nucleic acid, the chimaeric protein, vector
XX or cell; and (12) inducing an immunotherapeutic or immunosuppressive
XX action against a fucosyl-GM1-producing disease, by administering fucosyl-
XX -GM1 to a human patient with the disease. FucT, the nucleic acid, the
XX chimaeric protein, or the cellular fraction are useful for preparative
XX synthesis of a molecule comprising Fucalphan-2Galbeta-3GalNAc, by
XX contacting any one of the above molecules with GDP-fucose and a molecule
XX having a terminal galactose-3galNAc group and recovering a molecule
XX comprising Fucalphan-2Galbeta-3GalNAc, and for preparative synthesis of
XX a glycolipid, glycoprotein, glyco-lipoprotein or free oligosaccharide
XX comprising Fucalphan-2Galbeta-3GalNAc. The proteins or cellular fraction
XX are also useful for preparative synthesis of fucosyl-GM1, by contacting
XX any of the above protein with GDP-fucose and the ganglioside GM1 and
XX recovering fucosyl-GM1. Inducing an immunotherapeutic or
XX immunosuppressive action is useful against a fucosyl-GM1-producing
XX disease such as cancer, especially small cell lung carcinoma or a
XX neurological disease. FucT is useful as an immunogen for producing
XX antibodies. The glycoproteins, glycolipids, glyco-lipoproteins produced
XX by FucT possess nutritional value and are useful as food additives, for
XX e.g. infant or geriatric formula. The fucosyl-GM1 produced using FucT
XX serves as a vaccine. The present sequence is an RT-PCR (reverse
XX transcriptase PCR) primer designed against human and rabbit FucT
XX homologues, used to isolate rat cDNA encoding FucT
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 643 GCCCTGCTCAGCGCCGATCCCT 666
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 GCCATGCCACGCGCCGATTCCT 24
XX
XX RESULT 1876
XX ABV93494
XX ID ABV93494 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX

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AC ABV93494;
XX 08-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Bacillus thuringiensis toxin Cry mutant oligonucleotide #18.
XX
XX Bacillus thuringiensis; insecticide; toxin; Cry; pepsin cleavage site;
XX pepsin; PCS; ss.
XX
XX Bacillus thuringiensis.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX FR2822157-AL.
XX
XX 20-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 19-MAR-2001; 2001FR-00003691.
XX
XX 19-MAR-2001; 2001FR-00003691.
XX
XX (AVET ) AVENTIS CROPS SCIENCE SA.
XX
XX Freyestinet G, Rang C, Frutos R;
XX WPI; 2003-002439/01.
XX
XX New modified Cry protein, useful as insecticide, comprises at least one
XX additional pepsin cleavage site to reduce persistence in mammalian gut.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 26; 134pp; French.
XX
XX The present invention describes a modified Cry protein (I) that is
XX sensitive to pepsin and comprises at least one additional pepsin cleavage
XX site (PCS). Also described: (a) increasing pepsin sensitivity of Cry
XX proteins by incorporating at least one extra PCS; (b) polynucleotides
XX (II) that encode (I); (c) chimeric genes (CG) that contain a promoter,
XX (III) and terminator; (d) expression or transformation vector (III) that
XX contains CG; (e) host organism (IV) transformed with (III), also, where
XX the organism is a plant, its parts and seeds; (f) production of (I) by
XX growing (IV); and (g) mono- or polyclonal antibodies (Ab) directed
XX against (I). (I) has insecticide activity. (I) can be used as
XX insecticides, particularly where expressed in transgenic plants. (I) are
XX sensitive to enzymes in the digestive tract of mammals, so do not persist
XX in the tract (lack of persistence is required by regulatory authorities
XX for use, in foods, of seeds containing Cry proteins). Extra PCS do not
XX increase degradation in the digestive tract of insects, so have no effect
XX on insecticidal activity. ABV93450 to ABV93909 and ABP67997 to ABP68308
XX represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4463 CTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTC 4486
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 CTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTC 24
XX
XX RESULT 1877
XX ABV93779
XX ID ABV93779 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABV93779;
XX
XX 08-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX B. thuringiensis toxin Cry oligonucleotide mutant #18 SEQ ID NO:30.
XX
XX Bacillus thuringiensis; insecticide; toxin; Cry; pepsin cleavage site;
XX pepsin; PCS; ss.
XX

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OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FR2822157-A1.
XX
XX 20-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 19-MAR-2001; 2001FR-00003691.
XX
XX 19-MAR-2001; 2001FR-00003691.
XX
XX (AVET ) AVENTIS CROPS SCIENCE SA.
XX
XX Freyresinet G, Rang C, Frutos R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-002439/01.
XX
XX New modified Cry protein, useful as insecticide, comprises at least one
XX additional peptin cleavage site to reduce persistence in mammalian gut.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 105; 134pp; French.
XX
XX The present invention describes a modified Cry protein (I) that is
XX sensitive to pepsin and comprises at least one additional peptin cleavage
XX site (PCS). Also described: (a) increasing pepsin sensitivity of Cry
XX proteins by incorporating at least one extra PCS; (b) polynucleotides
XX (II) that encode (I); (c) chimeric genes (CG) that contain a promoter,
XX (II) and terminator; (d) expression or transformation vector (III) that
XX contains CG; (e) host organism (IV) transformed with (III), also, where
XX the organism is a plant, its parts and seeds; (f) production of (I) by
XX growing (IV); and (g) mono- or polyclonal antibodies (Ab) directed
XX against (I). (I) has insecticide activity. (I) can be used as
XX insecticide, particularly where expressed in transgenic plants. (I) are
XX sensitive to enzymes in the digestive tract of mammals, so do not persist
XX in the tract (lack of persistence is required by regulatory authorities
XX for use, in foods, of seeds containing Cry proteins). Extra PCS do not
XX increase degradation in the digestive tract of insects, so have no effect
XX on insecticidal activity. ABV93450 to ABV93909 and ABP67997 to ABP68308
XX represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4463 CTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTC 4486
XX 1 CTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTC 24
XX
XX RESULT 1878
XX ADB97806
XX ID ADB97806 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ADB97806;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Rat hepatoma H35 cells alpha 1-2 fucosyltransferase RT-PCR primer VI.
XX
XX rat; ss; RT-PCR; reverse transcriptase; primer;
XX alpha 1-2 fucosyltransferase; cancer; small cell lung carcinoma;
XX neurological disease; nutritional supplement.
XX
XX Ratusus sp.
XX
XX US2002137165-A1.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00040863.
XX

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PR 23-APR-1999; 99US-00298886.
XX
XX (HOLM/) HOLMES E H.
XX PA (SHER/) SHERWOOD A L.
XX
XX Holmes EH, Sherwood AL;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-719969/68.
XX
XX New rat ganglioside GM1-specific alpha1-2fucosyltransferase is used to
XX prepare fucosyl-GM1 which is useful to treat neurological disease and
XX cancer, particularly small cell lung carcinoma.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 20; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated rat alpha 1-2 fucosyltransferase
XX protein. The polynucleotide and peptide are used to detect or treat
XX cancer, particularly small cell lung carcinoma or a neurological disease
XX and as nutritional supplements. The present sequence represents the rat
XX hepatoma H35 cells alpha 1-2 fucosyltransferase reverse transcriptase
XX (RT)-PCR primer.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 643 GCCCTGTCAGCGGCCAGATCCT 666
XX 1 GCCATGCGCAGCGCCAGATTCCT 24
XX
XX RESULT 1879
XX ADCS4034
XX ID ADCS4034 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ADCS4034;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Simian virus 40 (SV40) VP1-associated primer #11.
XX
XX Simian virus 40; SV40; viral protein 1; VP1; capsid protein;
XX intracellular virus-like protein particle form; scable particle;
XX drug carrier; gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX
XX Simian virus 40.
XX
XX JP2002360266-A.
XX
XX 17-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00179161.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00179161.
XX
XX (HAND/) HANDA H.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-461416/44.
XX
XX A variant type simian virus 40VP1 capsid protein forming stable virus-
XX like protein particles, is useful as a carrier of drugs and in gene
XX therapy.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 4; 15pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a variant type Simian virus 40 viral
XX protein 1 (SV40 VP1) capsid protein. The new SV40 VP1 protein has 49Glu,
XX 51Glu, 160Glu, 163Glu, 216Ser, 217Lys, 219Glu, 332Glu, 333Glu and/or
XX 348Asp residues replaced with other amino acids. The viral protein has a
XX varied intracellular virus-like protein particle form, particularly
XX harder or more stable particles than those of wild type particles. The

```

CC variant type ssV40 40VP1 capsid protein, is useful as a carrier of drugs
CC and in gene therapy. The present sequence represents a primer used in the
CC examples of the present invention.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 7234 CCTCTCAAGTCCAGCATGATGGG 7257
Db 1 CCTCTCAAGTCCAGCATGATGGG 24

RESULT 1880
ADC54035/c
ID ADC54035 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ADC54035;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Samian virus 40 (SV40) VP1-associated primer #12.

XX Simian virus 40; SV40; viral protein 1; VP1; capsid protein;
XX intracellular virus-like protein particle form; stable particle;
XX drug carrier; gene therapy; primer; ss.

XX Simian virus 40.

XX JF2002360266-A.

XX 17-DEC-2002.

XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00179161.

XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00179161.

XX (HAND/) HANDA H.

XX WPI; 2003-461416/44.

PT A variant type simian virus 40VP1 capsid protein forming stable virus-
PT like protein particles, is useful as a carrier of drugs and in gene
PT therapy.

XX Example 1; Page 4; 15pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention relates to a variant type Simian virus 40 viral
CC protein 1 (SV40 VP1) capsid protein. The new SV40 VP1 protein has 4961u,
CC 5161u, 16061u, 16361u, 2168u, 2171u, 21961u, 33361u and/or
CC 348AP residues replaced with other amino acids. The viral protein has a
CC varied intracellular virus-like protein particle form, particularly
CC harder or more stable particles than those of wild type particles. The
CC variant type ssV40 40VP1 capsid protein, is useful as a carrier of drugs
CC and in gene therapy. The present sequence represents a primer used in the
CC examples of the present invention.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 7234 CCTCTCAAGTCCAGCATGATGGG 7257
Db 24 CCTCTCAAGTCCAGCATGATGGG 1

RESULT 1881
ADC79565/c
ID ADC79565 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ADC79565;

XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human CK18 forward RT-PCR primer.

XX cytoplasmic; cancer; chemotherapy; carcinomas; tumour; RT-PCR; ss;
XX primer; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003035894-A2.

XX 01-MAY-2003.

XX 78-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034397.

XX 26-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330669P.

XX 04-APR-2002; 2002US-0369945P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUNIVEST CORP.

XX O'hara SM, Zweitzig D, Foulk B;

XX WPI; 2003-482052/45.

PT Extracting intact cytoplasmic biomolecules e.g. proteins, nucleic acids
PT from cells, by treating sample comprising cells containing target cells
PT with permeabilizing agents to release biomolecules and recovering them.

XX Example 10; Page 58; 11pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel method for extracting intact cytoplasmic
CC biomolecules from cells. The method of the invention is useful for
CC extracting or acquiring cytoplasmic biomolecules such as proteins or
CC nucleic acids which include cytoplasmic RNA, nuclear and mitochondrial
CC RNA, nuclear and mitochondrial DNA, cytoplasmic mRNA, or their
CC combinations from cells. The method is useful in cancer screening,
CC selecting and monitoring for chemotherapy treatment or cancer recurrence.
CC This type of cell analysis is useful in cancer diagnostics. The method is
CC useful in profiling cells isolated from tissues or body fluids and serves
CC as an adjunct to clinical diagnosis of diverse carcinomas including early
CC stage detection and classification of circulating tumour cells. The
CC present sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1884 TCTGTCCAGCTCTGCTCAAGAT 1907
Db 24 TCTGTCCAGCTCTGCTCAAGAT 1

RESULT 1882

ADC44506/c
ID ADC44506 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ADC44506;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Primer #1 to amplify the CK18 gene for cancer-detection method.

XX ss; primer; diagnosis; cancer; epithelial cell; immunomagnetic particle;
XX prostate cancer; breast cancer; colon cancer; apudoma; choristoma;
XX bronchioma; malignant carcinoma syndrome; carcinoma heart disease;
XX carcinoma.

XX Homo sapiens.

```

XX PN WO2003035895-A2.
XX PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX PF 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034570.
XX PR 26-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330669P.
XX PR 04-APR-2002; 2002US-0369945P.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUNIVEST CORP.
XX PI O'hara SM, Zweitzig D, Foulk B;
XX DR WPI; 2003-421425/39.
XX PT Diagnosing severity of disease in a test subject, by mixing the sample
XX PT comprising cancer cells with immunomagnetic particles and separating cell
XX PT fraction to diagnose enriched fraction for the presence of cancer cells.
XX PS Example 10; Page 58; 105pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method of diagnosing the severity of a disease
XX CC in a test subject, by obtaining a sample having a mixed cell population
XX CC suspected of containing cancer cells of epithelial origin, mixing the
XX CC sample with immunomagnetic particles which bind specifically to the
XX CC cancer cells, subjecting the mixture to produce a separated cell
XX CC fraction, and assaying the enriched fraction for the presence of the
XX CC cancer cells. The method is useful for diagnosing the severity of a
XX CC disease in a test subject. The test subject is for assessment of a
XX CC presence of circulating cancer cells. The test subject response to cancer
XX CC eradication procedures and is assessed by the presence of circulating
XX CC cancer cells. The test subject has been diagnosed with a cancer selected
XX CC from prostate cancer, breast cancer, colon cancer, apudoma, choristoma,
XX CC bronchioma, malignant carcinoid syndrome, carcinoid heart disease, and
XX CC carcinoma e.g. Walker, basal cell, basosquamous, Brown-Pearce, ductal,
XX CC Ehrlich tumor, Krebs 2, merkel cells, mucinous, and non-small cell lung.
XX CC This sequence represents a primer used to amplify a specific gene cDNA
XX CC sequence in the method of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1884 TCTGTCCACCTTGCCTCAAGT 1907
DB 24 TCTGTCCACCTTGCCTCAAGT 1

RESULT 1883
AD835077/c
ID AD835077 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AD835077;
XX XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Sox1 gene sense PCR primer.
XX OS human; stem cell; Sox1; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003080816-A2.
XX PD 02-OCT-2003.
XX PF 18-MAR-2003; 2003WO-GB001111.
XX PR 19-MAR-2002; 2002GB-00006422.
XX PR 08-MAY-2002; 2002GB-00010458.

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XX PA (UYSH-) UNIV SHEPFIELD.
XX PI Andrews P, Draper J;
XX DR WPI; 2003-779256/73.
XX PT Manipulating phenotype of stem cell by providing cell transfected with
XX PT nucleic acid comprising promoter which confers substantial stem cell
XX PT specific expression on selective marker gene(s), and proliferating cell.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 41; 40pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is that of a sense primer for the human Sox1 gene.
XX CC Its use with an antisense primer AD835087 produces a PCR product of 848
XX CC bp. PCR was used to detect gene expression in human embryonic stem cells.
XX CC The invention provides methods of manipulating the phenotype of stem
XX CC cells, particularly embryonic stem cells. The methods are based on the
XX CC finding that inclusion of a motif AD835058-AD835060 from the fibroblast
XX CC growth factor-4 promoter in a core promoter, e.g. the thymidine kinase
XX CC promoter, confers stem cell specific expression on reporter genes under
XX CC its control. The discovery was used to provide a cell culture system
XX CC which facilitates the maintenance of stem cells, particularly embryonic
XX CC stem cells, in an undifferentiated state. Also provided are
XX CC differentiated cells and tissues, the genome of which includes a nucleic
XX CC acid construct comprising a promoter which has a stem cell specific
XX CC expression pattern which controls expression of a gene the expression of
XX CC which allows the selective ablation of cells which have de-differentiated
XX CC to a stem cell phenotype, thereby allowing their removal from a
XX CC population of differentiated cells.
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2862 GGAGCAGAGAGAGAGAGTGG 2885
DB 24 GGAGCAGAGAGAGAGAGTGG 1

RESULT 1884
AAH38515/c
ID AAH38515 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC AAH38515;
XX XX
XX DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX DE SNP specific SNPE primer SEQ ID 1311.
XX OS Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX OS SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
XX OS Lesh-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
XX OS polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
XX OS acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
XX OS inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200129262-A2.
XX PD 26-APR-2001.
XX PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;

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DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 56; 83pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait, suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primer specific for a human SNP containing DNA
 CC sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 23 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGACAAACAAATG 4041
 Db 24 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATG 1
 RESULT 1885
 ID AAA57855 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
 AC AAA57855;
 XX
 DT 11-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Deoxy-A22-tagged substrate oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; catalytic RNA; analyte detection; effector molecule;
 KW nucleic acid substrate; in vitro selection; ribozyme ligase;
 KW conformation dependent activity; allosteric activation; ss.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_RNA 23..28
 FT /*tag= a
 FT 24..28
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /bound_molecy= "Bases 13-17 of N90 RNA pool (AAA57851)"
 XX
 PN WO200024931-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-MAY-2000.
 PD
 XX
 PF 22-OCT-1999; 99WO-IL000557.
 XX

PR 23-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126731.
 XX (INTB-) INTELLIGENE LTD.
 XX
 PI Nathan A, Ellington A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-350763/30.
 XX
 PT Detecting an analyte in a sample comprises providing nucleic acid
 PT sequence which is catalytically active in presence of analyte, contacting
 PT catalytic nucleic acid with substrate and amplifying catalytic product.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page; 36pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of detecting an analyte in a sample.
 CC The method comprises providing a nucleic acid sequence which is initially
 CC catalytically inactive, but which becomes catalytically active in the
 CC presence of an analyte (the effector); providing a nucleic acid substrate
 CC for the catalytic activity of the nucleic acid sequence; and contacting
 CC the nucleic acid sequence and the substrate with the sample under
 CC conditions allowing catalytic activity of nucleic acid sequences. The
 CC catalytic nucleic acid sequence will be able to convert the nucleic acid
 CC substrate into a nucleic acid product only if the analyte of interest is
 CC present. The nucleic acid catalytic product is then amplified, and a
 CC significant increase in the amount of product indicates the presence of
 CC the analyte in the sample. The method is useful for the qualitative or
 CC quantitative determination of an analyte in a sample in diagnostic
 CC assays. The invention describes the in vitro selection of a ribozyme
 CC ligase (L1; AAA57859, AAA57860) which is catalytically active only in the
 CC presence of an oligonucleotide effector (AAA57854). The L1 ribozyme
 CC ligase was selected from a pool of RNA molecules comprising a central
 CC randomised region 90 nucleotides in length flanked on both sides by
 CC constant sequence regions (the N90 RNA pool; AAA57851). In the presence
 CC of the effector, selection was performed using one of the tagged
 CC substrate molecules AAA57855-A57857. RNAs with ligase activity (i.e.,
 CC those which have become ligated to the substrate molecule) were reverse
 CC transcribed using the effector oligo, and then PCR amplified using the
 CC effector and a DNA primer identical in sequence to the substrate used for
 CC the selection. A ribozyme ligase, L1, was selected via this procedure. L1
 CC can only adopt its active conformation (AAA57859) in the presence of the
 CC effector oligo (analyte). In the absence of the effector, L1 adopts an
 CC inactive conformation (AAA57860). The present sequence represents the
 CC deoxy-A22-tagged substrate oligonucleotide. The da22 tag enables
 CC successfully ligated products to be isolated using oligo(dT)12-18
 CC cellulose. Note: The present sequence is not given in the specification,
 CC but is created from the information given on page 11
 CC
 SQ Sequence 28 BP; 23 A; 2 C; 1 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 28;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 1; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGACAAACAAATG 4041
 Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAUG 24
 RESULT 1886
 ID AAL43065 standard; RNA; 28 BP.
 AC AAL43065;
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Regulatable, catalytically active nucleic acid substrate #1.
 XX
 KW Regulatable catalytically active nucleic acid; RCANA; ribozyme;
 KW gene therapy; ss.
 XX
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

PT map of the human genome.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 1356; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SO Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 3851 CTCCTTTTCCTTATTC 3869
 19 CTCCTTTTCCTTATTC 1
 XX
 RESULT 1889
 ABL44134/c
 ID ABL44134 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL44134;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1178.
 XX
 KM Human chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KM PCR primer; 88.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 PS
 PS Claim 4; Page 28; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell

CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 SO Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 1324 CCAGACGACGAGGAGA 1342
 19 CCATGCGACGAGGAGA 1
 XX
 RESULT 1890
 ADA26006
 ID ADA26006 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA26006;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human REL-A short interfering nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:141.
 XX
 KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; nuclear factor kappa B; NF-kappab;
 KM RNA interference; vasotropic; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;
 KM neuroprotective; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide;
 KM anti-HIV; immunosuppressive; anticonvulsant; nephrotoxic; gene therapy;
 KM modulation; inhibition; resensitis; central nervous system lesion;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;
 KM dementia; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer;
 KM polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
 KM viral infection; HIV; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; ribozyme;
 KM human; v-rel reticulendotheliosis viral oncogene homologue A; REL-A;
 KM nuclear factor; 88.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003070970-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US04951.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Mcswigen J, Belgelman L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-689788/55.
 XX
 PT New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the NF-
 PT kappaB gene useful e.g. for treatment and diagnosis of cancer and
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 127; 149pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a nuclear factor kappa B (NF-kappaB)
CC gene by RNA interference. Also described: (1) kits for in vitro or in
CC vivo delivery of siNA; (2) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (3)
CC vectors that express siNA. The siNA have vasotropic, nootropic,
CC antiparkinsonian, neuroprotective, cyostatic, antiinflammatory,
CC anti-allergic, virocidic, anti-HIV, immunosuppressive, anticonvulsant and
CC nephrotropic activities, and can be used in gene therapy, and for the
CC modulation (inhibition) of expression or activity of NF-kappaB by RNA
CC interference (siNA target mRNA, RNA splice variants, post-
CC transcriptionally modified RNA, pre-RNA and/or RNA templates). The siNA
CC sequences can be used to modulate expression of NF-kappaB genes, in
CC cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. by ex vivo gene therapy, in
CC grafts and transplants for treating restenosis and central nervous system
CC lesions and injuries (Alzheimer's, Parkinson's or Huntington's diseases,
CC epilepsy, dementia or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) or for treating many
CC cancers, other proliferative diseases (restenosis and polycystic kidney
CC disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, viral infections
CC (including HIV), autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection, and also
CC for drug screening; pharmacogenomics; target identification and validation;
CC genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics; studying gene function and gene
CC mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents human v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homologue A
CC (REL-A) siNA, which is used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention. REL-A is a nuclear factor of the kappa light polypeptide gene
CC enhancer in B-cells.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 63.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4608 TGCCCCACTGCTTGCGATG 4626
:|||||:|||||:
1 UGCCCGCGCUCUGGCGCUG 19
RESULT 1891
ADA25657/c
ID ADA25657 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADA25657;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human REL-A short interfering nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:5.
XX
KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; nuclear factor kappa B; NF-kappaB;
KW RNA interference; vasotropic; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;
KW neuroprotective; cyostatic; antiinflammatory; anti-allergic; virocidic;
KW anti-HIV; immunosuppressive; anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; gene therapy;
KW modulation; inhibition; restenosis; central nervous system lesion;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy;
KW dementia; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer;
KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
KW viral infection; HIV; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; ribozyme;
KW human; v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homologue A; REL-A;
KW nuclear factor; 88.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2003070970-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004951.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JUN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX
DR WPI, 2003-689788/65.
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the NF-
PT kappaB gene useful e.g. for treatment and diagnosis of cancer and
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 127; 149pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a nuclear factor kappa B (NF-kappaB)
CC gene by RNA interference. Also described: (1) kits for in vitro or in
CC vivo delivery of siNA; (2) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (3)
CC vectors that express siNA. The siNA have vasotropic, nootropic,
CC antiparkinsonian, neuroprotective, cyostatic, antiinflammatory,
CC anti-allergic, virocidic, anti-HIV, immunosuppressive, anticonvulsant and
CC nephrotropic activities, and can be used in gene therapy, and for the
CC modulation (inhibition) of expression or activity of NF-kappaB by RNA
CC interference (siNA target mRNA, RNA splice variants, post-
CC transcriptionally modified RNA, pre-RNA and/or RNA templates). The siNA
CC sequences can be used to modulate expression of NF-kappaB genes, in
CC cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. by ex vivo gene therapy, in
CC grafts and transplants for treating restenosis and central nervous system
CC lesions and injuries (Alzheimer's, Parkinson's or Huntington's diseases,
CC epilepsy, dementia or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) or for treating many
CC cancers, other proliferative diseases (restenosis and polycystic kidney
CC disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, viral infections
CC (including HIV), autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection, and also
CC for drug screening; diagnosis; target identification and validation;
CC genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics; studying gene function and gene
CC mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents human v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homologue A
CC (REL-A) siNA, which is used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention. REL-A is a nuclear factor of the kappa light polypeptide gene
CC enhancer in B-cells.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4608 TGCCCCACTGCTTGCGATG 4626
:|||||:|||||:
19 TGCCCCGCTGCTTGCGCTG 1
Db
RESULT 1892
AAQ39533
ID AAQ39533 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ39533;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 20-MAY-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR Primer #1 for mapping EST's to specific chromosome.
XX
KW expressed sequence tag; human genome project; chromosome;
KW human gene sequencing; PCR mapping; somatic cell hybrids;
KW subclonalisation; gene tagging; tissue typing.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO9300353-A1.

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XX 07-JAN-1993.
PD 19-JUN-1992; 92WO-US005222.
PF 19-JUN-1992; 92WO-US005222.
XX 20-JUN-1991; 91US-00716831.
PR 12-FEB-1992; 92US-00837195.
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE.
PA Venter JC, Adams MD;
PI WPI; 1993-036325/04.
DR Particular expressed sequence tags from human CDNA - corresponds to
XX Transcription prods. of genes, useful for tagging genes, mapping
PT chromosomes and tissue typing.
XX Example 3; Page 42; 199pp; English.
PS This PCR primer was used together with AAQ39534 for the PCR mapping of
XX somatic cell hybrids. This is a method of assigning an EST (expressed
CC sequence tag) to a particular chromosome. ESTs are markers for human
CC genes actually transcribed in vivo. Unlike the random genomic DNA
CC sequence tagged sites (STSs), ESTs point directly to expressed genes. The
CC use of ESTs could facilitate the tagging of most expressed human genes
CC within a few years at a fraction of the cost of complete genomic
CC sequencing. Using these primers and disclosed methods sublocalisation can
CC be achieved with panels of fragments from specific chromosomes or pools
CC of large genomic clones in an analogous manner. This PCR primer sequence
CC was designed from EST00294 by the computer program INTRON (National
CC Institutes of Mental Health, Bethesda, MD) to minimise the chance of
CC amplifying through an intron using the assumptions that: 1) introns are
CC genomic sequences that interrupt the coding and non-coding sequences of
CC genes. 2) there are consensus sequences for splice junctions. 3) 90% of
CC the human genes studied have 3' UTR of mRNA not interrupted by introns in
CC the genomic DNA. This PCR primer localised EST00294 to chromosome 11.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3706 TTGAAGGAACTGCTTCC 3724
Db 2 TTGAAGGAACTGCTTCC 20
RESULT 1893
AAQ68872/c
XX AAQ68872 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ68872;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 31-MAY-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide (SAL2/ml) used as control in antisense therapy.
DE Oligonucleotide; antisense; self paired; nuclease resistant;
XX dermatological disorders; viral infection; cancer; atypical dermatitis;
KW psoriasis; melanoma; T cell lymphoma; herpes simplex; papilloma;
KM hepatitis; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; oncogene; collagenase;
XX elastase; bone marrow graft; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FR2703053-A1.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1994.
XX

```

```

PF 26-MAR-1993; 93FR-00003514.
XX 26-MAR-1993; 93FR-00003514.
PR (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Vasseur M, Blumenfeld M, Meguenni S, Poddevin B;
PI WPI; 1994-312170/39.
XX
XX New oligo:nucleotide(s) self paired at one or both ends - have improved
PT resistance to nuclease(s) and reduced toxicity, useful as anti-sense
PT molecules for treating dermatological disorders, virus infections,
PT cancer, etc.
XX
XX Example 1; Fig 4a; 40pp; French.
PS
PS New hooked or semi-hooked oligonucleotides (see AAQ68869-71, AAQ68873,
XX AAQ68875, AAQ68877, AAQ68879 and AAQ68880) are useful as therapeutic
CC antisense molecules for treating dermatological disorders (e.g. atypical
CC dermatitis, psoriasis, melanoma, T cell lymphoma etc.) viral infections
CC (e.g. herpes simplex, papilloma, hepatitis or HIV) or cancer (when
CC directed against an oncogene), due to their ability to hybridise with
CC target nucleic acid. They can be used ex vivo, e.g., to treat bone marrow
CC grafts. They can also be used for diagnosis or in cosmetics e.g. to block
CC mRNA coding proteins involved in the ageing process such as collagenase
CC or elastase. This linear antisense oligonucleotide is used as a control
CC to see whether the hooked and semi-hooked oligonucleotides exhibit a
CC greater resistance to exonucleases than linear oligonucleotides. (Updated
CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
CC PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 1 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4463 CTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4481
Db 19 CTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 1
RESULT 1894
AAQ64083/c
XX AAQ64083 standard; CDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ64083;
XX
DT 14-FEB-1995 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE NANBHV NS1/NS2 (EN3) primer Kk62.
XX
XX Non-A, non-B hepatitis virus; NANBHV; hepatitis C virus; HCV; core; ENV;
KM NS1; NS2; NS3; antigen; detection; amplification; primer;
KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06141870-A.
XX
XX 24-MAY-1994.
XX
XX 12-MAR-1992; 92JP-00088140.
XX
XX 12-MAR-1992; 92JP-00088140.
XX
XX (TOKR-) ZH TOKYOTO RINSHO IGAKU SOGO KENKYUSHO.
PA (SANW ) SANWA KAGAKU KENKYUSHO CO.
XX (TOFU ) TONEN CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1994-205028/25.
XX

```

PT DNA coding a Non-A,Non-B hepatitis virus antigen - useful for detecting
 PT HCV within serum.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 7; 22pp; Japanese.
 CC
 CC Hepatitis C virus #4 and #6 genes were isolated (AA064068-69). Both genes
 CC contain the core, ENV, NS1, NS2 and NS3 regions. A core region fragment
 CC is given in AA064067
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4 GGCAGCTGGCCGGCGCTC 22
 DB 19 GGCAGCTGGCCAGCGCTC 1
 RESULT 1895
 AA082613
 ID AA082613 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AA082613;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 14-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Chromosome 11 (locus D11S944E) STS primer 139.
 XX
 KW sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
 KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9429486-A1.
 XX
 PD 22-DEC-1994.
 XX
 PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.
 XX
 PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.
 PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.
 XX
 PA (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
 XX
 PI Evans GA, Smith MW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-036508/05.
 XX
 PT Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
 PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
 PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 90; 128pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids
 CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371
 CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable
 CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer"
 CC program available from E. Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped
 CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using
 CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and
 CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel
 CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled
 CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the
 CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the
 CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See
 CC AA082001-082706 and AA091325-091358 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-
 CC 2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3706 TTTGAAGGAAATGACTCC 3724
 DB 2 TTTGAAGGAAATGATTTCC 20
 RESULT 1896
 AA084981/C
 ID AA084981 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AA084981;
 AC
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 12-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Putative NFAT binding site from HIV-LTR (-270 to -251).
 XX
 KW Nuclear factor of activated T-lymphocytes; NFAT; HIV-LTR;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus long terminal repeat;
 KW transcriptional regulator; early activation gene; glycoconjugate;
 KW calicheamicin-MG; purine-rich core sequence; immune suppression; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9505389-A1.
 PN 23-FEB-1995.
 PD
 XX
 PF 15-AUG-1994; 94WO-US009123.
 XX
 PR 18-AUG-1993; 93US-00109271.
 XX
 PA (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
 PA (UYVA) UNIV YALE.
 PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 XX
 PI Ho SN, Schreiber SL, Danishefsky SJ, Crabtree GR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-098716/13.
 XX
 PT Composn. contg. sequence specific glyco-conjugate DNA ligand - for
 PT modulating gene transcription e.g. to induce immunosuppression, does not
 PT cause DNA cleavage, also new ligand.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 24; 85pp; English.
 XX
 CC New glycoconjugates are able to modulate transcriptional activity of
 CC specific genes in eukaryotic cells by selectively inhibiting binding
 CC interactions between DNA-binding proteins and their recognition sites.
 CC Glycoconjugate DNA ligands which preferentially bind to an NFAT
 CC recognition sequence as compared to an API or Sp1 sequence are preferred.
 CC Such ligands inhibit NFAT-DNA complex formation or displace pre-formed
 CC complexes and are useful for inducing immune suppression. (Updated on 25-
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5308 AGTTGTGTTCTCTCCTTT 5326
 DB 20 AGCTGTGTTCTCTCCTTT 2
 RESULT 1897
 AAT86501/C
 ID AAT86501 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

[illegible]

DT	29-SEP-1998	(first entry)	
XX			
XX			
DE	Oligomer p20g7	used in construction of recombinant HBsAg/ayw.	
XX			
XX			
KW	Hepatitis B virus; surface antigen; yeast; PH05; promoter; vaccine; ss.		
OS	Synthetic.		
OS	Hepatitis B virus.		
XX			
PN	RU2088664-C1.		
XX			
PD	27-AUG-1997.		
XX			
PF	26-JAN-1996; 96RU-00101565.		
XX			
PR	26-JAN-1996; 96RU-00101565.		
XX			
PA	(KOMB=) KOMBIOTEKH STOCK CO.		
XX			
PI	Drutsa VL, Budanov MV, Borisova VN;		
XX			
XX	WPI; 1998-191876/17.		
PT	New recombinant plasmid DNA pDES 20 coding for HBsAg-ayw - and new		
PT	Saccharomyces cerevisiae yeast strain containing it, for producing non-		
PT	toxic, highly immunogenic hepatitis B vaccines.		
XX			
PS	Disclosure; Col 8; 11pp; Russian.		
XX			
CC	The oligonucleotides AAV30347-V10394 were used in the construction of a		
CC	recombinant hepatitis B virus surface antigen ayw coding sequence		
CC	(AAV23279). The recombinant sequence was cloned into the plasmid pDES20		
CC	under control of a modified yeast PH05 gene promoter (AAV23280) and the		
CC	pDES terminator sequence (AAV23281). The recombinant plasmid also		
CC	contains a ColEI bacterial replication origin; a bacterial beta-lactamase		
CC	gene; the natural yeast 2-micron plasmid fragment allowing autonomous		
CC	replication of pDES20 in yeast; a yeast Leu2 gene and the recombinant		
CC	HBsAg/ayw gene. The plasmid is used to generate the yeast strain DAN-		
CC	041/pDES20 for expressing the antigen. The antigen can then be used to		
CC	generate an anti-hepatitis virus vaccine		
XX			
XX			
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
	Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 20;	
	Best Local Similarity	89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;	
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
QY	4951 TTTTTCCTGCTGCTACA 4965		
DB	2 TTTTTCCTGCTGCTAGA 20		
	RESULT 1899		
AAV47686			
ID	AAV47686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.		
XX			
AC	AAV47686;		
XX			
DT	20-NOV-1998 (first entry)		
XX			
DE	Unmethylated CpG dinucleotide 2001.		
XX			
KW	Unmethylated CpG dinucleotide; immune response; bacterial meningitis;		
KW	natural killer cell activation; NK cell; Th2 response; neonatal sepsis;		
KW	pulmonary disorder; asthma; environmentally induced airway disease;		
KW	bacterial infection; endotoxaemia; therapy; cystic fibrosis;		
XX	inflammatory bowel disease; ss.		
XX			
OS	Synthetic.		
XX			
PN	W09837919-A1.		
PD	03-SEP-1998.		

XX 25-FEB-1998; 98WO-US003678.
 XX 28-FEB-1997; 97US-0039405P.
 XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 XX Schwartz DA, Krieg AM;
 XX WPI; 1998-480941/41.
 XX Use of nucleic acids containing an unmethylated CpG - for treating a
 PT subject having or at risk of having an acute decrement in air flow or
 PT inhibiting an inflammatory response.
 XX
 PS Claim 35; Page 27; 65pp; English.
 CC This sequence represents an unmethylated CpG dinucleotide, and can be
 CC used in the method of the invention. The method is for treating a subject
 CC having, or at risk of having an acute decrement in air flow, comprising
 CC administering a nucleic acid sequence containing at least one
 CC unmethylated CpG. The nucleic acid containing an unmethylated CpG
 CC dinucleotide affect an immune response in a subject by activating natural
 CC killer cells (NK) or redirecting a subject's immune response from a Th2
 CC to a Th1 response by inducing monocytic and other cells to produce Th1
 CC cytokines. They can be used to treat pulmonary disorders having an
 CC immunologic component, such as asthma or environmentally induced airway
 CC disease. They can also be used to treat diseases associated with Gram-
 CC positive bacterial infections or endotoxaemia including bacterial
 CC meningitis, neonatal sepsis, cystic fibrosis, inflammatory bowel disease
 CC and liver cirrhosis, Gram-negative pneumonia, Gram-negative abdominal
 CC abscess, hemorrhagic shock, disseminated intravascular coagulation, or
 CC an inflammatory response to lipopolysaccharide
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 64 GCGTGGGGGGGGCGCGCG 82
 DB 1 GCGGCGGCGGCGCGCGCG 19
 RESULT 1900
 AAX14631
 ID AAX14631 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAX14631;
 AC AAX14631;
 XX
 XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Triple helix third strand of n-myc gene nucleotides 2407-2426.
 XX
 XX Triplex formation; DNA detection; triple helix; identification; bacteria;
 KW oncogene; virus; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5861244-A.
 XX
 PD 19-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
 XX
 PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
 XX
 PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
 XX
 PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;
 XX

DR WPI; 1999-130384/11.
 XX Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
 PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
 PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
 PT bacteria.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 13-14; 168pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present sequence represents a polynucleotide that is able to form a
 CC triple helix with a double stranded sequence. Cytosine bases in the
 CC present can be replaced with 5-methylcytosine for increased triplex
 CC stability. The present sequence is used in the assay of the invention,
 CC where it can be part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA sequence. The
 CC assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test
 CC sequences to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor
 CC DNA, attached to a solid support, and reporter DNA, where either a part
 CC of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand
 CC structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in
 CC displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of
 CC the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA
 CC sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting
 CC genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of
 CC oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 13 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 744 CTCCTTCTTCTCACCCT 762
 DB 2 CTCCTTCTTCTCACCCT 20
 RESULT 1901
 AAV74243
 ID AAV74243 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV74243;
 AC AAV74243;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cpg-N motif O-ODN 2001 DNA.
 XX
 XX Cpg-N motif; immunostimulation; antigen; Cpg-S motif; immunisation; ODN;
 KW viral antigen; bacterial antigen; parasite; therapeutic; growth factor;
 KW toxin; tumour suppressor; cytokine; apoptotic protein; interferon;
 KW hormone; clotting factor; ligand; receptor; oligodeoxynucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9852581-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010408.
 XX
 PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047209P.
 PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047233P.
 XX
 PA (OTTA-) OTTAWA CIVIC HOSPITAL LOEB RES INST.
 PA (IOWA-) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 PA (QIAGEN-) QIAGEN GMBH.
 XX
 PI Davis HL, Krieg AM, Schorr J, Wu T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-059712/05.
 XX
 PT Use of neutralising Cpg and stimulating Cpg motifs in DNA vectors - for
 PT enhancing the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen or enhancing the

PT expression of a therapeutic polypeptide.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 64; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV74237-V74253 are oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) primers used to describe a
 CC method for enhancing the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen encoded
 CC by nucleic acid contained in a nucleic acid construct. The method
 CC involves determining the CpG-N and CpG-S motifs present in the construct,
 CC removing neutralising CpG (CpG-N) motifs and optionally inserting
 CC stimulatory CpG (CpG-S) motifs in the construct, thereby producing a
 CC nucleic acid construct having enhanced immunostimulatory efficacy. The
 CC method can be used for immunisation against viral antigens, e.g. from
 CC hepatitis B virus (HBV), bacterial antigens or an antigen derived from a
 CC parasite. They can also be used for expression of a therapeutic
 CC polypeptide, e.g. growth factors, toxins, tumour suppressors, cytokines,
 CC apoptotic proteins, interferons, hormones, clotting factors, ligands and
 CC receptors. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 64 GGCTGGCGGGCGGGCGCG 82
 1 GGCGGGCGGGCGGGCGGGCG 19
 DB
 RESULT 1902
 AAZ04642/C
 ID AAZ04642 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ04642;
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KM paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perithenitis;
 KM nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KM bartolinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PN WO928475-A2.
 PD 10-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 1705; 1755pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as

CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perithenitis, bartolinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1725 GCATCCAGAACACTTAC 1743
 20 GCATCCAGAACACTTAC 2
 DB
 RESULT 1903
 AAZ03923
 ID AAZ03923 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ03923;
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KM paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perithenitis;
 KM nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KM bartolinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PN WO928475-A2.
 PD 10-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffais R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 1646; 1755pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perithenitis, bartolinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1890 CAACCTGCGCTCAAGATC 1908
 |||||
 DB 1 CTACTCTGCTTCAAGATC 19

RESULT 1904
 AAX29314
 ID AAX29314 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX29314;
 XX
 DT 10-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE JNK1-specific probe ISIS No: 12463.
 XX
 KM Antisense oligonucleotide; Jun N-terminal kinase; JNK; hybridise; JNK1;
 KM JNK2; JNK3; cell cycle progression; phosphorylation; tumour; probe;
 KM hyperproliferative disease; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9090214-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 07-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016488.
 XX
 PR 13-AUG-1997; 97US-00910629.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI McKay R, Dean N, Monia BP, Nero PS, Garde WA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-181060/15.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides that detect and modulate the expression of
 PT Jun N-terminal kinase proteins - useful for creating hyperproliferative
 PT diseases and inhibiting tumor growth in animals, and for modulating
 PT protein phosphorylation by these proteins.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 66; 190pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides that detect and
 CC modulate the expression of Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) proteins. The
 CC oligonucleotides specifically hybridize to a nucleic acid encoding a
 CC JNK1, JNK2 or JNK3 protein, and which modulate expression of these
 CC proteins. The oligonucleotides are useful for modulating JNK protein
 CC expression and cell cycle progression in cultured cells or animal cells.
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the phosphorylation
 CC of a protein that has been phosphorylated by a JNK protein, and the
 CC expression of a cellular protein that promotes one or more metastatic
 CC events. The oligonucleotides also form pharmaceutical compositions for
 CC treating animals with a hyperproliferative disease, and for inhibiting
 CC tumor growth in an animal
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5876 GCGTAGCTCTTGACTGC 5894
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGTAGCTCTTGACTGC 20

RESULT 1905
 AAA13122/C
 ID AAA13122 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

AC AAA13122;
 XX
 DT 17-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PI3K antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide ISIS# 32134.
 XX
 KM Phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase; PI3K; antisense oligonucleotide; p110;
 KM catalytic subunit; treatment; rheumatoid arthritis; asthma; research;
 KM diagnostic; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; inhibitor; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_feature 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Phosphorochioate internucleoside linkage"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX
 PN US6046049-A.
 XX
 PD 04-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357070.
 XX
 PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357070.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-282691/24.
 XX
 PT New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acid encoding human PI3 kinase
 PT p110 delta useful for treating a disease or condition associated with PI3
 PT kinase p110 delta expression, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Col 41; 35pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase (PI3K)
 CC targeting antisense oligonucleotide. Phosphatidylinositol 3 kinases act
 CC as downstream effectors of hormone and growth factor receptors, and have
 CC been implicated in growth factor mediated cell transformation,
 CC mitogenesis, protein trafficking, cell survival and proliferation, and
 CC many other cellular activities. PI3K is a heterodimer, consisting of a
 CC 110kD catalytic subunit (p110), and an 85kD regulatory subunit (p85). The
 CC invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides which target the p110
 CC delta mRNA of PI3K. The antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridise
 CC with various regions of the PI3K mRNA sequence, and inhibit the
 CC expression of PI3K. The antisense oligonucleotides may be used to treat
 CC an animal, particularly human, suspected of having or being prone to a
 CC disease or condition associated with the expression of PI3K, e.g.
 CC rheumatoid arthritis or asthma. The treatment works through the
 CC modulation (preferably inhibition) of the expression of PI3K. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may also be used for research and diagnostics,
 CC in pharmaceutical compositions and formulations, in the preparation of
 CC kits for detecting the level of PI3K in a sample, and as prophylaxis,
 CC e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation.
 CC Antisense oligonucleotides, which are able to inhibit gene expression
 CC specifically, are used to elucidate the function of particular genes, and
 CC to distinguish between functions of various members of a biological
 CC pathway
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5932 CCACCTGGGCTGACTGCC 5950

Db 19 CCCCTGGGGTGCAGTCCC 1

RESULT 1906

AAC58855 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAC58855;

25-JAN-2001 (first entry)

Human tumour suppressor BRG1 deletion analysis PCR primer BRG1.F9.

Human; BRG1: tumour suppressor gene; cancer; chromosome 19p13.1;

retinoblastoma tumour suppressor gene; RB; drug screening; gene therapy;

drug design; peptide therapy; animal model; PCR primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200056931-A1.

28-SEP-2000.

23-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007678.

23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125806P.

(MYRIAD GENETICS INC.

Wong AKC, Tavligian SV, Teng DH;

WPI; 2000-587668/55.

Diagnosing a polymorphism associated with predisposition for cancer in humans by determining whether there is a germline alteration of a BRG1 gene or its expression products.

Example 2; Page 51; 215pp; English.

The present invention is concerned with the use of the human tumour suppressor gene BRG1 in cancer diagnosis and therapy. This gene is

comprised of several exons, shown in AAC58874-C58903, and has several

splice variants, given in AAC58906-C58912. The protein sequences for

these are shown in AAB27552-B27558. BRG1 is a homologue of the Drosophila

protein Brahma, and has been shown to be bound to retinoblastoma tumour

suppressor protein RB. The BRG1 coding sequence and protein can be used

in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer (for example by gene therapy),

particularly prostate cancer, to identify drugs useful in the treatment

of cancer and in the production of animal models for cancer. Sequences

AAC58849-C58873 are all primers used in the isolation and sequencing of

the BRG1 gene and its variants

Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2662 GACAAAGAGCATGACAGTG 2680

2 GAGAAAGAGATGACAGTG 20

RESULT 1907

AAC62857 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAC62857;

06-FEB-2001 (first entry)

UNK antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #12464.

Antisense; gene therapy; UNK2 protein; apoptosis; cancer;

cellular hyperproliferation; Alzheimer's; Parkinson's disease;

amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis; pigmentosa; epilepsy;

myocardial infarction; stroke; obstructive jaundice; polycystic kidney;

diabetes; Jun N-terminal kinase; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO200059549-A1.

12-OCT-2000.

04-APR-2000; 2000WO-US008880.

07-APR-1999; 99US-00287796.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

McKay R, Dean NM, Monia BP, Nero PS, Gaarde WA;

WPI; 2000-638427/61.

Novel methods for reducing apoptosis comprising contacting cells with

antisense oligonucleotides, useful for treating apoptotic disorders, e.g.

cancer.

Example 3; Page 130; 160pp; English.

The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (AAC62844-

C63000, AAA96093-A96099 and AAA07993) that hybridise specifically to a

nucleotide encoding a Jun N-terminal kinase (UNK2) protein, resulting in

decrease of UNK2 expression and leading to induction of apoptosis. The

present sequence is one such antisense oligonucleotide. The

oligonucleotides of the present invention are useful for treating

diseases or conditions with reduced apoptosis, e.g. cancer and cellular

hyperproliferation. The oligonucleotides may also be used to increase the

stimulation of apoptotic proteins, e.g. for treating Alzheimer's or

Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, retinitis,

pigmentosa, epilepsy, myocardial infarction, stroke, obstructive

jaundice, polycystic kidney and diabetes. The present sequence may have a

phosphothioate backbone

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5876 GGCTTAGCTCTTGAATGC 5894

2 GGCTTAGCTCTTGAATGC 20

RESULT 1908

AAH57033/c

AAH57033 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAH57033;

10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

Human oestrogen receptor alpha search PCR primer 58.

Ligand dependent transcriptional factor; oestrogen receptor; ER;

glucocorticoid receptor protein; GR; mineralocorticoid receptor protein;

NR; peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein; PPAR;

progesterone receptor protein; PR; pregnane X receptor protein; PXR;

thyroid hormone receptor protein; TR; vitamin D receptor protein; VDR;

transactivation; ERalpha; breast cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.

```
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN MO200142307-A1.
XX PD 14-JUN-2001.
XX PF 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-JF008553.
XX PR 07-DEC-1999; 99JP-00348022.
XX PR 27-DEC-1999; 99JP-00370667.
XX PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00207011.
XX PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00220508.
XX PR 02-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00234053.
XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235460.
XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235461.
XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235463.
XX PA (SUMO ) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
XX PI Saito K, Ohe N, Sato H;
XX DR WPI; 2001-367866/38.
XX PT Ligand dependent transcriptional factors, nucleic acids encoding them and
XX PT cells comprising them and a specified reporter gene, useful for screening
XX PT agents for the treatment of breast cancer.
XX PS Example 9; Page 226; 276pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention relates to ligand dependent transcriptional factors
XX CC including oestrogen receptor (ER) alpha and beta protein, glucocorticoid
XX CC receptor protein (GR), mineralocorticoid receptor protein (MR),
XX CC peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein (PPAR), progesterone
XX CC receptor protein (PR), pregnane X receptor protein (PXR), thyroid hormone
XX CC receptor protein (TR) and vitamin D receptor protein (VDR), the nucleic
XX CC acids encoding them and cells comprising them and a specified reporter
XX CC gene for the ligand dependent transcriptional factor. These proteins are
XX CC useful in the modulation of ligand dependent transcriptional factor
XX CC activity. The cells, mutant ERalpha and the polynucleotide encoding it
XX CC may be used in assays for qualitatively analysing an activity for
XX CC transactivation of a reporter gene by a test ERalpha, for screening
XX CC mutant ligand dependent transcriptional factors, for evaluating an
XX CC activity for transactivation of a reporter gene by a test ERalpha and/or
XX CC for screening a compound useful for treating a disorder of a mutant
XX CC ERalpha, especially breast cancer
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 7415 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 7433
XX DB 19 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1909
XX AAF87019
XX ID AAF87019 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF87019;
XX XX
XX DT 18-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Sequencing primer for Human CP2/LSF/LBP-1 ARNm sequence.
XX XX
XX KW LBP-1; human; intron; Alzheimer's disease; diagnosis; ADN sequence;
XX KW CP2/LSF/LBP-1 gene; sequencing primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PT
```

```
PN EP1113081-A1.
XX PD 04-JUL-2001.
XX PF 28-DEC-1999; 99EP-00403304.
XX PR 28-DEC-1999; 99EP-00403304.
XX XX
XX PA (INSP ) INST PASTEUR LILLE.
XX PA (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PI Charlier-Harlin M, Amouyel P, Lambert J;
XX DR WPI; 2001-427121/46.
XX PT Predicting increased risk of human developing Alzheimer's disease,
XX PT comprises identifying polymorphisms located at untranslated regions of
XX PT CP2/LSF/LBP-1 gene.
XX PS Example 1; Page 10; 35pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC This sequence is a sequencing primer for the human CP2/LSF/LBP-1 gene.
XX CC ARNm. The invention relates to a method for predicting an increased risk
XX CC of a human subject of developing Alzheimer's disease, comprising assaying
XX CC for a mutation within the ADN sequence of the CP2/LSF/LBP-1 gene
XX CC including the region controlling the expression of the gene. The method
XX CC is useful for predicting an increased risk of a human subject of
XX CC developing Alzheimer's disease. Transgenic animals containing sequences
XX CC from the CP2/LSF/LBP-1 gene are useful for screening for drugs capable of
XX CC reducing or treating symptoms associated with Alzheimer's disease
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3670 CACCAACCTCCAGCCAGA 3688
XX DB 2 CACCAACCTCCAGCCAGA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1910
XX AAF87018/C
XX ID AAF87018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAF87018;
XX XX
XX DT 18-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Sequencing primer for Human CP2/LSF/LBP-1 ARNm sequence.
XX XX
XX KW LBP-1; human; intron; Alzheimer's disease; diagnosis; ADN sequence;
XX KW CP2/LSF/LBP-1 gene; sequencing primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1113081-A1.
XX PD 04-JUL-2001.
XX PF 28-DEC-1999; 99EP-00403304.
XX PR 28-DEC-1999; 99EP-00403304.
XX XX
XX PA (INSP ) INST PASTEUR LILLE.
XX PA (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PI Charlier-Harlin M, Amouyel P, Lambert J;
XX DR WPI; 2001-427121/46.
XX PT Predicting increased risk of human developing Alzheimer's disease,
```

PT comprises identifying polymorphisms located at untranslated regions of
 PT CP2/LSF/LBP-1 gene.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 9; 35pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence is a sequencing primer for the human CP2/LSF/LBP-1 gene
 CC ARNm. The invention relates to a method for predicting an increased risk
 CC for a human subject of developing Alzheimer's disease, comprising assaying
 CC for a mutation within the AON sequence of the CP2/LSF/LBP-1 gene
 CC including the region controlling the expression of the gene. The method
 CC is useful for predicting an increased risk of a human subject of
 CC developing Alzheimer's disease. Transgenic animals containing sequences
 CC from the CP2/LSF/LBP-1 gene are useful for screening for drugs capable of
 CC reducing or treating symptoms associated with Alzheimer's disease
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3670 CAACAACCTCCAGCCAGA 3688
 DB 19 CACCAACCAACCAAGCCAGA 1
 RESULT 1911
 AAH56575
 ID AAH56575 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX AAH56575;
 DT
 XX 06-SBP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE S. pneumoniae groS operon antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:223.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; groS; groEL; groES; inhibitor; growth;
 KW microorganism; Escherichia coli; Streptococcus pneumoniae; diagnosis;
 KW Streptococcus pyogenes; Staphylococcus aureus; Pseudomonas aeruginosa;
 KW antibacterial; antiviral; antiproliferative; antisense therapy;
 KW microbial infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.
 PN
 XX WO200136625-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-2000; 2000MO-CA001347.
 XX
 PR 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0166249P.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-355633/37.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compounds targeting nucleic acid encoding groEL or groES
 PT gene of microorganism, which hybridize with and inhibit expression of the
 PT genes, useful to inhibit growth of microorganism having the genes.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 46; 110pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention specifically claims AAH56368 to AAH56832 which are
 CC antisense oligonucleotides to nucleotide sequences encoding groS. More
 CC generally, antisense compounds (I) comprising antisense oligonucleotides
 CC of 5-50 bases targeted to a nucleotide sequence encoding groEL (heat
 CC shock protein (HSP)60) (GL) and groES (HSP10) (GS) gene from a
 CC microorganism, where the antisense compound is complementary to GL or GS
 CC of a microorganism and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
 CC expression of GL or GS, is claimed. (I) have antibacterial, antiviral and
 CC antiproliferative activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and

CC for inhibition of expression of groES or groEL. (I) are useful for
 CC inhibiting expression of GL or GS in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) are
 CC also useful for inhibiting the growth of a microorganism, or inhibiting
 CC the expression of GL or GS gene in a microorganism (a bacterial cell or a
 CC virus) having a GL or GS gene which involves administering to the
 CC microorganism or to a cell infected with the microorganism, (I). (I) are
 CC also useful for treating a mammalian pathological condition mediated by
 CC the microorganisms which involves identifying a eukaryotic organism
 CC having a pathological condition mediated by microorganisms having a GL or
 CC GS gene and administering (I) such that the growth of microorganism is
 CC inhibited. The antisense compounds are utilized for diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits, e.g., to
 CC prevent or delay microbial infections in humans. They are also useful as
 CC molecular weight markers. AAH56362 to AAH56367 and AAH56833 to AAH56854
 CC represent PCR primers for groS sequences. AAH56855 to AAH56870 represent
 CC groS nucleotide sequence given in the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 6313 CTGGGCTACTGCTGCTG 6331
 DB 2 CTGGGCTACTGCTGCTG 20
 RESULT 1912
 AAD15627/C
 ID AAD15627 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX AAD15627;
 DT
 XX 15-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Bcl-2 protein target DNA #1.
 XX
 KW Human; Bcl-2 protein; genetic disease; antisense target; therapeutic; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 XX
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200161030-A2.
 XX
 PD 23-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 14-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US004732.
 XX
 PR 14-FEB-2000; 2000US-00504653.
 XX
 PA (BOLL/) BOLLON A P.
 PA (GRAY/) GRAY D M.
 PA (JUSE/) JU-SEOG L.
 XX
 PI Bollon AP, Gray DM, Ju-Seog L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-529916/58.
 XX
 PT Selecting optimal subsequence antisense targets for inhibition of mRNA
 PT expression of target mRNA for the therapeutic treatment of genetic
 PT disease.
 XX
 PS Example 9; Page 28; 87pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for selecting optimal subsequence
 CC antisense targets. The method involves preparing an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide capable of inhibiting mRNA expression of target mRNA
 CC sequences, as well as antisense oligonucleotides capable of binding DNA.
 CC The antisense and antisense libraries are useful for preparing therapeutic
 CC agents for the treatment of genetic disease. The present DNA sequence is
 CC human Bcl-2 protein target DNA related to the invention. Note: The
 CC present sequence is shown as DNA in the specification; however, in vivo,

CC this target sequence would be mRNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 39 CAGGCTCCGGCGGCGGC 57
 DB 20 CAGGCTCCGGCGGCGGC 2

RESULT 1913

AA99116 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAF99116;

DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)

DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #232.

KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;

KM immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;

KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;

OS Infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200122972-A2.

PD 05-APR-2001.

PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US026383.

PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.

PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.

PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.

XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

PA (COLE) COLEY PHARM GMBH.

PI Kriegl AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;

DR WPI; 2001-273485/28.

XX Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma

PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.

XX Claim 101; Page 43; 338pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune

CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic

CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an

CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory

CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich

CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects

CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae

CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,

CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or

CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is

CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or

CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a

CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the

CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 64 GGCTCGGGCGGCGGCGG 82
 DB 1 GGCGGCGGCGGCGGCGG 19

RESULT 1914
 AA91454/C
 ID AA91454 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AA91454;

DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

DE Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #529.

KW Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;

KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;

KW chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 12 /tag= a

FT /note= "SNP, optionally insertion or deletion at this

FT position"

PN WO200142511-A2.

XX 14-JUN-2001.

PF 11-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US033632.

PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.

PR 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

PA (ELLI-) ELLIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.

PI Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;

DR WPI; 2001-367874/38.

XX Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory

PT bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.

XX Claim 1; Page 61; 463pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of

CC polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as

CC ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect

CC the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel

CC disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be

CC used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity

CC testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a

CC polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1915

AA976069

ID AA976069 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA976069;

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XX 22-MAY-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Maize MADS-box region-specific PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:13.
DE
XX Maize MADS box gene; ZmMADS2; pollen-specific expression;
XX pollen development; function; transgenic plant; male sterility;
XX hybrid seed production; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Zea mays.
OS
XX
XX WO200112799-A2.
XX
XX 22-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000MO-EP008002.
XX
XX 18-AUG-1999; 99EP-00116268.
XX
XX (SUEB-) SUEBWESTDEUTSCHE SAATZUCHT.
XX
XX Loerz H, Dresselhaus T, Schreiber D, Heuer S;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-211214/21.
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule useful for cloning and expressing a pollen
XX specific sequence in a plant.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 30; 66pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to regulatory elements (AA076059-AA076067) from the
XX maize MADS box gene ZmMADS2 (AA076068) which are capable of directing
XX expression in a pollen-specific manner. The ZmMADS2 protein (AA073333) is
XX expressed particularly in mature pollen after dehiscence, indicating that
XX it has an essential role in pollen development and function, in
XX particular in pollen tube growth. The invention also relates to vectors
XX and host cells comprising the ZmMADS2 regulatory or genomic sequence, and
XX their use in the generation of transgenic plants. The ZmMADS2 regulatory
XX sequences are useful for cloning and expressing a pollen-specific or
XX pollen-abundant gene in a plant, and may also be used to drive the
XX expression of a gene of interest in a pollen-specific or pollen-preferred
XX manner. The ZmMADS2 regulatory sequences are useful for isolating related
XX regulatory sequences of other plant species which confer pollen or group
XX specificity to genes of interest operably linked to them. The regulatory
XX sequences are useful in plant breeding, especially for the production of
XX hybrid seed. In particular, they may be used to drive the pollen-specific
XX expression of heterologous genes which confer nuclear or cytoplasmic male
XX sterility in transgenic plants (e.g., cereals). Sequences AA076069-
XX AA076080 represent maize MADS box region-specific PCR primers used in the
XX isolation of cDNA encoding ZmMADS2 (AA076058)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 567 TGGGGAAGGGAAGATCGA 585
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 2 TGGGGAAGGGAAGATCGA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1916
XX AAC92665/c
XX ID AAC92665 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC92665;
XX
XX 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Nck-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:26.
XX
XX Human Nck-2; adapter protein; Nck adapter protein; hNck-beta; Grb4;
XX

```

```

XX signal transduction; SH2 domain; SH3 domain; src homology domain;
XX integrin signalling; receptor tyrosine kinase signalling;
XX growth factor receptor signalling; PINCH; v-Abi; Ras; Sos;
XX transcriptional activation; cancer; tumour; leukaemia; breast cancer;
XX expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6165728-A.
XX
XX 26-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1999; 99US-00444053.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1999; 99US-00444053.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Cowser LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-090480/10.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound which inhibits expression of human nck-2 useful
XX for treating disease or condition associated with expression of nck-2,
XX and as research reagents, kits and diagnostics.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAC92649-C92728 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human Nck-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
XX Nck-2 mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on Nck-2 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Nck-2 (also known as Nck adapter protein,
XX hNck-beta and Grb4), contains both SH2 and SH3 src homology domains and
XX functions as an adapter protein in integrin-mediated and receptor
XX tyrosine kinase-mediated signal transduction, particularly in growth
XX factor receptor signalling. Moreover, Nck-2 participates in pathways that
XX connect growth factor receptor signalling and integrin signalling via its
XX interaction with PINCH, a LIM domain-containing adapter protein which is
XX involved in integrin, growth factor and Wnt signalling pathways. Nck-2
XX also interacts with EGF (epidermal growth factor) and PDGF (platelet-
XX derived growth factor) receptors, inhibiting EGF- and PDGF-stimulated DNA
XX synthesis in an SH2-dependent manner. Nck-2 is also able to interact with
XX v-Abi, Ras and Sos proteins to induce transcriptional activation, and is
XX therefore implicated in the development of cancer, particularly leukaemia
XX and breast cancer. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for
XX diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with Nck-2
XX expression, such as leukaemia and breast cancer
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 914 AGTGCTGACATCAGAA 932
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 19 AGGAGCTGACATCAGAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1917
XX AAF85193
XX ID AAF85193 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF85193;
XX
XX 09-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify the MADS box region of ZmMADS3 gene.
XX
XX MADS3; ZmMADS3; flower development; flower structure; seed development;
XX fruit development; transgenic plant; PCR primer; ss.
XX

```

```
OS Zea mays.
XX
XX WO200131017-A2.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010484.
XX
XX 25-OCT-1999; 99EP-00120842.
XX
XX (SUEB-) SUEBWESTDEUTSCHE SAATZUCHT.
XX
XX Dresselhaus T, Heuer S, Loerz H;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-316335/33.
XX
XX New polynucleotide encoding ZmMADS3 protein, for use in cloning and
XX expression in plant a nucleic acid sequence encoding protein influencing
XX flower structure, function and/or its seed and/or fruit development.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 37; 71pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAF85193-AAF85204 were used to amplify the MADS box region of
XX a maize MADS gene, designated ZmMADS3. The ZmMAD3 protein is essential
XX for flower development and is active in flowers, in particular, in
XX immature flowers and female flowers, but also in the mature embryo sac of
XX maize. The ZmMAD3 protein is also active in nodes and adjacent cell
XX layers. ZmMAD3 polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful influencing
XX flower structure, function and seed or fruit development in transgenic
XX plants
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 567 TGGGGAGGGAGGATCGA 585
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 2 TGGGGAGGGAGGATTCGA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1918
XX AAF76456
XX ID AAF76456 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF76456;
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Maize ZmMADS2 coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 13.
XX
XX Male sterile plant; maize; hybrid breeding; pollen tube; ZmMADS2; grain;
XX cereal; corn; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Zea mays.
XX
XX WO200112798-A2.
XX
XX 22-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000WO-EP008001.
XX
XX 18-AUG-1999; 99EP-00116267.
XX
XX (SUEB-) SUEBWESTDEUTSCHE SAATZUCHT.
XX
XX Loerz H, Dresselhaus T, Schreiber D, Heuer S;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-211213/21.
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule, ZmMADS2 derived from pollen of Zea mays
XX useful for cloning and expressing a pollen specific sequence in a plant
```

```
PT and for producing male sterile plants.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 72; 76pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of the
XX Zea mays ZmMADS2 protein, which is specifically expressed in pollen. The
XX sequences can be used to produce male sterile plants, as ZmMADS2 is
XX essential for pollen tube growth. These are useful in hybrid breeding,
XX particularly of corn, cereal and grain. The present sequence is a PCR
XX primer for the ZmMADS2 coding sequence
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 567 TGGGGAGGGAGGATCGA 585
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 2 TGGGGAGGGAGGATTCGA 20
XX
XX RESULT 1919
XX AAD05931
XX ID AAD05931 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD05931;
XX
XX 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human diacylglycerol kinase-zeta exon 5/intron 5 junction sequence.
XX
XX Human; catalytc; diacylglycerol; DAG; phosphatidic acid; DAG modulator;
XX diacylglycerol kinase zeta; DKG; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT 1..10
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /number= 5
XX FT /partial
XX FT 11..20
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /number= 5
XX FT /partial
XX
XX US6221658-B1.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001.
XX
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00382911.
XX
XX 22-APR-1996; 96US-0016210P.
XX
XX 22-APR-1997; 97US-00841483.
XX
XX (UTAH ) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
XX
XX Prescott SM, Bunting M, Tang W, Topham M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-327248/34.
XX
XX New DNA of the human diacylglycerol kinase, useful for modulating the
XX levels of diacylglycerol kinase in cells to catalyze the conversion of
XX PT diacylglycerol to phosphatidic acid, therefore increasing phosphatidic
XX acid levels.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 17-18; 74pp; English.
XX
XX The patent discloses novel human diacylglycerol kinase (DGK) isoforms
XX CC namely diacylglycerol kinase epsilon, diacylglycerol kinase zeta,
XX CC diacylglycerol kinase zeta-2 and their corresponding cDNAs. Human
XX CC diacylglycerol kinase DNA is useful for coding human diacylglycerol
```

CC kinase, which is useful for catalysing the conversion of diacylglycerol
 CC to phosphatidic acid. In particular, the human diacylglycerol kinase and
 CC its DNA are useful for decreasing intracellular levels of diacyl-
 CC glycerol (DAG) and for increasing intracellular levels of phosphatidic
 CC acid in cells. The present DNA sequence is the exon/intron junction
 CC sequence of human diacylglycerol kinase (DGK) zeta gene
 XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3207 GCTTGAGAAAGTGGTGGG 3225
 Db 1 GCTTGAGAAAGTGGTGGG 19

RESULT 1920
 ABK93652/c
 ID ABK93652 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABK93652;
 XX
 XX 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE Apoptotic protease activating factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #77.
 XX
 XX Antisense compound; apoptotic protease activating factor 1; Apaf-1;
 KM hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; breast cancer; colon cancer;
 KM haematopoietic cancer; prostate cancer; antisense gene therapy;
 KM infection; inflammation; tumour formation; antisense technology; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200232921-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 25-APR-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032116.
 PF
 XX
 XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-00690364.
 PR
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 XX Zhang H, Watt AT;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-463303/49.
 DR
 XX

PT Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
 PT encoding apoptotic protease activating factor 1, for treating
 PT hyperproliferative disorder e.g. cancer, preferably breast, colon, or
 PT prostate cancer.
 PT
 XX

PS Example 15; Page 94; 138pp; English.

XX The invention describes an antisense compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in
 CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding an apoptotic
 CC protease activating factor 1 (Apaf-1), where (I) specifically hybridises
 CC with and inhibits expression of Apaf-1, or specifically hybridises with
 CC at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on (II). (I) is useful
 CC for inhibiting the expression of Apaf-1 in cells or tissues, and for
 CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with Apaf-1,
 CC where the disease or condition is a hyperproliferative disorder such as
 CC cancer, preferably breast, colon, haematopoietic or prostate cancer. (I)
 CC is also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research
 CC reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a
 CC biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is also useful
 CC prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumour formation. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide
 CC that is used in the invention to modulate the activity and expression of
 CC Apaf-1
 XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5475 TTTTGTAAAGATTAAT 5493
 Db 20 TTTTGTAAAGATTAAT 2

RESULT 1921
 AAD46646
 ID AAD46646 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD46646;
 XX
 XX 27-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE Human ABC11 exon13/intron13 junction site.
 XX
 XX ABC11 protein; paroxysmal kinesigenic choreoathetosis; inflammation;
 KM cholesterol transport; gene therapy; human; ds.
 KM
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX

EH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT exon 1..10
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /*number= 1
 FT /*note= "partial"
 FT intron 11..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /*number= 1
 FT /*note= "partial"
 XX

PN WO200272632-A2.
 XX
 XX 19-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003241.
 PF
 XX
 XX 05-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272757P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PI
 XX
 XX Rosier-Montus M, Prades C, Arnould-Reguigne I, Dean M;
 PI Allkmets R, Denefle P;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-723321/78.
 DR
 XX

PT New ABC11 nucleic acids and proteins, useful in manufacturing a
 PT medicament for treating and/or preventing paroxysmal kinesigenic
 PT choreoathetosis, or pathologies linked to the transport of lipophilic
 PT substances.
 PT
 XX

PS disclosure; Page 43; 118pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel ABC11 nucleic acids and proteins. ABC11
 CC sequences are used in the manufacture of a medicament for treating and/or
 CC preventing subjects affected by paroxysmal kinesigenic choreoathetosis.
 CC They may be used for treating or preventing subjects affected by a
 CC dysfunction of the transport of anionic drugs such as methotrexate,
 CC neutral drugs conjugated to acidic ligands such as GSH, glucuronate, or
 CC sulphate conjugated drugs. Compositions comprising the ABC11 polypeptide
 CC may also be used in the treatment and/or prevention of a deficiency in
 CC the transport of cholesterol or inflammatory lipid substances and in
 CC diseases mapped on the chromosome locus 16q12. ABC11 protein can be used
 CC to treat pathologies linked to the transport of lipophilic substances.
 CC The invention is used in gene therapy. The present sequence is human
 CC ABC11 exon/intron junction site
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1419 CATGACGAGGTGACAGCG 1437

DB 1 CATGACGAGGTGACAGCG 19

RESULT 1922

ABK30537/c

ID ABK30537 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

XX

AC ABK30537;

XX

DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human glioma-associated oncogene-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 124869.

XX

KW Human; glioma-associated oncogene-1 associated disease; infection;

KM inflammation; tumour formation; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense;

KM phosphothioate; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN US6329203-B1.

XX

XX 11-DEC-2001.

PF 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.

XX

PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Bennett CF, Wyatt J;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-138363/18.

XX

PT Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding glioma-

PT associated oncogene-1, for modulating the gene expression and treating

XX diseases associated with expression of the oncogene in humans.

XX

PS Example 15; Col 45-46; 43pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds and methods for

CC modulating the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The

CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, target and

CC inhibit the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The

CC antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human

CC glioma-associated oncogene-1 in human cells or tissues and for treating

CC an animal, particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a

CC disease or condition associated with expression of glioma-associated

CC oncogene-1. The compounds are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as

CC research reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection,

CC inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense compounds are safely and

CC effectively administered to humans. ABK30509-ABK30586 represent the

CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention which comprise a

CC phosphorothioate backbone

CC

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7414 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7432

DB 20 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 2

RESULT 1923

ABK77759

ID ABK77759 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

XX

AC ABK77759;

XX

DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #243.

XX

KW Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;

KM tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;

KM corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;

KW rubecosis; Osler-Weber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;

KM plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;

KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;

KM scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.

XX Synthetic.

OS

PN WO200253141-A2.

XX

PD 11-JUL-2002.

XX

PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.

XX

PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-025534P.

XX

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.

XX

PI Bratzler RJ;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-566690/60.

XX

PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one

PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.

XX Claim 2; Page 23; 276pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising

CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also

CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic

CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject

CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is

CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,

CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,

CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,

CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,

CC rubecosis, Osler-Weber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque

CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma,

CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and

CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic

CC acid of the invention

CC

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 64 GCGTCGCGGCGCGCGCG 82

DB 1 GCGTCGCGGCGCGCGCGCG 19

RESULT 1924

ABK39008

ID ABK39008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

XX

AC ABK39008;

XX

DT 16-APR-2002 (first entry)

PI Bernard M, Sourdilille P, Guyomarch H;
 XX MPI; 2002-550410/59.
 XX
 PT Map of wheat D genome comprising the genome location of a microsatellite
 PT marker, useful for e.g. identifying genes responsible for a desired
 PT phenotypic trait, especially quantitative trait loci in wheat, and
 PT diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 4; 105pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a map of the bread wheat D genome comprising the
 CC genome location of a microsatellite marker selected from a group of 185
 CC such markers (AB092733-AB092917). The invention also encompasses the use
 CC of left (AB092918-AB093102) and right (AB093103-AB093287) primers to
 CC amplify and detect the microsatellite markers, and to identify genes
 CC responsible for a phenotypic trait of interest in wheat. Wheat is an
 CC allohexaploid species consisting of 3 diploid genomes designated A, B and
 CC D, resulting from two successive intercrossings involving at least three
 CC different species. The D genome is thought to have been introduced in the
 CC most recent intercrossing, between the amphiploid AABB and Triticum
 CC tauschii (TD), probably involving only a limited number of genotypes of
 CC both species. Due to its polyploid genome, the large size of its genome,
 CC and its low level of polymorphism, the genetic mapping of wheat has to
 CC date been difficult. Microsatellites are tandemly repeated sequences
 CC between one and six nucleotides long, and are very polymorphic in length,
 CC mainly due to polymerase slippage during replication. This high degree of
 CC polymorphism makes them especially suitable for the genetic mapping of
 CC species which show little intraspecies polymorphism, such as wheat. In
 CC addition, microsatellites are codominant, and exhibit Mendelian
 CC inheritance. The 185 microsatellite markers of the invention are
 CC developed from the ancestral diploid donor species Triticum tauschii and
 CC map to the wheat D genome, which is less polymorphic than the A or B
 CC genomes. These microsatellite markers thus help to overcome some of the
 CC problems associated with the genetic mapping of wheat. The wheat D genome
 CC map and the microsatellite markers and associated primers of the
 CC invention are useful for identifying genes responsible for a phenotypic
 CC trait of interest, most notably QTPs (quantitative trait loci). In
 CC particular they may be used for analysing genes and alleles implicated in
 CC disease and for identifying development factors, quality factors and
 CC factors conferring resistance to pathogens and xenobiotics. The
 CC microsatellite markers, and associated primers may be also be used in
 CC mapping and genotyping diploid and polyploid species of Triticum,
 CC particularly Agropyron, Triticum monococcum, Triticum durum, Triticum
 CC aestivum, or related species; for identifying cultivars and hybrids of
 CC Triticum and related species; to assess whether or not a product
 CC comprises wheat or a related species; and to assess whether or not a
 CC product comprises genetically modified wheat. The present sequence
 CC represents a specifically claimed Triticum tauschii/wheat genome D
 CC microsatellite marker left PCR primer of the invention. (Updated on 29-
 CC AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 7414 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7432
 DB 2 AGCAGTAGCAGCAGCAGCA 20
 RESULT 1927
 AAD34043/C
 ID AAD34043 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD34043;
 XX
 XX 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX HIV-LTR NF-AT binding site DNA #8.
 DE
 XX

KW Immunosuppressive; cytoplasmic nuclear factor of activated T cell;
 KW NF-ATc; nuclear translocation; Human immunodeficiency virus; ds.
 XX
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
 XX
 PN US6352830-B1.
 XX
 PD 05-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 15-JAN-1999; 99US-00232346.
 XX
 XX 22-AUG-1991; 91US-00749385.
 PR 20-SEP-1993; 93US-00124981.
 PR 18-APR-1994; 94US-00228944.
 PR 13-JUN-1994; 94US-00260174.
 PR 31-JUL-1995; 95US-00507032.
 XX
 PA (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
 PI Crabtree GR, Northrop JP, Ho SN, Flanagan WM;
 XX MPI; 2002-314700/35.
 DR
 XX
 PT Identifying immunosuppressive agent comprises contacting cell having
 PT cytoplasmic NF-AT polypeptide with inducer of polypeptide cytoplasmic
 PT translocation, in presence and absence of test agent, and assaying the
 PT translocation.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 38; 83pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for identifying an immunosuppressive
 CC agent. The method comprising: contacting a cell containing cytoplasmic
 CC nuclear factor of activated T cell (NF-ATc) polypeptide with a compound
 CC that induces nuclear translocation of the polypeptide; and nuclear
 CC translocation of the NF-ATc is assayed. The method is useful for
 CC identifying an immunosuppressive agent and an immune regulating agent.
 CC The present sequence is HIV-LTR (Human immunodeficiency virus-long
 CC terminal repeat) NF-AT binding site DNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5308 AGTTGTGTTCTCTCTCTT 5326
 DB 20 AGCTGAGTCTCTCTCTT 2
 RESULT 1928
 AB096037/C
 ID AB096037 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AB096037;
 XX
 XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression-related oligonucleotide #1688.
 KW Tumour; cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; viral resistance; human;
 KW viral infection; cell degeneration disease; neurodegeneration; ds;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; immune disease; inflammatory disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX
 PN FR2819824-A1.
 XX
 XX 26-JUL-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
 PF
 XX

PR	23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.
PA	(MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
PI	Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder W, Susini L;
XX	WPI; 2002-610803/66.
DR	
XX	New nucleic acid implicated e.g. in tumor suppression, useful for
PT	diagnosis of tumors, viral infection and cellular degeneration and for
PR	drug screening.
XX	
PS	Claim 1; Page 468; 623pp; French.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to novel human nucleic acid sequences (I).
CC	The present sequence is one such nucleic acid sequence. Expression of (I)
CC	are implicated in tumour suppression or reversion and apoptosis and viral
CC	resistance. (I) are useful as probes or primers for detecting,
CC	identifying, measuring and/or amplifying nucleic acid sequences, as
CC	antisense reagents and for recombinant production of polypeptides. (I),
CC	polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), vector containing (I), cells containing
CC	these vectors and antibodies (Ab) against (II) are all useful for
CC	treatment/prevention of viral, tumour and cell degeneration diseases
CC	(especially neurodegeneration, such as Alzheimer's disease and
CC	schizophrenia). Analysing the expression of (I) is also useful for
CC	diagnosis and/or prognosis of such diseases. Transgenic animals carrying
CC	(I) are used for studying the aetiology of these diseases (also immune
CC	and inflammatory diseases). Note: In the present specification, SEQ ID 1
CC	to 2280 are claimed in Claim 1, however only SEQ ID 1 to 2270 are shown
CC	in the specification
XX	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 1 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4483
DB	20 TTMTTCTTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 1
RESULT 1929	
ABA05917	
ID	ABA05917 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	
XX	ABA05917;
XX	
DT	05-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Hepatitis B virus diagnostic PCR primer SEQ ID NO 7.
XX	
KW	Hepatitis B virus; HBV; infection; hepatocellular carcinoma; diagnosis;
KM	PCR primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Hepatitis B virus.
XX	
PN	EP1152063-A1.
PD	
XX	07-NOV-2001.
XX	
PF	03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.
XX	
PR	03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.
XX	
PA	(DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.
XX	
PI	Schroeder KH, Koike K;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2002-068256/10.
XX	
PT	Diagnosing hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection stages and determining the
XX	risk for hepatocellular carcinoma, comprises identifying full length HBV

PT		transcripts and truncated HBV transcripts in a serum sample.
XX		
P5	Example 1; Page 6; 25bp; English.	
CC	The invention relates to diagnosis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection	
CC	stages comprising identification of full length HBV transcripts (I) and	
CC	truncated HBV transcripts (II) in a serum sample, where the ratio of I:II	
CC	is indicative of a particular infection stage. The method is useful for	
CC	diagnosing HIV infection stages and determining the risk for developing	
CC	hepatocellular carcinoma. The present sequence is that of a HBV	
CC	diagnostic PCR primer, useful for the invention	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Gy	Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Dn	4469 TTTT...TTTTCTCCT 4487 1 TTTT...TTTTTAGCT 19	
RESULT 1930		
ABL58945		
ID	ABL58945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC	ABL58945;	
XX		
DT	19-JUN-2002 (first entry)	
DE	Human tumour marker Lit5-2 set II PCR primer 1.	
XX		
KW	Human; tumour; cytostatic; cutaneous T cell lymphoma; CTCL; vaccine;	
KM	antigen-presenting cell; tumour-specific T cell; PCR; primer; ss.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
PN	WO200238803-A2.	
PD	16-MAY-2002.	
PF	08-NOV-2001; 2001WO-DE004229.	
PR	08-NOV-2000; 2000DB-01055285.	
PA	(DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSENZENTRUM.	
P1	Eichmüller S., Schandorf D., Usener D;	
DR	WIJ; 2002-426959/45.	
XX		
PT	Composition containing tumor-associated nucleic acid, useful for	
PT	diagnosis and treatment of tumors, especially cutaneous T cell lymphoma,	
PT	also derived proteins and antibodies.	
P5	Example 1; Page 23; 84pp; German.	
CC	The invention relates to a diagnostic composition containing at least one	
CC	of 23 nucleotide sequences (I), ABL58901-ABLS8950) with altered expression	
CC	associated with tumors. (I), including antisense sequences and	
CC	ribozymes, also proteins (II, ABH77424-ABH77445) encoded by them and	
CC	antibodies specific for (II), are useful for diagnosis, monitoring and	
CC	treatment of tumors, especially cutaneous T cell lymphoma (CTCL). (II)	
CC	and antibodies to (II) are useful for vaccination. (III) can also be used	
CC	to prepare pre-loaded antigen-presenting cells or tumour-specific T	
CC	cells. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer, useful in examples	
CC	of the invention for RT-PCR isolation of (I)	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Gy	Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7412 TCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 7430

Db 19 TCAGCTGCAGCAGCAGCAG 1

RESULT 1933

ABA97643/c standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ABA97643;

11-APR-2002 (first entry)

probe n.

ss; fluorochrome; nucleic acid probe; fluorescence.

Unidentified.

JP2001286300-A.

16-OCT-2001.

20-APR-2000; 2000JP-00120097.

20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.

24-AUG-1999; 99JP-00236666.

30-AUG-1999; 99JP-00242593.

01-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00028696.

(BIOI-) BIOINDUSTRY KYOKAI SH.

(KANK-) KANKYO ENG KK.

(KEIZ-) KEIZAI SANGYOSHIO SANGYO GIJUTSU SOCO KEN.

WPI; 2002-134193/18.

Measurement of nucleic acids, using a nucleic acid probe and analysis of the obtained data.

Example 6; Page 18; 34pp; Japanese.

This invention relates to a method for measuring nucleic acids using a nucleic acid probe labelled with a fluorochrome. The nucleic acid probe decreases the fluorescence of the fluorochrome when hybridised with a target nucleic acid, the decrease in the fluorescence is measured. The method can be used for measuring a target nucleic acid

Sequence 20 BP; 13 A; 2 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6681 GTTATTTTATTTATATAT 6699

Db 19 GTTTTATATATATATAT 1

RESULT 1934

AAD30332 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAD30332;

17-MAY-2002 (first entry)

Human PKD1 gene mutation detecting nested PCR primer, 19R.

Human; PKD1 gene; autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPKD; acquired cystic disease; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200206529-A2.

24-JAN-2002.

13-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022035.

13-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218261P.

13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283691P.

(UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

Germineo GG, Wacnick TJ, Phakdeekitchareon B;

WPI; 2002-179805/23.

Novel primer for diagnosing polycystic kidney disease-associated disorder, comprises regions having sequence that selectively hybridizes to polycystic kidney disease gene sequence.

Claim 6; Page 102; 192pp; English.

The present invention relates to compositions and methods useful for the identification and detection of polycystic kidney disease (PKD) gene mutations. The invention also relates to primers comprising a 5' region having a sequence that selectively hybridizes to a PKD gene sequence and optionally, to a PKD1 homologue sequence and an adjacent 3' region having a sequence that selectively hybridizes to a PKD1 gene sequence and not to a PKD1 homologue sequence. Primer pairs of the invention are useful for detecting the presence or absence of a mutation in a PKD1 polynucleotide in a sample, for identifying a subject at risk for a PKD1-associated disorder such as autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) or acquired cystic disease and for diagnosing a PKD1-associated disorder in a subject. They are useful for selectively amplifying a region of a PKD1 gene. PKD1 DNA fragments are useful detecting the presence of a mutant PKD1 polynucleotide in a sample, as a probe for an amplification reaction, in hybridisation or amplification assays of biological samples to detect abnormalities of PKD1 expression and for engineering transgenic animals. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to detect mutation in human PKD1 gene

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5275 GGGAGCAGGTGGCAGCTC 5293

Db 1 GTGAGCAGGTGGCAGCTC 19

RESULT 1935

ABZ87057/c standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ABZ87057;

17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

Human oligonucleotide sequence.

Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity; adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy; lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

Human; PKD1 gene; autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPKD; acquired cystic disease; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.

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PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2299; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1956 CTCTGCCGTTTTCACAG 1974
Db 19 CTCTGCCGTTTTCACAG 1

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PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 910; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4463 CTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4481
Db 2 CTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 20

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PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Nycé JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7515; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1080 TCAGACATTCCTTACAG 1098
 Db 1 TCAGACATTCACCTTACAG 19
 RESULT 1938
 ID ABZ86043 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ86043;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Nycé JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1285; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4595 TTCATTTTCTCTGCCCC 4613
 Db 1 TTTTCTTTTCTCTGCCCC 19
 RESULT 1939
 ID ABZ91095/c
 XX
 AC ABZ91095;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiqlunone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6337; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqlunone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqlunone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1737 CACCTACTCAGGAGCTGCAG 1755
DB 19 CACCTACTCAGGAGCTGCAG 1
XX
RESULT 1940
AB298029/C
ID AB298029 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB298029;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MCP4 oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqlunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiqlunone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13271; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqlunone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqlunone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2246 TCCATTATGAGCTACTGCG 2264
DB 20 TCCATTATGAGCTACTGCG 2
XX
RESULT 1941
AB289014/C
ID AB289014 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB289014;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqlunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4256; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cyrostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 2 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4467 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GT 4485
 DB 20 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT AGT 2
 RESULT 1942
 ID ABS58313 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS58313;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Silkworm spider dragline silk gene (MasPI) specific PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KM Silkworm; primer; ss; spider drag-line; silk; fibroin; PCR; light chain;
 KM L chain; MasPI.
 XX
 OS Bombyx mori.
 XX
 XX US2002137211-A1.
 XX
 XX 26-SEP-2002.
 XX

PF 04-OCT-2001; 2001US-00969852.
 XX
 PR 02-JAN-2001; 2001CN-00106406.
 XX
 PA (UYSI-) UNIV SICHUAN TIANYOU BIOLOGIC ENG CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Liu T, Liu H, Li W, Zhao L;
 XX WPI; 2003-110604/10.
 DR
 XX
 PT Establishing expression systems of spider drag-line silk genes in
 PT silkworms, by fusing silkworm fibroin L-chain cDNA and its promoter
 PT upstream of spider drag-line silk gene cDNA to direct drag-line protein
 PT expression and secretion.
 PS Example 1; Page 2; 19pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for establishing an expression
 CC system of spider drag-line silk genes in silkworm by fusing the silkworm
 CC fibroin L-chain cDNA and its promoter upstream of the spider drag-line
 CC silk gene cDNA, ligating the fused gene with a reporter gene and
 CC inserting into a transposon to obtain a recombinant transposon which can
 CC be used to transform a silkworm egg. The method of the invention is
 CC useful for establishing an expression system of spider drag-line silk
 CC gene in B. mori. The spider dragline silk gene product accounts for 30%
 CC of total silk proteins. This method provides a rate of transformation of
 CC about 0.5-1%. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to
 CC amplify the silkworm spider dragline silk gene (MasPI) sequence used in
 CC the method of the invention
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 7415 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 7433
 DB 1 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGTGGAG 19
 RESULT 1943
 ID ADA26561 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA26561;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK1, antisense oligonucleotide ISIS12464.
 XX
 KM ss; human; Jun N-terminal kinase; JNK1; JNK2; JNK3; antisense;
 KM cytosolic; antiinflammatory; apoptosis; prostate cancer;
 KM prostate tumour; inflammation; fibrosis; fibrotic disease;
 KM fibrotic scarring; peritoneal adhesion; lung fibrosis;
 KM conjunctival scarring; hyperproliferative disease; cancer; probe.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX
 FT key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 PN US2003004120-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-JAN-2003.
 XX
 XX 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-00774809.
 XX
 XX 13-AUG-1997; 97US-00910629.
 XX
 PR 07-AUG-1998; 98US-00130616.
 XX

PR 07-APR-1999; 99US-00287796.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-00396902.
XX
PA (MCKR/) MCKAY R.
PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA (NERO/) NERO P.
PA (GAAR/) GAARDE W A.
XX
PI Mckay R, Dean NM, Monia BP, Nero P, Gaarde WA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-311908/30.
XX
XX New oligonucleotides which hybridizes to, and modulates the expression of
PT Jun N-terminal kinase, useful for treating a disease or condition
PT characterized by a reduction in apoptosis, e.g. prostate cancer,
PT inflammation or fibrosis.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 20; 699p; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide (antisense, AS) comprising 8-
CC 30 nucleotides connected by covalent linkages, where the oligonucleotide
CC has a sequence specifically hybridisable with a nucleic acid encoding a
CC Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) protein and modulates the expression of the
CC JNK protein. Also included are a pharmaceutical composition comprising
CC the AS oligonucleotide (or its bioequivalent, and a pharmaceutical
CC carrier), treating an animal having/suspected of having/prone to having a
CC hyperproliferative disease (by administering to a prophylactic or
CC therapeutic amount of the composition of the AS oligonucleotide),
CC modulating the expression of a JNK protein in cells or tissues by
CC contacting the cells or tissues with the AS oligonucleotide, modulating
CC the cell cycle progression (or the phosphorylation of a protein
CC phosphorylated by a JNK protein, or expression of a cellular protein that
CC promotes one or more metastatic events in cultured cells or the cells of
CC an animal) by administering the oligonucleotide to the cells, inhibiting
CC the growth of a tumour in an animal by administering the oligonucleotide,
CC inducing apoptosis in a cell by contacting a cell with an AS
CC oligonucleotide for JNK2 and treating a human having a disease or
CC condition associated with a JNK protein or characterised by a reduction
CC in apoptosis by administering a prophylactic or therapeutic amount of the
CC AS oligonucleotide. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating
CC a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis, such as
CC prostate cancer or prostate tumour, inflammation, fibrosis or fibrotic
CC disease or condition (e.g. fibrotic scarring, peritoneal adhesions, lung
CC fibrosis or conjunctival scarring). Hyperproliferative disease or
CC condition, such as cancer. The antisense oligonucleotides may also be
CC used as research agents and diagnostic aids, to detect the presence of
CC JNK protein-specific nucleic acids in a cell or tissue sample, and to
CC study the function of one or more genes in the animal. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting human JNK1.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 5876 GGCTTAGCTCCTGACTGC 5894
XX |||||
XX |||||
XX |||||
XX |||||
XX |||||
DB 2 GGCTTAGCTTCTTGATTGC 20
XX
RESULT 1944
ACD99549
ID ACD99549 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD99549;
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Immunoestimulatory nucleic acid #235.
DE
XX Immunoestimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW

KW antitumor; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US2003050268-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
XX (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
XX (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
XX Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
XX Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 15; 229p; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 64 GGCTGGCGGGCGCGCGCG 82
XX |||||
XX |||||
XX |||||
XX |||||
XX |||||
DB 1 GGCGGGCGGGCGCGCGCGCG 19
XX
RESULT 1945
ADA66415/C
ID ADA66415 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA66415;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX NF-AT DNA binding site #7.
XX
XX ds; immunosuppression; NF-ATc; NF-ATd;
KW T lymphocyte activation gene expression; T lymphocyte; T cell neoplasm;
KW T cell hyperfunction; T cell hypofunction; forensic identification.
XX
XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
XX US2003049641-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 07-JAN-2002; 2002US-00040430.
XX
XX 22-AUG-1991; 91US-00749385.
XX 20-SEP-1993; 93US-00124981.
XX 18-APR-1994; 94US-00228944.
XX 13-JUN-1994; 94US-00260174.
XX
XX

PR 31-JUL-1995; 95US-00507032.
XX 15-JAN-1999; 99US-00232346.
PA (CRAE/) CRABTREE G R.
PA (NORT/) NORTHROP J P.
PA (HOSN/) HO S N.
PA (FLAN/) FLANAGAN W M.
XX
PI Crabtree GR, Northrop JP, Ho SN, Flanagan WM;
DR WPI; 2003-615796/58.
XX
PT Identifying an immunosuppressive agent comprises contacting a cell
PT containing or capable of expressing NF-ATc and NF-ATn with one or more
PT compounds that induces nuclear translocation of NF-ATc and NF-ATn.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 21; 65pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of identifying an immunosuppressive
CC agent which comprises contacting a cell containing or capable of
CC expressing NF-ATc and NF-ATn with one or more compounds that induces
CC nuclear translocation of NF-ATc and NF-ATn. The method is useful in
CC determining or controlling the expression of early T lymphocyte
CC activation genes and the expression of selected constitutive genes that
CC can be advantageously expressed in T lymphocytes. Agents that modulate
CC the nuclear import of the cytoplasmic subunit of NF-AT or the induction
CC of the nuclear subunit of NF-AT are useful as immunosuppressant agents.
CC The NF-AT polynucleotides may be used for diagnosing pathological
CC conditions or genetic diseases involving T cell neoplasms or T cell
CC hyperfunction or hypofunction, and conditions or diseases that involve
CC alterations in the structure or abundance of NF-ATc polypeptide,
CC polynucleotide or gene structure, as hybridization probes or as PCR
CC amplimers for detecting the presence of NF-ATc mRNA to diagnose a disease
CC and for forensic identification of individuals, e.g. for the
CC identification of descendants, paternity or criminal identification. The
CC present sequence represents an NF-AT DNA binding site.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5308 AGTTGCTCTCTCCCTT 5326
DB 20 AGCTGCTGCTCTCTCTT 2
XX
RESULT 1946
ADA38277/C
ID ADA38277 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA38277;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide P17 to inhibit PKI expression.
XX
KW polo-like kinase 1; PKI; proliferative disease; cancer;
KW mitotic progression; centrosome maturation; bipolar spindle formation;
KW cytokinesis; short interfering RNA; siRNA; shRNA; nucleic acid inhibitor;
KW auran tricarboxylic acid; ATRA; U6; H1 promoter; antiproliferative;
KW cytoskeletal; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; P17; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070283-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 21-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP001809.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00003982.
XX

PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011074.
PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002EP-00025103.
XX
PA (STRE/) STREBHARDT K.
XX
PI Strehardt K, Spaenkuch-Schmidt B, Yuan J;
DR WPI; 2003-697573/56.
XX
PT New polo-like kinase 1 agent containing duplex RNAs antisense
PT oligonucleotides and inhibitory peptides, useful for treating disorders
PT with elevated PKI expression levels, such as proliferative diseases,
PT particularly cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 123; 123pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel agent for inhibiting or reducing the
CC elevated expression levels of polo-like kinase 1 (PKI), which are
CC associated with the development and progress of proliferative diseases,
CC such as cancer. Specifically, PKIs are serine/ threonine kinases that
CC play key roles in mitotic progression, contribute to centrosome
CC maturation, bipolar spindle formation and are key regulators of
CC cytokinesis. The present invention describes agents where at least one
CC short interfering RNA (siRNA), preferably an shRNA (hairpin), or
CC antisense RNA is directed against the PKI gene as active agent.
CC Additionally, the agent must comprise a nuclease inhibitor, for example,
CC auran tricarboxylic acid (ATRA) and an RNA specific promoter such as the
CC U6 or H1 promoters. Accordingly, the siRNAs targeted against human PKI
CC are valuable antiproliferative agents, and likewise the phosphorothioate
CC antisense specific oligonucleotides (ASOs) which hybridise with human
CC PKI mRNA, inhibit PKI expression in tumour cells, such that they can be
CC described as having cytostatic activity. This oligonucleotide sequence is
CC the antisense oligo P17 located in the 3' UTR that inhibits expression of
CC human PKI of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1246 GTGGCTGGCAGCGCTGTA 1264
DB 19 GTGGCTGGCAGAGCTGCA 1
XX
RESULT 1947
ADB36618
ID ADB36618 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB36618;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #232.
XX
KW ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX

PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX WPI; 2003-657977/62.
DR
XX
XX Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 221pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 64 GGCTGCGGGCGCGCGCG 82
DB 1 GGCGGCGCGCGCGCGCG 19
RESULT 1948
AAK34270/c
ID AAK34270 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAK34270;
AC
XX
XX 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Primer ampC1 for P.aeruginosa ampC gene.
DE
XX
XX Identification; genome; insertional mutagenesis; amplification; primer;
KW PCR; essential gene test; mutation; phenotype; ampC; Potato blight virus;
KW equine encephalitis virus; HIV; influenza virus; herpes virus; fungus;
KW cytomegalovirus; yeast; Candida; Cryptococcus; Histoplasma; Blastomycosis;
KW Coccioides; Aspergillus; Fusarium; Trichophyton; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
XX
XX WO9915644-A2.
PN
XX
XX 01-APR-1999.
PD
XX
XX 21-SEP-1998; 98WO-CA000893.
PF
XX
XX 19-SEP-1997; 97CA-02215870.
PR
XX
XX (UYLA-) UNIV LAVAL.
PA
XX
XX Levesque RC, Sanachagrin F, Cardinal G;
PI WPI; 1999-254705/21.
DR
XX
XX Identification of essential genes in a genome of e.g. Herpes virus.
PT
XX
XX Example 1; Page 27; 45pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying essential and non-
CC essential genes in a chosen genome, based on insertional mutagenesis of a
CC population of cells or DNA molecules, and subsequent amplification. The
CC method is designated the essential gene test (EGT), and is based on the
CC premise that a mutation inactivating an essential gene should give rise,
CC in vivo, to a lethal phenotype. Primers AAK34269-X34270 were used to PCR
CC amplify a 592 bp fragment of the ampC gene from Pseudomonas aeruginosa
CC strain PAO1. The methods can be used to identify essential genes in
CC disease causing organisms such as viruses (e.g. Potato blight virus,

CC equine encephalitis virus, Human immunodeficiency virus, Influenza virus,
CC Herpes virus, and Cytomegalovirus), and in single eukaryotic cells of
CC fungi and yeast causing diseases such as mycoses (e.g. Candida,
CC Cryptococcus, Histoplasma, Blastomycosis, Coccioides, Aspergillus, Fusarium
CC and Trichophyton)
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 264 GCAGCAGGTGTTCCAGCA 282
DB 19 GCAGCAGGTGTTCCCGCA 1
RESULT 1949
AAZ88152
ID AAZ88152 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ88152;
AC
XX
XX 20-APR-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Mouse polycystic kidney disease PKD2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1.
DE
XX
XX Mouse; PKD2; autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; ADPKD;
KW allelic; genomic modification; epithelial ovarian cancer;
KW sporadic breast cancer; familial breast cancer; cystic fibrosis;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Mus sp.
OS
XX
XX WO9967361-A1.
PN
XX
XX 29-DEC-1999.
PD
XX
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-US014216.
PF
XX
XX 24-JUN-1998; 98US-00103846.
PR
XX
XX (UYCA-) UNIV CASE WESTERN RESERVE.
PA
XX
XX Woychik RP, Magnuson TR, Avner ED;
PI WPI; 2000-147203/13.
DR
XX
XX Novel method for producing allelic series of modifications in genes of
PT interest, useful for determining function of gene of interest.
PT
XX
XX Example 2; Page 36; 49pp; English.
PS
XX
XX A method has been developed for the production of a modification in a
CC gene of interest (GI) contained in a cell. The method comprises: (a)
CC providing: (i) a plurality of target cells capable of being cultured;
CC (ii) an agent capable of producing at least one modification in the GI in
CC the target cell; (b) treating the target cells with the agent under
CC conditions to produce a mixture of cells comprising an unmodified GI and
CC cells having a modified GI; and (c) isolating the cells having a modified
CC GI. Modified cells which collectively contain an allelic series of
CC modifications in a gene of interest are useful in determining the
CC function of the gene of interest. These modified cells are particularly
CC useful in investigating diseases which are associated with more than one
CC modification in a given gene. Such diseases include epithelial ovarian
CC cancer, sporadic breast cancer, familial breast cancer, cystic fibrosis,
CC and autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer for mouse polycystic kidney disease (PKD2), which
CC is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3639 GGAGGTAGATGGGAGAA 3657
|||||
3 GGAGGTGGAAGGAGAA 21

RESULT 1950
AAZ75207

ID AAZ75207 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ75207;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9563.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KM diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GENSET) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
map of the human genome.

XX Claim 8; Page 2269; 2745dp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
present invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3637 GAGGAGGTAGATGGGAGG 3655
|||||
1 GAGGAGGTGGAAGGAGAG 19

RESULT 1951

AAZ75959

ID AAZ75959 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ75959;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10315.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

KM diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GENSET) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 2429; 2745dp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
present invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1630 CGGAGATTCCAGAGATG 1648
|||||
1 CGGAGATTTCACAGATG 19

RESULT 1952

AAZ73269

ID AAZ73269 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ73269;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7625.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO954500-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
PD
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.
PF
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR
XX
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
PA
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
PI
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 1856; 2745pp; English.
PS
XX
XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4741 CTGGAGGAAGAGGCTCTA 4759
DB 2 CTGGAGGAAGAAAGCTCAA 20
RESULT 1953
AAA37188/C
ID AAA37188 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
XX AAA37188;
AC
XX
XX
XX 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO1315 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:105.
DE
XX
XX Human; PRO polypeptide; membrane bound protein; receptor; diagnosis;
KW transmembrane; secretion; immunoadhesion; pharmaceutical; screening;
KW PCR primer; hybridisation; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX

PN WO200012708-A2.
XX
XX
XX 09-MAR-2000.
PD
XX
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PF
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR
XX
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR
XX
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR
XX
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR
XX
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR
XX
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
PR
XX
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
PR
XX
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
PR
XX
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR
XX
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
PR
XX
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
PR
XX
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
PR
XX
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099793P.
PR
XX
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
PR
XX
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
PR
XX
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
PR
XX
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
PR
XX
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
PR
XX
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
PR
XX
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
PR
XX
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
PR
XX
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
PR
XX
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
PR
XX
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
PR
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
PR
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
PR
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
PR
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
PR
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
PR
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
PR
XX
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR
XX
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR
XX
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR
XX
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR
XX
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR
XX
XX 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
PR
XX
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR
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XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR
XX
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR
XX
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR
XX
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR
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XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR
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XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR
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XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR
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XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
PR
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XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR
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XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR
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XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
PR
XX
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR
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XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR
XX
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR
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XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR
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XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
PR
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XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR
XX
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR
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XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR
XX
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR
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XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR
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XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR
XX
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR
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XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR
XX
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR
XX
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103335P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103336P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker K, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Smith V, Watanabe CK, Wood WI,
XX WPI; 2000-237871/20.
XX
XX New mammalian DNA sequences encoding transmembrane, receptor or secreted
XX PRO polypeptides, useful for screening of potential peptide or small
XX molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interactions.
PS Example 34; Page 402; 773pp; English.
XX
XX AAA37022 to AAA37144 encode the new isolated human transmembrane,
XX receptor or secreted PRO polypeptides given in AA99340 to AA99462. The
XX transmembrane and receptor PRO proteins can be used for screening of
XX potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant
XX receptor/ligand interactions. The polypeptides and nucleotide sequences

CC encoding then have various industrial applications, including uses as
CC pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. AAA37145 to AAA37310 represent PCR
CC primers and hybridisation probes used in the isolation of the PRO
CC polypeptides from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
DB 20 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2
RESULT 1954
AAC73260
ID AAC73260 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAC73260;
AC AAC73260;
DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNP flanking sequence #48 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;
KW polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX WO200058516-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008069.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473P.
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.
XX
XX (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Fan J, Hirschhorn JN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander ES, Lockhart DJ;
XX Ryder T, Sklar P;
XX WPI; 2000-656171/63.
XX
XX Universal array of oligonucleotides tags attached to a solid substrate
PT along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping
PT using single base extension reactions.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 52; 70pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising
XX oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide
XX array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci
XX via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to
XX amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide
XX polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one such polymorphic locus
XX used in the present invention. The amplified nucleic acid product is then
XX used as a template in a SBE reaction with an extension primer. The SBE
XX reaction products are used to form the oligonucleotide array. Note: This
XX sequence includes a SNP represented by the degenerate codon in the
XX sequence
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7405 AGCAACATCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7425

Db 1 AGGACACGACACGAGCAGC 21

RESULT 1955

AAFS4275/c

ID AAF54275 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAF54275;

DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Primer #26 used in the identification of proteins.

XX Secreted; transmembrane; gene therapy; ss.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO200078961-A1.

PD 28-DEC-2000.

PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.

PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.

PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.

PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WT;

XX WPI; 2001-071395/08.

XX Secreted and transmembrane proteins and nucleic acids designated PRO.

XX Useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and gene therapy.

XX Example 34; Page 416; 787P; English.

XX The present invention relates to secreted and transmembrane proteins. These proteins and the DNA encoding them may be used as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. They may also be used to generate either transgenic animals or knockout animals which are in turn useful for development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The nucleic acids may also be used in gene therapy

XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431

Db 20 CAGGAGCAACAGCAGCAGC 2

RESULT 1956

AA166956

ID AA166956 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AA166956;

XX 07-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX SSPI cDNA amplifying primer.

XX SSD; steroid-sensing domain; human; liver; testis; brain; cancer;

XX neurotropic; neuroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarteriosclerotic;

XX cytosolic; antilipemic; SSPI; SSPI; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200170974-A1.

XX 27-SEP-2001.

XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-JP002279.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00088595.

XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

XX Taniyama Y, Kita S, Komiyama T;

XX WPI; 2001-611501/70.

XX New steroid-sensing domain-containing protein for diagnosing and screening candidate compounds in drug development for diabetes, obesity, cancer, arteriosclerosis, hyperlipidemia and neurodegenerative disorders.

XX Example; Page 164; 171P; Japanese.

XX The invention provides a novel SSD (steroid-sensing domain)-containing protein. The protein originates from human liver, human testis or human brain. The protein can be expressed by standard recombinant methodology.

XX The proteins, encoded DNAs and antibodies are useful in diagnosis and screening candidate compounds in drug development for diabetes, obesity, cancer, arteriosclerosis, hyperlipidemia, neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and neural disorders. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for amplifying a human SSPI cDNA

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3821 ATGACAGGCCCTGACCTT 3839

Db 2 ATGACATGCTCTGACCTT 20

RESULT 1957

ABBS60540

ID ABBS60540 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABBS60540;

XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #289.

XX Aminopeptidase P; XNPEP; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;

XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; Cl esterase inhibitor; CINH; kallikrein 1;

XX KUK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;

XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;

XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;

XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;

XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;

XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;

XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;

XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;

XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;

KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN MO200261131-A2.
 XX PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 XX PA (HUII/) HUI L.
 PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 DR
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 802; 977pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachoma, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, embolism, thrombotic
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombotic, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX
 S0 Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.24; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1321 GCTCCAGACAGACAGAGG 1339
 DB 2 GATCCAGACAGACAGAGG 20
 RESULT 1958
 ABS60546
 ID ABS60546 strand; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS60546;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #295.
 XX
 XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
 XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 XX KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
 XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200261131-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
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 PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
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 PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX
 XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 XX PA (HUII/) HUI L.
 PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 DR
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 803; 977pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a

KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200261131-A2.
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 XX (HUI/L) HUI L.
 PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KB, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 PT
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 803; 977pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (APNEP), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC techkinin receptor B1 (TRKB1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (K1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiodysplasia like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 1-Best: Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 1321 GCTCCAGACAGACAGAGG 1339
 Db 2 GATCCAGACAGACAGAGG 20
 RESULT 1961
 ABZ30456/C
 ID ABZ30456 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ30456;
 XX
 DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4607.
 XX
 KM Fungus; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
 KM signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
 KM proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Candida albicans.
 XX
 PN WO200253728-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
 XX
 PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
 PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
 PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
 XX
 PA (ELITR) ELITRA PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KU;
 PI WPI; 2002-566694/60.
 DR
 XX
 PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
 PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
 PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
 XX
 XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4607; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
 CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
 CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
 CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
 CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
 CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
 CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
 CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
 CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
 CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
 CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
 CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
 CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
 CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
 CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
 CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
 CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
 CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
 CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
 CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
 CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 10 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3164 CTGCTAGGTTGGGTTTG 3182
 |||||
 DB 21 CTGCTGGGTTTACGTTTG 3

RESULT 1962
 ABS98430
 ID ABS98430 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX ABS98430;
 AC
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human multidrug resistance associated protein 3 polymorphic sequence #52.
 DE
 XX Human; db; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 KM cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
 KM adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 KM aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KM cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KM epoxide hydrolase 2; BPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KM glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KM HMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 KM NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxidoreductase thermolabile; STM;
 KM UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KM UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uridine kinase receptor; UPA;
 KM multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KM multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KM acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KM altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KM central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200257410-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX
 PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
 XX
 PI Guide M, Hall J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 PT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 PT e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
 PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 PT disorder-related traits.
 XX
 PS Example 24; Page 153; 714pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
 CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (BPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 CC transferase (HMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl
 CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 CC sulfoxidoreductase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4

CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), uridine kinase receptor (UPA), multidrug resistance 1
 CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
 CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
 CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502E1,
 CC ARNT, BPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
 CC MDR1 and/or MRP3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered berine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 CC polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 268 CAGGCTTCACGACATC 286
 |||||
 DB 3 CAGGCTTCACGACATC 21

RESULT 1963
 ABQ94302/C
 ID ABQ94302 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ94302;
 XX
 DT 01-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human BNO1 gene exons 5-7 forward PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:36.
 XX
 KM Human; BNO1; F-box; FBXO; chromosome 16q24.3; SCF ubiquitin-E3 ligase;
 KM protein ubiquitination; proteasome targeting; breast; prostate; liver;
 KM ovarian; immune disease; inflammatory disease; AIDS;
 KM acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; asthma; Crohn's disease;
 KM multiple sclerosis; neurologic disorder; Parkinson's disease;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; immunomodulator; neuroprotective;
 KM gene therapy; diagnosis; prognosis; expression analysis; exon 5-7;
 KM real-time quantitative PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Labelled with HEX"
 XX
 PN WO200261081-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-AU000096.
 XX
 PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001AU-00002783.
 XX

PA	(BION-) BIONOMICS LTD.
XX	
XI	Callen DF, Powell JA, Kremmidiotis G, Gardner AE, Crawford J;
XX	Bals AJ, Kochetkova M,
PI	WPI; 2002-619250/66.
DR	
XX	
PS	Example 7; Page 61; 85pp; English.
CC	The invention relates to the human and murine BNO1 proteins and nucleic
CC	acids encoding them. The BNO1 protein is a member of the FBXO class of F-
CC	box proteins, containing an F-box motif but no other known protein-
CC	interaction domains. Proteins which contain F-boxes are the substrate
CC	recognition components of SCF ubiquitin-E3 ligases, which are responsible
CC	for ubiquitinating proteins, thereby targeting them for degradation in
CC	the proteasome. In addition, BNO1 is able to interact with Skp1, an
CC	essential component of SCF ubiquitin-E3 ligases, suggesting that it plays
CC	a role in the ubiquitin-proteasome degradation system that is involved in
CC	the regulation of many proteins, particularly those involved in important
CC	cellular processes such as cell cycle regulation. The human BNO1 gene
CC	maps to chromosome 16q24.3, and is expressed as two different isoforms.
CC	Isoform 1 consists of 539 amino acids and is encoded by an open reading
CC	frame (ORF) of 1611 bp, while the longer isoform 2 consists of 568 amino
CC	acids encoded by an ORF of 1704 bp. The mRNAs encoding the 2 human BNO1
CC	isoforms are the product of differential splicing: both comprise exons 1-1
CC	9, but the isoform 2 mRNA additionally comprises exon 2.5. Loss of
CC	heterozygosity (LOH) of the long arm of chromosome 16, in which the human
CC	BNO1 gene is situated, is implicated in breast and prostate cancer, and
CC	BNO1 expression is also downregulated in these cancers. BNO1 nucleic
CC	acids, proteins and compounds which modulate BNO1 activity or expression
CC	may be used for treating disorders associated with altered BNO1 activity
CC	or expression. Such disorders include cancers (e.g., breast, prostate,
CC	liver and ovarian cancers), immune/inflammatory diseases (e.g., AIDS
CC	(acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), asthma, Crohn's disease or multiple
CC	sclerosis) or neurological disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease or
CC	Alzheimer's disease). BNO1 nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies may
CC	also be used to diagnose or prognose disorders associated with BNO1
CC	dysfunction, or a predisposition to these disorders. Additionally, BNO1
CC	nucleic acids and proteins, and transgenic animals comprising human BNO1
CC	nucleic acid sequences or in which BNO1 gene function has been knocked
CC	out are useful in screening potential drugs for treating BNO1-associated
CC	disorders, and the human BNO1 protein isoforms are particularly useful
CC	for identifying BNO1-specific protein substrates that are targeted for
CC	degradation by ubiquitination. Sequences ABQ94302-ABQ94303 represent PCR
CC	primers specific for exons 5-7 of human BNO1 used in real-time PCR
CC	analysis of BNO1 expression in breast cancer cell lines in an
CC	exemplification of the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	
Dd	Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21; Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0 3865 ATTCTCTTACCTCGCGCC 3883 21 ACTCTCTGTCCTCGGCC 3
RESULT 1964	
ID	ACD68312/c
XX	ACD68312 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	ACD68312;
DT	17-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DE	Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #23.

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PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102655P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.

PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-585293/55.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,
XX PRO1787 that modulate glucose or free fatty acid uptake by skeletal
XX muscle cells, and are useful for treating diabetes, hyper- or hypo-
XX insulinemia.

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
DB 20 CAGGAGCAACAGCAGCAGC 2

RESULT 1965
ACH04414/C
ID ACH04414 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACH04414;
AC
XX
XX 01-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1315 PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; vulnary;
XX cariant; antidiabetic; anorectic; antiarthritic; angiogenesis; cancer;
XX adrenal cortical capillary; endothelial cell growth; wound healing;
XX stimulated T-lymphocyte proliferation; immune response suppression;
XX neonatal heart hypertrophy; cardiac insufficiency disorder;
XX vascular endothelial growth factor; inflammation; mononuclear cell;

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[illegible]

PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
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PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
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PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.
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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00000106.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-00201194.
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PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000365.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000432.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00005404.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-00013705.
PR 23-MAY-2000; 2000US-00014842.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-00014841.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-0030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001US-0006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0017800.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735.
XX
XX
XX (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Geo W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-585292/55.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX Example 34; Page 235; 561P; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated PRO (secreted and transmembrane)
CC polypeptide (I), having at least 80% sequence identity to a sequence
CC selected from any one of the 123 amino acid sequences given in

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
DB 20 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2

RESULT 1967
ADCL7974/c
ID ADCL7974 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADCL7974;
AC
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human PRO PCR primer #26.
XX
XX Human; PRO; PCR; ss; protein electrophoresis; chromosome mapping;
KW gene mapping; genetic disorder; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
PN US2003064925-A1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013907.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
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PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
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PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
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PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103533P.
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PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.

PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
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PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
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PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 30-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106913P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108853P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0112966P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144738P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021134.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028351.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.

PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 03-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, CK,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-555602/52.
XX
PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
PS Example 34; SEQ ID NO 105; 555pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides
CC encoding them. The sequences are useful in the preparation of a
CC medicament for treating a condition responsive to a PRO polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful in a number of functional biological assays, as
CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis and as therapeutic
CC agents. The polynucleotides are useful as hybridisation probes for a cDNA

Query Match 0.24; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
Db 20 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2

RESULT 1968
ADD70620/C
ID ADD70620 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADD70620;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1315 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
XX immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
XX umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
XX arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
XX Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
XX dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003099625-A1.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015386.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
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PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
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PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
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PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.

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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
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PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114232P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
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PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.

PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PW, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874602/81.
XX
XX
PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,
PT PRO1787 affect glucose or free fatty acid (FFA) uptake by skeletal muscle
PT cells and are useful for treating diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.
XX
PS Example 34; SEQ ID NO 105; 553bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DA 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
Db 20 CAGGAGCAACAGCAGCAGC 2
RESULT 1969
ADD39697/C
ID ADD39697 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADD39697;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1315 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; colliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003083462-A1.
PN
PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PP 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013913.
XX
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.

PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030973.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DI, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-755122/71.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
XX
XX Example 34; SEQ ID NO 105; 557pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as
CC given in the specification (including their extracellular domains either
CC or without their associated signal peptides. Also include are the
CC nucleotide (NA) sequences encoding PRO, a vector comprising the PRO NA, a
CC host cell comprising the vector, producing PRO, a chimeric molecule
CC comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-
CC PRO antibody. Pro is useful as molecular weight markers for protein
CC electrophoresis and also for chromosome identification. PRO is also
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO and PRO NA are useful as hybridisation
CC probes for a cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA. PRO NA is
CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knock-out animals which are
CC useful in development and screening useful reagents. PRO NA is also
CC useful in gene therapy. PRO1244, PRO1286 and PRO1303 polypeptides are
CC useful for treating cancerous tumours. PRO1250, PRO1418 and PRO1410
CC polypeptides are useful for suppressing immune response. PRO1246
CC polypeptide is useful for treating cardiac insufficiency disorders.
CC PRO1246 polypeptide is also useful for treating tumours. PRO1246 and
CC PRO1561 polypeptide are useful for stimulating calcium flux in human
CC umbilical vein endothelial cells. PRO1265, PRO1250 and PRO1474
CC polypeptides are useful for treating bone and/or cartilage disorders
CC (e.g., arthritis) and wound healing. PRO1130, PRO1275 and PRO1418
CC polypeptides are useful for treating diabetes in skeletal muscle cells
CC and obesity. PRO1265, PRO1244 and PRO1382 polypeptides are useful for
CC treating Berger disease or other nephropathies associated with Schonlein-
CC Henoch purpura, coeliac disease, dermatitis, herpeticiformis or Crohn's
CC disease. PRO1479, PRO1265, PRO1412, PRO1279, PRO1304, PRO1406, PRO1418,
CC PRO1410 and PRO1575 are useful in treating thalassemias. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA encoding a PRO protein of
CC the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
Db 20 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2
RESULT 1970
ADD70143/c
ID ADD70143 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX

AC ADD70143;
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1315 PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KM immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KM umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KM arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KM Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KM dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003054406-A1.
PN
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00066818.
PF
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099566P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100911P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.

PR	29-SEP-1998	98US-0102207
PR	29-SEP-1998	98US-0102240
PR	29-SEP-1998	98US-0102307P
PR	29-SEP-1998	98US-0102330P
PR	29-SEP-1998	98US-0102331P
PR	30-SEP-1998	98US-0102447P
PR	30-SEP-1998	98US-0102487P
PR	30-SEP-1998	98US-0102570P
PR	30-SEP-1998	98US-0102571P
PR	01-OCT-1998	98US-0102644P
PR	01-OCT-1998	98US-0102667P
PR	02-OCT-1998	98US-0102677P
PR	06-OCT-1998	98US-0102958P
PR	06-OCT-1998	98US-0103258P
PR	06-OCT-1998	98US-0103355P
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-0103356P
PR	07-OCT-1998	98US-0103401P
PR	08-OCT-1998	98US-0103633P
PR	08-OCT-1998	98US-0103678P
PR	08-OCT-1998	98US-0103679P
PR	08-OCT-1998	98US-0103711P
PR	14-OCT-1998	98US-0104257P
PR	20-OCT-1998	98US-0104987P
PR	20-OCT-1998	98US-0105000P
PR	20-OCT-1998	98US-0105002P
PR	21-OCT-1998	98US-0105104P
PR	22-OCT-1998	98US-0105159P
PR	22-OCT-1998	98US-0105266P
PR	26-OCT-1998	98US-0105633P
PR	26-OCT-1998	98US-0105684P
PR	27-OCT-1998	98US-0105807P
PR	27-OCT-1998	98US-0105881P
PR	27-OCT-1998	98US-0105882P
PR	27-OCT-1998	98US-0106062P
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-0106032P
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-0106039P
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-0106032P
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-0106032P
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-0106033P
PR	28-OCT-1998	98US-0106148P
PR	29-OCT-1998	98US-0106248P
PR	29-OCT-1998	98US-0106384P
PR	29-OCT-1998	98US-0106500P
PR	30-OCT-1998	98US-0106464P
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-0106856P
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-0106902P
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-0106905P
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-0106919P
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-0106932P
PR	03-NOV-1998	98US-0106934P
PR	10-NOV-1998	98US-0107783P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108775P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108779P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108806P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108807P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108867P
PR	17-NOV-1998	98US-0108925P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-0108448P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-0108449P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-0108504P
PR	18-NOV-1998	98US-0113296P
PR	20-DEC-1998	98US-0114223P

XX	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.
PR	16-APR-1999;	99US-0129674P.
PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
PR	20-JUL-1999;	99US-0144758P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	01-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020111.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021194.
PR	29-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004342.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	15-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006884.
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	23-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023522.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.
PR	08-NOV-2000;	2000WO-US030952.
PR	10-NOV-2000;	2000WO-US030873.
PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.
PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.
PR	01-MAR-2001;	2001WO-US006666.
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US017800.
PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.
PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US021066.
PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.
PR	04-SEP-2001;	2001US-00946374.
XX	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.	
PA		
PI	Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,	
PI	Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,	
PI	Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,	
PI	Williams PM, Wood WI;	
DR	WPI: 2003-708344/67.	
XX		
PT	Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating	
PT	biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein	
PT	electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.	
XX		
PS	Example 34; SEQ ID NO 105; 549bp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or	
CC	transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity	
CC		
QY	Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
	Best Local Similarity	89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
DB	7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431	
	20 CAGAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2	
XX		
XX	RESULT 1971	
XX	ADD38264/C	
XX	ID ADD38264 standard; DNA; 21 BP.	
XX	ADD38264;	
XX		
DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1315 PCR primer #1.	
XX		
XX	Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;	

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000355.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Pacioli NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-787000/74.
XX
PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptide, useful for treating cancerous tumors,
PT cardiac insufficiency disorders, wound healing, diabetes mellitus,
PT chalasemias.
XX
PS Example 34; SEQ ID NO 105; 556bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
Db 20 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2

RESULT 1972
ADD39220/c
ID ADD39220 standard; DNA; 21 Bp.
XX
AC ADD39220;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1315 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN US2003096954-A1.
XX
PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00011671.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100931P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
XX 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101473P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
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XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103355P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103356P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
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PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
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PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105633P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141077P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144788P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.

PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-786999/74.
XX
PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.
XX
XX Example 34; SEQ ID NO 105; 550bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
Db 20 CAGAGCAACAGCAGCAGC 2

RESULT 1973
ADD38743/C
ID ADD38743 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADD38743;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1315 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN
PN US2003092061-A1.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
PD
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007194.
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PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
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PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US046374.
XX
XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski FJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
XX Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
XX Williams PM, Wood WJ.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-755104/71.
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptides such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,
XX PRO1244, PRO1246, are useful for treating cancerous tumors and cardiac
XX insufficiency disorders.
XX
XX Example 34; SEQ ID NO 105; 550bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred No. 1.5e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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XX Db 20 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2
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XX RESULT 1975
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XX ID ADE50395 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
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XX AC ADE50395;
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XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1315 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
XX immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
XX umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
XX arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
XX Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; colliac disease;
XX dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2003069179-A1.
XX
XX PD 10-APR-2003.
XX
XX PF 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015393.
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XX PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
XX PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
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XX

PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KR, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-708395/57.
XX
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
PT polypeptide and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
PS Example 34; SEQ ID NO 105; 555pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DB 20 CAGAGCAACAGCAGCAGC 2

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DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
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XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003092883-A1.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
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PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013430.
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 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-05015264.
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 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-05030952.
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 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-05021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DI, Ferrara N, Fong S,
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurley AL, Hallan KJ,
 PI Pan J, Paodil NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-765493/72.
 XX
 PT New isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
 PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
 PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.
 XX
 PS Example 34; SEQ ID NO 105; 555pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
 Db 20 CAGAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2
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 ADE27646
 ID ADE27646 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
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 AC ADE27646;
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 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:590.
 XX
 KW short interfering nucleic acid: siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;
 KW stearoyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytosstatic; virulence; obesity; diabetes;
 KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003070885-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PP 13-FEB-2003; 2003US-05004317.
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 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-721687/68.
 XX
 PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the
 PT stearoyl-CoA desaturase gene.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 590; 139pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
 CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearoyl-CoA desaturase) gene
 CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD
 CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)
 CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or
 CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting
 CC siNAs have anorectic, antidiabetic, antiarteriosclerotic, cytosstatic and
 CC virulence activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD

CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;
CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.
CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD sRNA, which is
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 2 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 68.4%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7232 TCCCTCTCAAGTCAGCAT 7250
Db 2 UCCAUUCUAGUCCAGCAT 20

RESULT 1978
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AC ADE49918;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1315 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; colliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003082626-A1.
XX
PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PE 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0006116.
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XX		
PA	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.	
XX		
PI	Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,	
PI	Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Guney AL, Hillan KJ,	
PI	Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy WM, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,	
PI	Williams PM, Wood WI	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2003-765413/72.	
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Pr	biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.	0.2%;	Score 15.8;	DB 1;	Length 21;
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AC	ADE21476;				
XX					
DT	29-JAN-2004 (first entry)				
XX					
DE	Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1315 PCR primer #1.				
XX					
KW	Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour				
KW	immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;				
KW	umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;				
KW	arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;				
KW	Berger disease; neuropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; colliac disease;				
KW	dermatitis; herpeticformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.				
OS	Homo sapiens.				
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PN	US2003082628-A1.				
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PD	01-MAY-2003.				
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PR	17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.				
PR	17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.				
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PR	17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.				
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PR	18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.				

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PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
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PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103459P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
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PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
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PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
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PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
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PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
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PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106385P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106556P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
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PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107831P.
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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023338.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
XX Pan W, Goddard A, Godowsky PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
XX Gao J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK,
XX Williams PM, Wood WJ,
XX WPI; 2003-755105/71.

XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
XX cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
XX hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.

XX Example 34; SEQ ID NO 105; 548pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 6073 TCTGTTCTTTCTCTTT 6091
 Db 3 TCTTCTCTCTTTCTCTTT 21

RESULT 1985
 ID ABX97569 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC ABX97569;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOV-associated reverse primer from primer-probe set Ag3634.
 XX
 KW NOVX; cytosstatic; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antiasthmatic; cancer;
 KM hypotensive; cardiomyopathy; bronchial asthma; gene therapy; vaccine;
 KM human; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200272757-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US006908.
 XX
 XX 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274101P.
 PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274194P.
 PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274281P.
 PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274332P.
 PR 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274689P.
 PR 12-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275235P.
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275578P.
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275601P.
 PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276000P.
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276776P.
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 PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278152P.
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278894P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278999P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279036P.
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 PR 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281194P.
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 PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288528P.
 PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291180P.
 PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291099P.
 PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291240P.
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 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318708P.
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 PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325681P.
 PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330380P.
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 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332271P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332272P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333184P.
 PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333272P.
 PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337426P.
 PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338092P.
 PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337185P.
 PR 03-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345705P.
 PR 07-MAR-2002; 2002US-00092900.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Padigaru M, Spytek KA, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Pena CEA, Li L;
 PI Zehusen BD, Gusev V, Ji W, Gorman L, Miller CE, Kekuda R;
 PI Patlurajan M, Gangolli E, Vernet CM, Guo X, Tchernov V;
 PI Fernandes ER, Caeman SJ, Malyankar UM, Gerlach V, Liu Y, Anderson D;
 PI Spaderma SK, Catteron E, Burgess C, Leite M, Zhong H, Alsobrook JP;
 PI Lepley DM, Rieger DK;
 XX
 DX WPI; 2002-723332/78.
 XX
 PT NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for preventing or treating
 PT a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity e.g.,
 PT cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Example C; Page 1050; 1103pd; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel human NOVX polypeptides which have
 CC cytosstatic, cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, antiasthmatic and hypotensive
 CC activity. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the NOVX proteins or
 CC nucleic acid molecules or NOVX antibodies are useful for preventing or
 CC treating a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity
 CC e.g. cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial
 CC asthma. The products of the invention can be used for gene therapy or in
 CC a vaccine. ABX13460-ABX13462 and ABX97186-ABX97593 represent PCR primers
 CC and probes used in the amplification and isolation of the NOVX
 CC polynucleotides represented in ABX97008-ABX97185 which encode the
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 3597 CCTTTGTACCTTCTTTG 3615
 Db 2 CCTTTGTACCTTCAATG 20

RESULT 1986
 ID ACF42636/c
 AC ACF42636 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF42636;
 XX
 DT 29-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ALMS1 PCR primer Ex3F.
 XX
 KW Human; ALMS1; chromosome 2; 2p13; Alstrom disease; retinal dystrophy;
 KW cardiomyopathy; endosomeopathy; diabetes; Alstrom syndrome; cardiant;
 KW ophthalmological; antidiabetic; hepatotropic; nephrotropic; gene therapy;
 KW PCR primer; ss.


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FT      /note= "SNP, optionally T or A at this position"
XX
PN      WO200142511-A2.
XX
PD      14-JUN-2001.
XX
PE      11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.
XX
PR      10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
PR      10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
XX
PA      (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA      (ELLI-) ELLIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
PI      Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Simionovitch K;
PI      WPI, 2001-367874/38.
DR
XX
PT      Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
XX      bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
XX
PS      Claim 1; Page 76; 463pp; English.
XX
CC      The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
CC      polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
CC      ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
CC      the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
CC      disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
CC      used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
CC      testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
CC      polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match          0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      4463 CTTTCTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 4482
        ||| || | ||||| |||||
Db       4 CTTCCTCCTTTTTTTTTTTT 23

RESULT 1989
AAS18988
ID      AAS18988 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC      AAS18988;
XX
DT      15-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE      Wheat library acetyl-CoA carboxylase gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 30.
XX
KW      Wheat; acetyl-CoA carboxylase; ACCase C1; herbicide resistance;
XX      transgenic plant; monocotyledon; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Triticum aestivum.
XX
PX      US6306636-B1.
XX
PD      23-OCT-2001.
XX
PF      19-SEP-1997; 97US-00934386.
XX
PR      19-SEP-1997; 97US-00934386.
XX
PA      (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.
XX
PI      Haselkorn RH, Gornicki P;
XX      WPI, 2002-054466/07.
DR
XX
PT      New polynucleotides, useful for transforming plants, particularly for

```

increasing herbicide resistance in plants or modifying the oil content of
 a plant, comprise nucleic acid segments encoding wheat acetyl-CoA
 carboxylase.
 Example 12; Col 51; 87pp; English.
 the present invention provides the coding sequences of several acetyl-CoA
 carboxylase enzymes from wheat. These include Accase C1, Accase C2,
 Accase C3, Accase C4, Accase C5, pcw, Accase P1 and Accase P2. The
 sequences can be used to produce transgenic monocotyledonous plants which
 are resistant to herbicides. The present sequence is a primer used in the
 exemplification of the invention
 Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 5087 AACACTCCATCTGCCCTGT 5105
 Db 2 AACACTGCATCTGCGCTGT 20
 RESULT 1990
 ABX09377/C
 ID ABX09377 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC ABX09377;
 XX
 DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Arteriosclerosis-detecting probe from F9 #14.
 XX
 KM Arteriosclerosis; diagnosis; hybridisation; synergism; gene therapy;
 XX mutation; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200272882-A2.
 PD 19-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP002780.
 XX
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01011925.
 XX
 PA (OGHA-) OGHAM GMBH.
 PI Cullen P, Seedorf U;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2002-723374/78.
 XX
 PT Determining genetic risk of arteriosclerosis, for clinical diagnosis,
 PT comprises hybridizing patient nucleic acid with an array of probes
 PT derived from risk-associated reference genes and their mutations.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 124; 146pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method for determining the genetic risk
 CC of arteriosclerosis both for clinical diagnosis and for population
 CC studies. The method comprises: (i) selecting risk-associated reference
 CC nucleic acid sequences, including their functionally characterizing
 CC mutations; (ii) applying probes from these sequences, or their
 CC complements, to a carrier; (iii) hybridising the probes with a nucleic
 CC acid from (or synthesised from) a patient sample; and (iv) detecting and
 CC evaluating the hybridisation pattern. The method provides a quick,
 CC inexpensive and informative diagnosis, and makes possible a
 CC multifactorial analysis for detecting e.g. synergism between different
 CC mutations or mutations that when present alone carry no risk but are risk
 CC -associated in presence of other mutations. The results may be combined
 CC with known risk-assessment methods to provide a more reliable diagnosis,
 CC especially important with new therapeutic methods (e.g. gene therapy)

CC that are directed against specific genes. All relevant mutations in a
 CC reference sequence can be screened for in a single test and the method is
 CC well suited to automation. ABX09147-ABX09676 represent probes used to
 CC illustrate the method of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 12 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 19 CACTGTTCTTTCAGTGT 1

RESULT 1991

ABZ30886

XX ID ABZ30886 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AC ABZ30886;

XX DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5105.

XX KM Fungus; Yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;

XX KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;

XX OS Candida albicans.

XX PN MO200253728-A2.

XX PD 11-JUL-2002.

XX PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.

XX PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.

XX PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.

XX PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.

XX PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.

XX PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;

XX DR WPI, 2002-566694/60.

XX PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets

XX PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of

XX PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.

XX PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5105; 167bp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal

XX CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying

XX CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an

XX CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by

XX CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous

XX CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the

XX CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal

XX CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that

XX CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that

CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
 CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
 CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
 CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 10 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 5 AACAAGCAAGACATCAGC 23

RESULT 1992

ABZ6701/c

XX ID ABZ6701 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AC ABZ6701;

XX DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human multidrug resistance-associated protein-1 PCR primer #36.

XX KM Human; multidrug resistance-associated protein 1; MRP-1; primer; ss; PCR;

XX KW cancer; renal cancer; cytostatic; single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN MO200259142-A2.

XX PD 01-AUG-2002.

XX PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000796.

XX PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00101651.

XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIES AG.

XX PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S, Mornhinweg B;

XX DR WPI, 2002-657475/70.

XX PT Novel multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 polynucleotide useful for

XX PT diagnosis and treatment of cancer and multidrug resistance related

XX PT diseases, and for identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms.

XX PS Example 1; Page 61; 198bp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a multidrug resistance-associated protein 1 (MRP

XX CC -1) polynucleotide. The polynucleotide is useful in an in vitro method

XX CC for identifying a single nucleotide polymorphism and for identifying and

XX CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a

XX CC molecular variant of MRP-1 or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor

XX CC of the activity of a molecular variant of MRP-1. The sequences are useful

XX CC for diagnosing a disorder related to the presence of a molecular variant

XX CC of MRP-1 or susceptibility to such a disorder, where the disorder is

XX CC cancer (particularly renal cancer) or a disease related to multidrug

XX CC resistance. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify DNA

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 7293 TTGCATTTCTTCCCTTG 7311

22 TTGCATTTCTTCCCTTG 4

RESULT 1993
AAQ0413/c
ID AAQ0413 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAQ0413;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 09-AUG-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Sequence of probe for bean phenylalanine ammonia-lyase (PAL).
XX
XX Promoter; transgenic plant; phenylalanine ammonia-lyase (PAL).
KM Phaseolus vulgaris.
OS
XX
PN MO9307279-A1.
XX
PD 15-APR-1993.
XX
PF 02-OCT-1992; 92WO-US008560.
XX
PR 03-OCT-1991; 91US-00770083.
XX
PA (SMART-) SMART PLANTS INT INC.
XX
PI Fitzmaurice LC, Virts EL, Lin F, Mirkov TE, Collier JG;
PI Schoenbeck PK;
XX
DR WPI; 1993-134468/16.
XX
PT Isolated regulatory promoters for plant genes that encode phenylalanine
PT ammonia lyase - capable of regulating transcription of associated DNA
PT sequence in suitable hosts.
XX
PS Example; Page 58; 76pp; English.
XX
XX The PAL promoters may be operatively linked to at least one associated
CC DNA sequence that encodes protein(s) which directly or indirectly give
CC rise to a phenotypic trait. Bean PAL-1 total nucleic acid was subjected
CC to 3SR amplification using primers 1 and 2 derived from the sequence of
CC the bean PAL-1 gene (AAQ0410, AAQ0412). The 3SR reaction products were
CC site on primer 1 is given in AAQ0411. The blot was probed with an
CC analyzed using a dot blot apparatus. The blot was probed with an
CC oligonucleotide derived from the bean PAL-1 gene. The sequence was
CC identical to the mRNA (sense) strand. The probe is shown in AAQ0413.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2784 TTGAAGCGACGACGCTGT 2802
Db 24 TTGAAGCGACGACGCTGT 6
XX
RESULT 1994
AAT59853/c
ID AAT59853 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAT59853;
XX
DT 12-NOV-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DELTA mitogen activated protein kinase/Erk kinase 2 PCR primer.
DE
XX DELTAMEK2; MAP kinase; MAPKK; maltose binding protein; MBP; PDPK;
KM phosphorylation dependent protein kinase; phosphorylation;
XX

KM signal transduction; Escherichia coli; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN MO9708326-A1.
XX
PD 06-MAR-1997.
XX
PF 05-AUG-1996; 96WO-US012723.
XX
PR 30-AUG-1995; 95US-00520928.
XX
PA (NEW) NEW ENGLAND BIOLABS INC.
XX
PI Wong-Madden ST, Roberts RJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-179283/16.
XX
PT Prodn. of phosphorylation-dependent protein kinase(s) - by co-expression
PT in E.coli with an activating protein kinase which activates the
PT phosphorylation-dependent protein kinase.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 12; 36pp; English.
XX
CC A method has been produced for cloning and expressing an exogenous
CC phosphorylation-dependent protein kinase (PDPK) in E. coli which is
CC normally inactive when expressed in E. coli. The method involves: (a)
CC isolating DNA which encodes an activating protein kinase (APK), which
CC activates a PDPK; and (b) co-expressing in E. coli the isolated DNA of
CC step (a) with DNA encoding the PDPK. The present sequence represents a
CC PCR primer used for producing a DNA fragment of delta mitogen activated
CC protein kinase/Erk kinase 2 (deltAMEK2), for use in the construction of a
CC vector to express maltose binding protein (MBP) -deltAMEK protein, for
CC use in the method above. The method can be used for reproducing
CC individual or whole parts of phosphorylation cascades (or signal
CC transduction pathways) in E. coli such that the downstream portions of
CC the cascade are produced in fully active form. The use of E. coli
CC facilitates the purification of the PDPKs
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5210 GGGCTAGATCAGGCGCACT 5228
Db 19 GGGCTAGATCAGGCGCTCT 1
XX
RESULT 1995
AAV35630/c
ID AAV35630 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAV35630;
XX
DT 07-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX SHOX gene exon IV (G108) specific sense primer SP5.
DE
XX Homeobox domain; human growth gene; growth regulation; growth defect;
KM Turner's syndrome; short stature homeobox containing gene; short stature;
KM SHOX; bone disease; osteoporosis; calcium regulation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9814568-A1.
XX
PD 09-APR-1998.
XX
PF 29-SEP-1997; 97WO-EP005355.
XX

PR 01-OCT-1996; 96US-0027633P.
 PR 16-JAN-1997; 97EP-00100583.
 XX
 PA (RAPD/) RAPOLD-HOERBRAND G.
 XX
 PI RAPOLD-Hoerbrand G, Rao E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-271719/24.
 XX
 PT New human growth genes - used to develop products for the diagnosis and
 PT treatment of human growth defects such as short stature, e.g. Turner's
 PT syndrome.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 11; 84pp; English.
 XX
 CC This exon specific primer used in the PCR amplification of a short
 CC stature associated sequence. The gene region corresponding to short
 CC stature has been identified as a region of approximately 500 kb in the
 CC PARI region of the X and Y chromosomes. Three genes in this region have
 CC been identified as candidates for the short stature gene. These genes
 CC were designated SHOX (also referred to as SHOX93 or HOS93), PERT2 and
 CC SHOT (SHOX-like homeobox gene on chromosome three). The SHOX gene has two
 CC separate splicing sites resulting in two variations SHOXa and SHOXb. The
 CC specification provides sequences of SHOX (short stature homeobox-
 CC containing) genes SHOX ET92, SHOXa, SHOXb, SHOT and exons of the SHOX
 CC genes as shown in AAV35610 to AAV35621 and protein sequences of the human
 CC growth protein transcription factor SHOXa, SHOXb and SHOT as shown
 CC AAM6573 to AAM6575. The novel genes are responsible for human growth.
 CC Defects in the genes can cause short stature, e.g. Turner's syndrome. The
 CC products can be used to develop agents for the treatment of short stature
 CC or other human growth disorders. The products can also be used for
 CC providing a mitogenic effect on cells, e.g. for the treatment of bone
 CC diseases such as osteoporosis and diseases involved with disturbance in
 CC the bone calcium regulation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5271 CATAGGAGCAGGTGCAG 5289
 |||
 Db 24 CAATGGAGCAGGTGCAG 6

RESULT 1996
 AAV30696/c
 ID AAV30696 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV30696;
 XX
 DT 13-AUG-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Telomerase reverse transcriptase PCR primer slant1.2.
 XX
 KM Human: telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTRF; TRF; diagnosis; prognosis;
 KM cell proliferation; cancer; ageing; ribonucleoprotein; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN GB2317891-A.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-1998.
 XX
 PF 01-OCT-1997; 97GB-00020890.
 XX
 PR 01-OCT-1996; 96US-00724643.
 PR 18-APR-1997; 97US-00844419.
 PR 25-APR-1997; 97US-00846017.
 PR 06-MAY-1997; 97US-00851843.
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-00854050.

PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00911312.
 PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00912951.
 PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00915503.
 XX
 PA (GERO-) GERON CORP.
 XX
 PI (UYTE-) UNIT TECHNOLOGY CORP.
 XX
 PI Cech TR, Lingner J, Nakamura T, Chapman KB, Morin GB, Harley CB;
 PI Andrews WH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-171633/16.
 XX
 PT Pure and recombinant human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase and its
 PT variants - are useful in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cell
 PT proliferation conditions especially cancer and ageing.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 42; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer from the present invention
 CC which describes human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTRF). The
 CC present invention also describes the following methods: (A) determining
 CC whether a test compound is a modulator of hTRF, by detecting the change
 CC in hTRF recombinant protein or polynucleotide, on administration of the
 CC compound; (B) preparation of recombinant telomerase by contacting a
 CC protein preparation of hTRF with a telomerase RNA component; (C)
 CC detection of the hTRF RNA or protein in a sample by binding a relevant
 CC probe to the sample and detecting the complex formed or in the case of
 CC RNA detection, amplifying the product and correlating the presence of
 CC complex or amplification product with presence of hTRF in the sample; and
 CC (D) increasing the proliferation of a vertebrate cell by increasing hTRF
 CC expression; and (E) the use of an agent that causes an increase in cell
 CC vertebrate cell proliferation to create a medicament that inhibits
 CC ageing. A protein preparation of hTRF and the polynucleotide encoding
 CC hTRF can be used in the manufacture of medicaments for inhibiting the
 CC effect of ageing or cancer. Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be used
 CC to treat conditions that are associated with high telomerase activity. A
 CC protein preparation of hTRF can also be used in the new methods
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 13 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 231 GGAGCAGCTGCGGCGCT 249
 |||
 Db 24 GGATGACCTGCGGAGCT 6

RESULT 1997
 AAX86853
 ID AAX86853 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX86853;
 XX
 DT 20-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Apopory-specific gene marker Al4M specific primer 1.
 XX
 KM Apopory-specific genomic region; Penisetum; nucleic acid marker;
 KM embryo sac; apomictic reproduction; ASGR; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Penisetum squamulatum.
 XX
 PN WO9335258-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-JUL-1999.
 XX
 PF 07-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000293.
 XX
 PR 07-JAN-1998; 98US-00004113.
 XX

PA (UYGE-) UNIV GEORGIA RES FOUND INC.
 PA (USDA) US DEPT OF AGRICULTURE.
 XX Oziias-Akins P, Hanna WE, Roche D;
 XX WPI; 1999-430391/36.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid markers for apospory-specific genomic region.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 20; 52pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides nucleic acid markers (AAx86831-X86850) for an
 CC apospory-specific genomic region (ASGR) from the genus Pennisetum. The
 CC markers strictly co-segregate with aposporous embryo sac development,
 CC clearly defining a contiguous ASGR. The markers may be useful for
 CC obtaining the gene(s) involved in apospory reproduction. The markers are
 CC also useful for identifying cultivated hybrid plants having apospory
 CC reproduction. The markers can be used for marker-assisted selection of
 CC apospory plants produced in conventional crossing programs. Genes
 CC involved in apospory reproduction have not been cloned to date.
 CC Therefore, nucleic acid markers tightly linked to the apospory trait are
 CC useful for obtaining the gene(s) involved in apospory reproduction.
 CC Sequences AAx86851-874 represent PCR primers for amplifying these markers
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 5520 TTGAGATTATTCCTGTTG 5538
 Db 5 TTGAGTTATTCCTATTG 23
 XX
 RESULT 1998
 AAZ24999 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ24999;
 XX
 DT 24-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sense probe to Fragile X syndrome gene.
 XX
 KM Trinucleotide repeat; myotonic-protein kinase; myotonic dystrophy; probe;
 KM in situ hybridization; detection; expansion; Fragile X syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN US5962332-A.
 XX
 PD 05-OCR-1999.
 XX
 PF 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570155.
 XX
 PR 17-MAR-1994; 94US-00214823.
 PR 07-MAR-1995; 95US-00399499.
 XX
 PA (UYMA-) UNIV MASSACHUSETTS.
 XX
 XX Tanaja KL, Singer RH;
 XX WPI; 1999-579615/49.
 XX
 DR Detection of trinucleotide repeats.
 PT
 PS Disclosure; Col 20; 18pp; English.
 XX
 CC This oligonucleotide is targeted to the CGG trinucleotide repeats found
 CC in the FMR1 gene. Excessive numbers of the trinucleotide repeats in the
 CC FMR1 gene leads to the disease Fragile X syndrome. This sequence is used

CC as a sense oligonucleotide control probe for the hybridization reaction.
 CC The invention relates to a method for the detection of trinucleotide
 CC repeat expansion, e.g. in the FMR1 gene or Mc-PK gene (leading to
 CC myotonic dystrophy) by in situ hybridization
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 64 GGCTGCGGCGCGCGCG 82
 Db 3 GCGGCGCGCGCGCGCG 21
 XX
 RESULT 1999
 AAF99740
 ID AAF99740 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF99740;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #856.
 XX
 XX Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
 XX immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
 KM fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
 KM infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO200122972-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
 PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
 XX
 PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
 PI Kriegl AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-273485/28.
 XX
 PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
 PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
 XX
 PS Claim 101; Page 57; 338pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
 CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
 CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
 CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
 CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
 CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
 CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
 CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
 CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
 CC streptococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
 CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
 CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
 CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
 CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 6 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4466 TTTTCTTTTCTTTCTTTG 4484
Db 5 TTTTCTTTGCTTTTCTTTG 23

RESULT 2000
AADI9364/c
ID AADI9364 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AADI9364;

XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX Mammalian IL-12 p40 exon6/intron6 junction sequence.

XX Interleukin-12; IL-12 p40; autoimmune disease; Th1/Th2 dysregulation;
KW therapy; allelic variant; insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; IDDM; ss.

XX Mammalia.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT exon 1..12

FT /*tag= a

FT /number= 6

FT /partial 13..24

FT intron 13..24

FT /*tag= b

FT /number= 6

FT /partial

XX WO200173035-A1.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-AU000340.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000AU-00006466.

XX 15-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204366P.

XX (HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.

XX Morahan G;

XX WPI; 2001-611629/70.

XX Screening mammals for autoimmune diseases such as diabetes, comprises

XX identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40.

XX Example 6; Page 39; 115pp; English.

XX The patent discloses a method of screening mammals for autoimmune

XX diseases by identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40 gene.

XX The methods and kits of the invention are used for screening individuals,

XX families and populations for disease conditions or predispositions for

XX the development of a disease condition which is characterised.

XX exacerbated or associated with Th1/Th2 dysregulation in a mammal. They

XX are used to treat, prevent or diagnose autoimmune diseases such as IDDM

XX (insulin dependant diabetes mellitus). The present DNA sequence is the

XX exon6/intron6 junction sequence of mammalian IL-12 p40 gene

XX Sequence 24 BP; 13 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;

XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5316 TTCTCTCTTTCTCTCTT 5334

Db 19 TTCTTACCTTTTCTCTCTT 1

RESULT 2001
AAI69622/c
ID AAI69622 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAI69622;

XX 21-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX Human mitotic cycle regulation gene 17 PCR primer #1.

XX Human; mitotic cycle regulation gene 17; cancer; haemopathy; PCR primer;

XX immunological disease; HIV infection; inflammation; gene therapy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200175046-A2.

XX 11-OCT-2001.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-CN000472.

XX 28-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00115219.

XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIONOW GENE DEV INC.

XX Mao Y, Xie Y;

XX WPI; 2001-639359/73.

XX New human mitotic cycle regulation gene 17 for diagnosing and treating

XX malignant tumor, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus infection,

XX immunological diseases and inflammation.

XX Example 2; Page 17; 31pp; Chinese.

XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of human

XX mitotic cycle regulation gene 17. The sequences can be used in the

XX treatment of cancer, haemopathy, HIV infection, immunological diseases

XX and inflammation. The present sequence is a PCR primer for the coding

XX sequence of the invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;

XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 7350 CCAATTCATTGTGAATTA 7368

Db 20 CCAATTCATTGTGAATTA 2

RESULT 2002

ID ABA91855 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ABA91855;

XX 15-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Methyl Cpg binding domain nucleic acid ZmMBD1 primer ZmMBD1F3.

XX Maize; plant; ZmMBD1; methyl Cpg binding domain; MBD; transgenic plant;

XX gene silencing; sequencing; primer; ss.

XX Zea mays.

XX WO200206468-A2.

XX 24-JAN-2002.

XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022273.

```

XX 17-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218745P.
XX (WISC ) WISCONSIN ALUMNI RES FOUND.
XX (MINU ) UNIV MINNESOTA.
XX
XX Kaeppler SM, Springer NM, Phillips RL;
XX WPI; 2002-217001/27.
XX
XX Novel maize methyl Cpg binding domain polypeptides, ZmMBD1 or ZmMBD2, and
XX PT nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides, which are useful for producing
XX PT transgenic plants comprising nucleic acids.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 36; 63pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of primer ZmMBD1F3, which was used in the
XX CC sequencing of a novel maize methyl Cpg binding domain (MBD) contig,
XX CC termed ZmMBD1 (see ABA91849). The invention provides ZmMBD1 and ZmMBD2
XX CC nucleic acids and polypeptides, expression cassettes, bacterial cells
XX CC comprising the expression cassettes, and transformed plants, plant cells
XX CC and seeds.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4685 CTGATCTGATGATGAGCC 4703
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 6 CTGATCTGATGATGAGCC 24

RESULT 2003
ABN81547
ID ABN81547 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABN81547;
XX
XX 14-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Olfactory receptor 27.61 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4.
XX
XX Olfactory; receptor; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anosmia; hyperosmia;
XX KW gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200238605-A1.
XX
XX 16-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-CN001544.
XX
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000CN-0012714.
XX
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-394824/42.
XX
XX New olfactory receptor 17.61 polypeptide for diagnosing and treating
XX PT diseases, such as, hypsomia, anosmia, hyperosmia, and hard-nosed.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 16; 36pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to olfactory receptor 17.61. The protein and
XX CC encoding polynucleotide are used in diagnosis and treatment of hypsomia,
XX CC anosmia, hyperosmia and hard-nosed. The polynucleotide is useful in gene
XX CC therapy. The present sequence is that of a olfactory receptor 17.61 PCR
XX CC primer, useful in examples of the invention

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```

XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4668 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTGTC 4486
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 2 TCTTTTCTTTTCTTTTGGC 20

RESULT 2004
AB878461
ID AB878461 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AB878461;
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #945.
XX
XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
XX KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
XX KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
XX KW rubecosis; Osher-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
XX KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
XX KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
XX KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200253141-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
XX Bratzler RL;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-566930/60.
XX
XX Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
XX PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 36; 276pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
XX CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
XX CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
XX CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
XX CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
XX CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
XX CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
XX CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
XX CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
XX CC rubecosis, Osher-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
XX CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiofibroma,
XX CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
XX CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
XX CC acid of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 6 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 4466 TTTTGTGTGTGTGTGTG 4484
 |||||
 DB 5 TTTTGTGTGTGTGTGTG 23

RESULT 2005

ID AAD25840/c
 AAD25840 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAD25840;

DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Nuclear localisation sequence 8a (NLS8a) DNA.

KM Pyrimidine glycosylase; therapy; dermatological; cytostatic; vulnary;
 KM immunomodulator; skin cancer; AP; apyrimidinic lyase; mutagenesis; NLS;
 KM nuclear localisation sequence; tumour formation; immunosuppression;
 KM apoptotic cell formation; DNA repair; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT CDS 1..24
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /product= "NLS8a peptide"
 FT /note= "CDS does not include start and stop codon"
 FT /partial

PN MO200190332-A2.

PD 29-NOV-2001.

PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US016900.

PR 23-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206279P.

PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

PI Lloyd RS, McCullough AK, Nguyen K;

DR WPI; 2002-083107/11.

DR P-PSDB; AAEL5902.

PT New polypeptides having pyrimidine glycosylase activity, useful in DNA
 PT repair, particularly for treating mutagenesis, immunosuppression, tumor
 PT formation or apoptotic cell formation in subjects, e.g. for treating skin
 PT cancer.

PS Disclosure; Page 19; 76pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a polypeptide comprising a targeting sequence
 CC and having pyrimidine glycosylase/ apyrimidinic lyase (AP) activity. The
 CC polypeptides are useful in DNA repair, particularly for treating
 CC mutagenesis, tumor formation, immunosuppression, or apoptotic cell
 CC formation in a subject exposed to or at risk of exposure to an agent that
 CC damages DNA. The polypeptides are particularly useful for increasing the
 CC repair rate of damaged bases in a cell. In particular, the polypeptides
 CC are useful for treating skin cells, skin cancer, or ultraviolet (UV)
 CC induced immunosuppression. The present sequence is nuclear localisation
 CC sequence 8a (NLS8a) DNA used in the invention

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5704 CTTCCTTTCCCTCTCTCT 5722

DB 21 CTTCCTTTCTCTCTCTT 3

RESULT 2006
 ABQ77631
 ID ABQ77631 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ABQ77631;

DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DE Human Hemarl protein 15.95 RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:4.

KM Human; Hemarl protein 15.95; marinerl transposase;
 KM recombinant production; gene therapy; tumour; cancer;
 KM embryonic development disorder; diabetes; menstrual disorder;
 KM peptic ulcer; arrhythmia; anaemia; cytostatic; cardiant;
 KM reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN CN1341642-A.

PD 27-MAR-2002.

PF 05-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125027.

PR 05-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125027.

PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.

PI Mao Y, Xie Y;

DR WPI; 2002-520718/56.

PT A human Hemarl polypeptide 15.95, useful for curing e.g. tumors and
 PT diabetes.

PS Example 3; Page 19 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.

CC The invention relates to human marinerl transposase (Hemarl) protein
 CC 15.95 (AB09530) and nucleic acids encoding it (AB077629). The protein
 CC has a molecular weight of 15.95 kD and has 84% identity and 91% homology
 CC over a 145 amino acid stretch with human marinerl transposase given in
 CC Genbank accession number U52077. The invention also relates to a method
 CC for the recombinant production of the protein, an antagonist of the
 CC protein, and the use of the protein, gene and antagonist in therapeutic
 CC applications. Hemarl protein 15.95 can be used in the treatment of a
 CC variety of diseases such as embryonic development disorders, tumours,
 CC diabetes, menstrual disorders, peptic ulcers, arrhythmia, anaemia and
 CC epilepsy. The present sequence represents cDNA encoding human Hemarl
 CC protein 15.95. Sequences ABQ77630-ABQ77631 represent reverse
 CC transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an exemplification of the
 CC invention to isolate human Hemarl protein 15.95 cDNA

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4468 TTTTGTGTGTGTGTGTG 4486

DB 2 TGTGTGTGTGTGTGTG 20

RESULT 2007

ABQ83395/c
 ID ABQ83395 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ABQ83395;

DT 21-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human proteasome p40.5 subunit 20.24 PCR primer 1 SEQ ID NO:3.

KM Human; proteasome p40.5 subunit 20.24; malignant tumour; haemopathy;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus infection; HIV infection; inflammation;
 KM immunological disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX CN1345974-A.
 PN
 XX 24-APR-2002.
 PD
 XX 22-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125327.
 PF
 XX 22-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125327.
 PR
 XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
 PA
 XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-539372/58.
 DR
 XX
 XX New polypeptide-proteasome p40.5 subunit 20.24 for creating malignant
 PT tumour; haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus infection; immunological
 PT disease and various inflammations.
 PS
 XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
 CC The present invention describes human proteasome p40.5 subunit 20.24 (I).
 CC Also described is a process used for producing (I) using DNA
 CC recombination technology. (I) can be used in the treatment of several
 CC diseases, such as malignant tumour, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency
 CC virus (HIV) infection, immunological disease and various inflammations.
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for (I), which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 6178 AAAAGAGTGTGATGAGAGA 6196
 23 AATTAAGTGTGATGAGAGA 5
 RESULT 2008
 AB185134/c
 ID AB185134 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AB185134;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#1369 oligo #1.
 DE
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200179548-A2.
 PN
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 PF
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 PR
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA
 XX

PI Barany F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kilman R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 PT
 XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenzae, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting composites scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 3774 CATTGACATTGCACTTTC 3792
 20 CACTGACATTGCACTTTC 2
 RESULT 2009
 AB189739
 ID AB189739 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AB189739;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#3671 oligo #2.
 DE
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200179548-A2.
 PN
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 PF
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 PR
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA
 XX

PI Barany F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favys R, Klman R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic citrus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprints scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 5614 TTCTTACCCAGGCTTCAG 5632
 1 TTGCTACCCAGCATCAAG 19
 XX
 RESULT 2010
 AB185135
 ID AB185135 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AB185135;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#1369 oligo #2.
 XX
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KM ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KM oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX

PI Barany F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favie R, Klman R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic citrus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprints scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 3774 CATTGACATTTGCACCTTC 3792
 5 CACTGACATTCGCACCTTC 23
 XX
 RESULT 2011
 AB189738/C
 ID AB189738 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AB189738;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#3671 oligo #1.
 XX
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KM ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KM oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX

PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 DR
 XX
 PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I1) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I2) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I1) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 5614 TTCTTACCAAGCTTCAAG 5632
 |||||
 24 TTCTTACCAAGCTTCAAG 6
 DB
 RESULT 2012
 ABA97547/c
 ID ABA97547 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA97547;
 XX
 DT 05-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cancer cell discrimination method PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 14.
 XX
 KM Telomerase; enzyme; cancer cell discrimination; reverse transcriptase;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP2001309791-A.
 XX
 PD 06-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00138250.
 XX
 PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00138250.
 XX
 PA (KANE/) KANEUCHI H.
 PA (KAMI/) KAMIMORI M.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-134853/18.
 XX

PT Discrimination of a cancer cell in a sample tissue, comprises determining
 PT the expression level of a reverse transcriptase component of telomerase
 PT using a hybridization assay.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 6; 16pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for the discrimination of a
 CC cancer cell in a sample tissue, which involves determining the expression
 CC level of a reverse transcriptase component of telomerase in a cell
 CC constituting the sample tissue by an in situ hybridization of the mRNA of
 CC the enzyme, and judging a cell showing a higher expression level than
 CC that of the reverse transcriptase component of telomerase in a normal
 CC cell to be a cancer cell. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in
 CC the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 3459 CCTGACAGACATCCAGCC 3477
 |||||
 21 CCTGACAGACATCCAGCC 3
 DB
 RESULT 2013
 ABAK67727/c
 ID ABAK67727 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABAK67727;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel transglutaminase TG2 associated PCR primer #14.
 XX
 KM Transglutaminase; TGM; transamidation; autoimmune disease;
 KM Addison's disease; AI haemolytic anaemia; AI thrombocytopenic purpura;
 KM AI thyroid disease; atrophic gastritis; pernicious anaemia;
 KM Chron's disease; colitis ulcerosa; Goodpasture syndrome; IGA nephropathy;
 KM IGA glomerulonephritis; myasthenia gravis; partial lipodystrophy;
 KM polypositis; primary biliary cirrhosis; primary sclerosing cholangitis;
 KM progressive systemic sclerosis; recurrent pericarditis;
 KM Sjogren's syndrome; relapsing polychondritis; arthritis; rheumatism;
 KM sarcoidosis; SLE; splenic atrophy; Wegener granulomatosis;
 KM ulcerative colitis; vasculitis; vitiligo; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200222830-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB004120.
 XX
 PR 15-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022768.
 XX
 PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00011995.
 XX
 PA (UYCA-) UNIV COLLEGE CARDIFF.
 XX
 PI Aeschlimann DP, Grenard PM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-329954/36.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acids which encode novel transglutaminase enzymes TG-Z and TG-Y
 PT which can be used in diagnostic methods of autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 26; 67pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to nucleic acids which encode novel polypeptides
 CC having transglutaminase activity. The compositions of polypeptide are
 CC useful for transamidation reactions on peptides and polypeptides.
 CC Detection of the polypeptides with transglutaminase activity are useful

CC in a diagnostic method in a subject or in cells derived from a subject
CC having an autoimmune disease. The method for detecting transglutaminase
CC proteins may be used to diagnose autoimmune diseases which include
CC Addison's disease, AI haemolytic anaemia, AI thrombocytopenic purpura, AI
CC thyroid disease, atrophic gastritis, pernicious anaemia, Chron's
CC disease, colitis ulcerosa, Goodpasture syndrome, IGA nephropathy or Igg
CC glomerulonephritis, myasthenia gravis, partial lipodystrophy,
CC polymyositis, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis,
CC progressive systemic sclerosis, recurrent pericarditis, relapsing
CC polycondritis, rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatism, sarcoidosis, Sjogren's
CC syndrome, SLE, splenic atrophy, type I (insulin-dependent) diabetes
CC mellitus, Wegener granulomatosis, ulcerative colitis, vasculitis (both
CC systemic and cutaneous) and vitiligo. This sequence represents a primer
CC used in the study of transglutaminase genes in which DNA, amino acid
CC sequences and chromosomal locations of novel transglutaminases are
CC determined

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 957 CACGACTCTCAGCGCTT 975
|||
24 CATGACTCTCAGCGCTT 6

Db

RESULT 2014
ABK67734/c
ID ABK67734 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABK67734;
XX
DT 02-UTL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel transglutaminase TG2 associated PCR primer #19.
XX
XX Transglutaminase; TGM; transamidation; autoimmune disease;
KM Addison's disease; AI haemolytic anaemia; AI thrombocytopenic purpura;
KM AI thyroid disease; atrophic gastritis; pernicious anaemia;
KM Chron's disease; colitis ulcerosa; Goodpasture syndrome; IGA nephropathy;
KM Igg glomerulonephritis; myasthenia gravis; partial lipodystrophy;
KM polymyositis; primary biliary cirrhosis; primary sclerosing cholangitis;
KM progressive systemic sclerosis; recurrent pericarditis;
KM Sjogren's syndrome; relapsing polycondritis; arthritis; rheumatism;
KM sarcoidosis; SLE; splenic atrophy; diabetes; Wegener granulomatosis;
KM ulcerative colitis; vasculitis; vitiligo; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX MO200222830-A2.
PN
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB004120.
XX
XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022768.
PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00011995.
XX
XX (UYCA-) UNIV COLLEGE CARDIFF.
PA
XX Aeschlimann DP, Grenard PM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-329954/36.
DR
XX
XX Nucleic acids which encode novel transglutaminase enzymes TG-Z and TG-Y
PT which can be used in diagnostic methods of autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 26; 67pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to nucleic acids which encode novel polypeptides
CC having transglutaminase activity. The compositions of polypeptide are

CC useful for transamidation reactions on peptides and polypeptides.
CC Detection of the polypeptides with transglutaminase activity are useful
CC in a diagnostic method in a subject or in cells derived from a subject
CC having an autoimmune disease. The method for detecting transglutaminase
CC proteins may be used to diagnose autoimmune diseases which include
CC Addison's disease, AI haemolytic anaemia, AI thrombocytopenic purpura, AI
CC thyroid disease, atrophic gastritis, pernicious anaemia, Chron's
CC disease, colitis ulcerosa, Goodpasture syndrome, IGA nephropathy or Igg
CC glomerulonephritis, myasthenia gravis, partial lipodystrophy,
CC polymyositis, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis,
CC progressive systemic sclerosis, recurrent pericarditis, relapsing
CC polycondritis, rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatism, sarcoidosis, Sjogren's
CC syndrome, SLE, splenic atrophy, type I (insulin-dependent) diabetes
CC mellitus, Wegener granulomatosis, ulcerative colitis, vasculitis (both
CC systemic and cutaneous) and vitiligo. This sequence represents a primer
CC used in the study of transglutaminase genes in which DNA, amino acid
CC sequences and chromosomal locations of novel transglutaminases are
CC determined

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 957 CACGACTCTCAGCGCTT 975
|||
24 CATGACTCTCAGCGCTT 6

Db

RESULT 2015
ACC42750/c
ID ACC42750 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ACC42750;
XX
AC ACC42750;
XX
DT 01-SBP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE High mobility component protein familia-11.44 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX High mobility component protein familia-11.44; tumour; haemopathy;
KM HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KM PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX CN1380309-A.
PN
XX
PD 20-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 10-APR-2001; 2001CN-00105897.
XX
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001CN-00105897.
PR
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
PA
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-222542/22.
DR
XX
XX A polypeptide-high mobility component protein familia-11.44, encoding
PT polynucleotide, antagonist and recombinant production, useful for
PT treating tumors, hemopathy, HIV immunological disease and inflammation.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 28; 32pp; Chinese.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a novel protein: high mobility component
CC protein familia-11.44 (ABP70998) and its coding sequence (ACC42749). The
CC protein is useful for treating tumors, haemopathy, HIV infection,
CC immunological disease and inflammation. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer, which was used in an example from the invention. Note: The
CC present sequence is the SEQ ID 3 shown in the sequence listing. This
CC sequence differs from the SEQ ID 3 shown in the disclosure (see ACC42889)

XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2233 CTACCCAGTACTCCATT 2251
DB 23 CTACTCCACACTACTCCATT 5

RESULT 2016

ABX94600/C
ID ABX94600 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ABX94600;

DT 17-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human NME3 PCR primer SEQ ID 8.

XX NME3; PCR; primer; cytosine methylation; hydrogen sulphite; diagnose;
KM 5-methylcytosine; amplification; prognosis; side effect; medication; bone;
KM cancer; central nervous system disorder; aggression; muscle; endocrine;
KM abnormal development; personality disorder; behavioural disorder; injury;
KM brain damage; psychotic disorder; cardiovascular disease; infection;
KM dementia; gastrointestinal tract; sexual malfunction; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W02003002760-A2.

PD 09-JAN-2003.

PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002MO-DE002433.

PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01032212.

PA (BPIG-) EPIDEMIOLOGICS AG.

PI Distler J, Leu B;

DR WPI; 2003-201513/19.

XX Determining cytosine methylation in a genomic DNA sample by treating with
PT hydrogen sulfite and analyzing the result, to diagnose associated
PT conditions including cancer and brain disorders.

PS Example 4; Page 21; 38pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel method of determining cytosine
CC methylation in a sample of genomic DNA which comprises treating the
CC sample with hydrogen sulphite so that the cytosine is converted to uracil
CC whilst 5-methylcytosine remains unchanged, amplifying sections of the DNA
CC using at least 2 PCR primers and studying the base composition of both
CC complementary amplified strands whereby methylation status is deduced
CC from the difference in molecular weight of the two strands. The method is
CC used to diagnose and/or prognosis unwanted side effects of medication,
CC cancer, central nervous system disorders, aggression symptoms or
CC behavioural disorders, clinical, psychological and social consequence of
CC brain damage, psychotic and personality disorders, dementia and
CC associated disorders, cardiovascular disease, malfunction, damage or
CC disease of the gastrointestinal tract, breathing system, bone muscle,
CC endocrine or metabolic system, injury, infection, abnormal development or
CC sexual malfunction. This sequence represents a PCR primer which is used
CC to amplify the human NME3 DNA represented in ABX94599, used to illustrate
CC the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3851 CTCCTTTCTCTTATTC 3869
DB 22 CTCCTTTCTCTTATTC 4

RESULT 2017

ACH03278
ID ACH03278 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ACH03278;

DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)

DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #913.

XX Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KM antitumor; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KM psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KM inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US2003050268-A1.

PD 13-MAR-2003.

PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.

PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.

PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.

PI (BERG/) BERG D J.

DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.

XX Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.

PS Disclosure; Page 33; 229pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
XX This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 6 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4466 TTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTG 4484
DB 5 TTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTG 23

RESULT 2018

ADB37242
ID ADB37242 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADB37242;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE	Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #856.
XX	
KW	ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KM	hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	US2003087848-A1.
XX	
PD	08-MAY-2003.
XX	
PF	02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0076479.
XX	
PR	03-FEB-2000; 2000US-017991P.
XX	
PA	(BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA	(PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA	(FOUR/) FOURN Y.
XX	
PI	Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fourn Y,
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX	
PT	Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT	nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Page 18; 221p; English.
CC	
CC	The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC	asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC	in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC	invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC	especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC	an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 6 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	
DB	Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24; Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03; Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0; 5 TTTTTCGTTTTTTTG 23 4466 TTTTTCGTTTTTTTG 4484
RESULT 2019	
ID	AAL57131
XX	AAL57131 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC	AAL57131;
XX	
DT	04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	RT-PCR primer 2 related to human zinc finger protein 61-82.
XX	
KM	Human zinc finger protein 61.82; cancer; HIV infection; RT-PCR; PCR;
KX	primer; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	
PN	CN1381486-A.
XX	
PD	27-NOV-2002.
XX	
PF	18-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112634.
XX	
PR	18-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112634.
XX	
PA	(BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX	
PI	Mao Y, Xie Y,
XX	

WP1; 2003-258239/26.
 Polypeptide-human zinc finger protein-61.82 and polynucleotide for coding it.
 Example 3; Page 20; Opp; Chinese.
 This invention relates to a novel human zinc finger protein 61.82 and the DNA sequence encoding it. The protein of the invention may be useful for the treatment of diseases such as cancer and HIV infection. The present sequence is that of RT-PCR primer 2 related to the human zinc finger protein 61.82 of the invention and used in example 3 of the specification.
 Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 3 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
 4467 TTTT|TTTTTTTTTTTTTGT 4485
 2 TGT|TTTTTTTTTTTTTGT 20
 Db
 RESULT 2020
 AAN70281/C
 AAN70281 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
 AAN70281;
 03-OCT-2002 (revised)
 26-MAY-1991 (first entry)
 Sequence of scissile link probe MRC071 (HL).
 Hydrolysis; probe; ss.
 Synthetic.
 EP227976-A.
 08-JUL-1987.
 04-DEC-1986; 86EP-00116906.
 05-DEC-1985; 85US-00805279.
 (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.
 Duck P, Bender R, Crosby W, Robertson JG;
 WP1; 1987-186567/27.
 Synthetic nucleic acid probes - comprising two nucleic acid sequences linked by a scissile linkage.
 Example; p29; 46pp; English.
 The patent claims a new molecule of formula (NA1)---S---(NA2)n. NA1 and NA2 are noncomplementary nucleic acid sequences; ---S--- = a scissile linkage; n = 1 or 1,000, which is used for the detection of specific DNA or RNA sequences in a test soln. The scissile link probes may be PL (Permanent Linkage to Solid Support) or HL (Hydrolyzable Linkage to Solid Support). The differential liability of DNA and RNA may be exploited in a heterogeneous system when the scissile linkage is an RNA molecule. In the examples, counter probe molecules 9 through 16 were used to determine suitable hybridisation conditions. (Updated on 03-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)
 Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2e+03;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAAA 4038
 Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 2021
 AAN70274/C
 ID AAN70274 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

AC AAN70274;
 XX
 DT 03-OCT-2002 (revised)
 DT 26-MAY-1991 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sequence of scissile link probe MRC046 (PL).
 XX
 KM Hybridisation; probe; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP227976-A.
 XX
 PD 08-JUL-1987.
 XX
 PF 04-DEC-1986; 86EP-00116906.
 XX
 PR 05-DEC-1985; 85US-00805279.
 XX
 PA (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.

PI Duck P, Bender R, Crosby W, Robertson JG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1987-186567/27.
 XX

PT Synthetic nucleic acid probes - comprising two nucleic acid sequences
 linked by a scissile linkage.

PS Example; p29; 46pp; English.

XX The patent claims a new molecule of formula (NA1-----S-----NA2)n. NA1 and
 CC NA2 are noncomplementary nucleic acid sequences; ---S--- = a scissile
 CC linkage; n=1 or 1,000, which is used for the detection of specific DNA
 CC or RNA sequences in a test soln. The scissile link probes may be PL
 CC (Permanent Linkage to Solid Support) or HL (Hydrolyzable Linkage to Solid
 CC Support). The differential lability of DNA and RNA may be exploited in a
 CC heterogeneous system when the scissile linkage is an RNA molecule. In the
 CC examples, counter probe molecules 9 through 16 were used to determine
 CC suitable hybridisation conditions. (Updated on 03-OCT-2002 to add missing
 CC OS field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAAA 4038
 Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 2022
 AAN92240/C
 ID AAN92240 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

AC AAN92240;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 31-OCT-2002 (revised)
 DT 25-APR-1990 (first entry)
 XX

DE SS probe MRC046.
 XX Probe MRC046; solid support; ribonuclease.
 KM
 OS Synthetic.

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..10
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
 FT 11..16
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "ribonucleotides."
 FT misc_feature 17..27
 FT /tag= C
 FT /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."

PN MO8910415-A.

PD 02-NOV-1989.

PF 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.

PR 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.

PA (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.

PI Duck P, Bender R;

DR WPI; 1989-339977/46.

PT Detecting target nucleic acid molecules - using excess complementary
 nucleic acid probes and nicking to complete a cycling sequence.

PS Disclosure; Page 24; 34pp; English.

XX Probe MRC046 is bound by a permanent linkage to a solid support at its 3'
 CC end. It is used by reacting excess probe with a target nucleic acid;
 CC nicking hybridised probe at least once within a predetermined sequence to
 CC form 2 or more probe fragments hybridised to the target sequence, which
 CC results in the probe fragments becoming hybridised to another probe; and
 CC identifying probe fragments, so detecting the target sequence. The probe
 CC can react with target sequence to complete a cycling sequence. Using this
 CC system, sensitivity of 10 exp. -19 to 10 exp. -20 molecules of target can
 CC be obtained. The probe is cleavable at the ribonucleotides by a ds RNase, eg
 CC RNase H or ExoIII. (Updated on 31-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 21 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAAA 4038
 Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 2023
 AAN92247/C
 ID AAN92247 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

AC AAN92247;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 31-OCT-2002 (revised)
 DT 25-APR-1990 (first entry)
 XX
 DE SS probe MRC071.
 XX
 KM Probe MRC071; solid support; ribonuclease.

```

OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_feature 1..15
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
FT misc_feature 16..17
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "ribonucleotides."
FT misc_feature 18..27
FT /tag= c
FT /note= "deoxyribonucleotides."
XX
XX WO8910415-A.
XX 02-NOV-1989.
XX
XX 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX
XX 29-APR-1988; 88US-00187814.
XX
XX (MEIO-) MEIOGENICS INC.
XX
XX Duck P, Bender R;
XX
XX WPI; 1989-339977/46.
XX
XX Detecting target nucleic acid molecules - using excess complementary
XX nucleic acid probes and nicking to complete a cycling sequence.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 24; 34pp; English.
XX
XX Probe MRC071 is bound by a hydrolyzable linkage to a solid support at its
XX 3' end. It is used by reacting excess probe with a target nucleic acid;
XX nicking hybridised probe at least once within a predetermined sequence to
XX form 2 or more probe fragments hybridised to the target sequence, which
XX results in the probe fragments becoming hybridised to another probe; and
XX identifying probe fragments, so detecting the target sequence. The probe
XX can react with target sequence to complete a cycling sequence. Using this
XX system, sensitivity of 10 exp. -19 to 10 exp. -20 molecules of target can
XX be obt'd. The probe is cleavable at the ribonucleotides by a ds RNase, eg
XX RNase H or ExoIII. (Updated on 31-OCT-2002 to add missing OS field.)
XX
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 25 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAA 4038
DB 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 2024
AAQ40854
ID AAQ40854 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
XX AAQ40854;
XX
XX 23-SEP-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX DNA sequence used in DNA replication method.
XX
XX 88.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP05103673-A.
XX
XX 27-APR-1993.
XX

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PF 26-AUG-1991; 91JP-00240525.
XX
XX 26-AUG-1991; 91JP-00240525.
XX
XX (UYAR-) UNIV ARIZONA.
XX
XX WPI; 1993-171830/21.
XX
XX Replication of DNA - useful in genetic engineering and medical
XX applications.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 20; 20pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The sequence is given in the disclosure to illustrate the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 27 BP; 27 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAA 4038
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 27

RESULT 2025
AAF99706/C
ID AAF99706 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
XX AAF99706;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #822.
XX
XX Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
XX immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
XX fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
XX infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200122972-A2.
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
XX 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
XX
XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
XX
XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
XX (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
XX Kriegl AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
XX Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
XX using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
XX Claim 101; Page 56; 338pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
XX response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
XX acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
XX immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
XX nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
XX (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
XX against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
XX and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,

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CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
 CC streptococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
 CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
 CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
 CC T12 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
 CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
 XX
 SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAA 4038
 Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 2026
 ABS78427/C
 ID ABS78427 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS78427;
 XX
 XX
 DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #911.
 XX
 XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
 KM tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KM diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
 KM corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
 KM rubeosis; Osler-Weber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
 KM plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
 KM angiodiroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
 KM scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO200253141-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
 XX
 PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
 XX
 PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
 XX
 PI Bratzler RL;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-566690/60.
 DR
 XX
 PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
 PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 35; 276pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
 CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
 CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
 CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
 CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
 CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
 CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
 CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
 CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
 CC rubeosis, Osler-Weber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
 CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiodiroma,
 CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
 CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
 CC acid of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAA 4038
 Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
 RESULT 2027
 ABL39406/C
 ID ABL39406 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL39406;
 XX
 DT 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 842.
 XX
 XX Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
 KM angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..27
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note="phosphorothioate backbone"
 XX
 PN WO200197843-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
 XX
 PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
 XX
 PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Weiner G, Hartmann G,
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-154611/20.
 DR
 XX
 XX Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
 PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
 PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
 PT developing cancer.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 310; 312pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
 CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
 CC developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
 CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
 CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
 CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
 CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
 CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
 CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
 CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
 CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
 CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAA 4038
 |||||
 Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 2028
 ACH03245/c
 ID ACH03245 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
 XX
 AC ACH03245;
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #880.
 XX
 KW Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
 KW anticancer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
 KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2003050268-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
 XX
 PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
 XX
 PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
 PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
 XX
 PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.
 XX
 PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
 PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
 PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 32; 229pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
 CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
 CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
 CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
 CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
 CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
 CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
 CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
 XX
 SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAA 4038
 |||||
 Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 2029
 ADB37208/c
 ID ADB37208 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB37208;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #822.

XX
 KW de; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
 KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2003087848-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
 XX
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
 XX
 PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
 PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
 PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
 XX
 PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
 XX
 PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
 PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 17; 221pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
 CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
 CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
 CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
 CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
 CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAA 4038
 |||||
 Db 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 2030
 AAV15487/c
 ID AAV15487 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV15487;
 XX
 DT 20-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PR-1 promoter primer P41+ for in vivo footprinting.
 XX
 KW Promoter PR-1; salicylic acid, 2,6-dichloroisonicotinic acid;
 KW benzo(1,2,3)thiadiazole-7-carboxylic acid S-methyl ester;
 KW transgenic plant; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
 XX
 PN MO9803536-A1.
 XX
 PD 29-JAN-1998.
 XX
 PF 18-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012626.
 XX
 PR 23-JUL-1996; 96US-0027228P.
 XX
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS CORP.
 XX
 PI Lebel EG, Ryals JA, Thorne L, Uknes SJ, Ward ER;

XX DR WPI; 1998-120690/11.
XX PT New chemically inducible promoter from Arabidopsis - used to regulate
XX gene expression in response to e.g. salicylic acid.
XX PS Example 9; Page 32; 60pp; English.
XX CC Primer P41+ corresponds to nucleotides -735 to -706 relative to the
XX transacripton start site in the upstream region (see AAV15448) of the
XX Arabidopsis PR-1 gene (see AAV15448). It was used in non-coding strand
XX analysis of the PR-1 promoter region. In vivo footprinting analysis was
XX performed of the PR-1 promoter region. Inducible in vivo footprints are
XX located at positions -629 and -628 and at position -604 on the coding
XX strand and at position -641 on the non-coding strand. The use of PR-1
XX promoter fragments to regulate gene expression in plants in the presence
XX of chemical inducers is disclosed
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAACAA 4038
Db 28 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2
RESULT 2031
ID AAA94315 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
AC AAA94315;
XX 11-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX RNA-protein fusion oligonucleotide 30-P.
DE RNA-protein fusion; protein library; protein isolation; gene cloning; ss.
XX RNA-protein fusion; protein library; protein isolation; gene cloning; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 29 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "attached to puromycin, a peptide acceptor"
XX
XX PN W0200047775-A1.
XX PD 17-AUG-2000.
XX PF 01-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US002589.
XX PR 09-FEB-1999; 99US-00247190.
XX PA (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX PI Szostak JM, Roberts RW, Liu R;
XX WPI; 2000-533022/48.
XX DR
XX PT Producing protein or DNA libraries which are useful for improving
XX existing proteins, by in vitro translating protein coding sequences to
XX produce RNA-protein fusions and incubating these protein fusions under
XX high salt conditions.
XX PS Disclosure, Page 43; 121pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is one of a number of oligonucleotides which were
XX used for the generation of RNA-protein fusions, including fusions having
XX a myc epitope tag. The RNA-protein fusions comprise a protein covalently

CC linked to the 3' end of its own mRNA. This is accomplished by synthesis
CC and in vitro or in situ translation of an mRNA molecule with a peptide
CC acceptor attached to its 3' end. The RNA-protein fusions are incubated
CC under high salt conditions to produce a protein library. This method is
CC useful for improving or altering existing proteins, as well as for
CC isolating new proteins and nucleic acid or small molecule targets. It may
CC also be used to improve human or humanised single-chain antibodies for
CC the treatment of a number of diseases. The method is useful for the
CC isolation of proteins with specific binding properties, for screening
CC cDNA libraries and cloning new genes on the basis of protein-protein
CC interactions. Unlike prior art, the new method does not rely on
CC maintaining the integrity of an mRNA:ribosome:nascent chain ternary
CC complex, which is very fragile and is therefore of limited use. The
CC method does not rely on topological links between the protein and the
CC nucleic acid so that the information of the protein is retained and can
CC be recovered in readable, nucleic acid form
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 27 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAACAA 4038
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 27
RESULT 2032
ID AAS00066 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
AC AAS00066;
XX 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Synthetic branched encoding molecule sequence.
DE Addressing element; microarray; protein display;
XX branched encoding molecule; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 9..10 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "XXA, where X is a branching monomer, linked to
FT nucleotide 16 of sequence in AAS00065 via a (Hexaethylene
FT oxide)n linkage"
FT modified_base 30 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Other= Covalently linked to puromycin"
XX
XX PN W0200116352-A1.
XX PD 08-MAR-2001.
XX PF 25-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023414.
XX PR 27-AUG-1999; 99US-0151261P.
XX PA (PHYL-) PHYLLOS INC.
XX PI Krimelis RG;
XX WPI; 2001-183261/18.
XX DR
XX PT Encoding and sorting in vitro translated proteins, useful for the
XX identification of desired binding partners, comprises attaching a nucleic
XX acid linker to the protein and binding an encoding molecule to the
XX linker.

```
XX Example 3; Fig 9B; 48bp; English.
PS
XX
CC The sequence represents part of a branched encoding molecule used in
CC methods to hybridise a capture probe to the addressing element of a DNA
CC linker attached to an in vitro translated protein, in order to immobilise
CC the protein to a solid support. The new methods are useful for tagging or
CC encoding in vitro translated proteins with unique and minimal encoding
CC molecules and sorting these molecules onto solid supports. They are also
CC useful for the identification of a desired binding partner. The method
CC allows the use of pre-made sets of universal encoding molecules, such as
CC nucleic acid(s) (analogues). These can be used in conjunction with
CC corresponding universal microarrays or sets of microparticles to create
CC cost effective. The method allows the use of nucleic acid analogue which
CC are not susceptible to enzymatic incorporation or polymerisation and are
CC superior to conventional DNA/RNA. The proteins can also be labelled with
CC fluorescent groups which can be used to monitor the protein in real time.
CC The absence of RNA is advantageous as they can adopt secondary structures
CC which are difficult to predict and can interfere with hybridisation steps
CC and protein folding/function
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 27 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAA 4038
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 27
RESULT 2033
AAH20990
ID AAH20990 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
XX AAH20990;
AC
XX
XX 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DE C-myc epitope puromycin linker primer #1.
XX
XX C-myc; epitope; detection; amplification; biomedical diagnosis;
XX environmental monitoring; primer; ss.
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200142494-A2.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010336.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1999; 99DE-01059857.
XX
XX (AVET ) AVENTIS RES & TECHNOLOGIES GMBH & CO KG.
XX
XX Burgerstaller P, Konz D;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-381706/40.
XX
XX
XX System for detecting immobilized analyte, useful e.g. for biomedical
XX diagnosis, has as detection agent specific polypeptide coupled to nucleic
XX acid for signal amplification.
XX
XX Example; Page 6; 12pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel test system (A) which comprises at least
XX one immobilized analyte (I) on an insoluble carrier and a polypeptide
XX detection agent (II), specific for (I) and conjugated, via a linker, to
XX an amplifier (III). (A) is used for direct, in vitro detection of (I)
XX with amplification of the signal by polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or a
```

```
CC related technique, applied to (III). The method is useful in biomedical
CC diagnosis and environmental monitoring and can be used to detect a wide
CC range of (I), e.g. diagnostic or pharmaceutical agents, secondary
CC metabolites, herbicides or pesticides. (A) allow simultaneous, parallel
CC detection of many different analytes (high throughput capacity),
CC relatively simply (only a few incubation and washing steps are required)
CC and with high sensitivity and selectivity. This sequence represents
CC primer used in the amplification of the C-myc DNA fragment which encodes
CC an epitope used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 27 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAA 4038
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 27
RESULT 2034
AAK98637
ID AAK98637 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
XX AAK98637;
AC
XX
XX 19-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE S cerevisiae alpha factor receptor STE2 vector linker.
XX
XX Biological material detection; electrophoresis; bioprobe isolation;
XX alpha factor receptor; STE2; linker; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH modified_base 29
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "modified by puromycin"
XX
XX WO200204656-A2.
XX
XX 17-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP007259.
XX
XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000DE-01033194.
XX
XX (XZIL-) XZILLION GMBH & CO KG.
XX
XX Wagner P, Polakowski T;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-154934/20.
XX
XX
XX Detecting and purifying biological material by (di)electrophoresis.
XX useful e.g. for separating tissues and viruses, comprises using a probe
XX that alters (di)electrophoretic properties.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 12; 20pp; German.
XX
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for the detection or
XX purification of biological material by electrophoresis, which comprises
XX (i) treating the biological material containing different species with a
XX bioprobe and (ii) establishing an electric field for detection or
XX purification of at least one complex formed between the biological
XX material being tested and a specifically bound bioprobe. The method is
XX used for detection and purification of tissue, cells, cell organelles,
XX viruses, proteins, nucleic acids, lipids and/or other organic compounds.
XX It can also be used for the isolation of specific bioprobes from a
XX library of bioprobes. The present sequence is a linker described in the
XX exemplification of the invention
```

```

XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 27 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAA 4038
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 27

RESULT 2035
AAQ79096/C
ID AAQ79096 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC AAQ79096;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Tobacco PMT PCR primer P-23.
XX
KM Tobacco; transgenic plant; putrescine-N-methyltransferase; PMT; alkaloid;
KM nicotine; primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; Nicotiana tabacum; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9428142-A1.
XX
PD 08-DEC-1994.
XX
PF 01-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006106.
XX
PR 01-JUN-1993; 93US-00076681.
XX
PA (PHIM ) PHILIP MORRIS PROD INC.
XX
PI Wahab SZ, Malik VS;
XX
PI WPI; 1995-022814/03.
XX
PT Recombinant DNA encoding tobacco protein, PMT - useful for producing
PT transgenic tobacco plants with decreased alkaloid content.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 57; 69pp; English.
XX
CC Forward primer P-18 (AAQ79096), based on an N-terminal methionine and
CC amino acids 1-7 of a CNBR fragment (AAR67579) of tobacco putrescine-N-
CC methyltransferase (PMT), and reverse primer P-23 (AAQ79096), were used to
CC amplify RNA derived from tobacco var. Burley 21 root extract. Clone Q7
CC was obtained. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAA 4038
DB 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATTCAAA 1

RESULT 2036
AAL44903/C
ID AAL44903 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC AAL44903;
XX
DT 05-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Triplex forming oligonucleotide #4.

```

```

XX
KM Cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; triplex forming oligonucleotide; ds.
XX
OS unidentified.
XX
PN KR2001086830-A.
XX
PD 15-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 03-MAR-2000; 2000KR-00010744.
XX
PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000KR-00010744.
XX
PA (KOCH-) KOREA CHUNGANG EDUCATIONAL FOUND.
XX
PI Choi JG, Lee DH, Lee GY, Park GH, Park MG, Son JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-233771/29.
XX
PT Novel triplex forming synthetic oligonucleotide, useful for gene therapy
PT of tumor.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 11; 13pp; Korean.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a triplex forming oligonucleotide which
CC specifically binds to a specific gene. This is useful for the gene
CC therapy of cancer by binding itself to Auger electron emitters. The
CC present sequence is a triplex forming oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 3 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAA 4038
DB 28 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 2037
AAV59216/C
ID AAV59216 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC AAV59216;
XX
DT 14-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Linear multimer produced by rolling circle synthesis.
XX
SS RNA oligonucleotide; probe; standard; diagnostic; therapeutic agent.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9838300-A1.
XX
PD 03-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 26-FEB-1998; 98WO-US003784.
XX
PR 26-FEB-1997; 97US-00805631.
XX
PA (UYRP ) UNIV ROCHESTER.
XX
PI KOOL BT;
XX
PI WPI; 1998-481202/41.
XX
PT Synthesis of oligonucleotide(s) - using a single-stranded circular
PT oligonucleotide template ribonucleotide triphosphate(s) and a
PT polymerase to form multimer(s) which can be cleaved.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 36; 100pp; English.

```

XX The linear multimer was produced by rolling circle synthesis in an
CC example of the method of the invention for synthesizing an RNA
CC oligonucleotide, comprising combining a single-stranded circular
CC oligonucleotide template comprising at least one copy of a nucleotide
CC sequence complementary to the sequence of the desired RNA oligonucleotide
CC with at least 2 types of ribonucleotide triphosphate and a polymerase
CC enzyme to yield a single-stranded RNA oligonucleotide multimer
CC complementary to the circular oligonucleotide template, where the RNA
CC oligonucleotide multimer comprises multiple copies of the desired RNA
CC oligonucleotide. The methods can be used for producing RNA
CC oligonucleotides having a specific sequence and well defined ends. The
CC RNA oligonucleotides produced can be used as probes, standards and
CC diagnostic or therapeutic agents. They can be used for modifying the
CC structure or function of a target molecule. They can also be used to
CC cleave disease-associated RNA, DNA or protein

SQ Sequence 29 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAA 4038
DB 27 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAACAAA 1

RESULT 2038
ADC65873/c
ID ADC65873 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADC65873;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DNA oligonucleotide #6.
DE
XX RNA oligonucleotide synthesis; ribonucleotide triphosphate; polymerase;
XX electroporation; calcium phosphate treatment; lipid-mediated delivery;
KW cation-mediated delivery; bacterial infection; viral infection;
KW drug resistant infection; double stranded DNA oligomer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
PN US2003087241-A1.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
PD
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-0097931.
PF
XX 15-APR-1993; 93US-00047860.
PR 23-FEB-1995; 95US-00393439.
PR 26-FEB-1997; 97US-00805631.
PR 11-MAY-2000; 2000US-00569344.
XX
XX (UYRP) UNIV ROCHESTER.
PA
XX
XX Kool ET;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-755141/71.
DR
XX
XX
XX Synthesizing RNA oligonucleotide involves combining single-stranded
PT circular oligonucleotide, ribonucleotide triphosphate and polymerase
PT enzyme to yield desired RNA complementary to circular oligonucleotide
PT template.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 6; 78bp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a method for synthesizing an RNA
CC oligonucleotide, comprising combining a single-stranded circular
CC oligonucleotide template with at least two types of ribonucleotide
CC triphosphate and a polymerase enzyme to yield a single-stranded RNA

CC oligonucleotide multimer complementary to the circular oligonucleotide
CC template, where the RNA oligonucleotide multimer comprises multiple
CC copies of the desired RNA oligonucleotide. The method is useful for
CC synthesizing an RNA oligonucleotide with well-defined ends. The circular
CC oligonucleotide is introduced into the cell using direct injection,
CC electroporation, calcium phosphate treatment, lipid-mediated delivery, or
CC cation-mediated delivery. The method is useful for treating bacterial
CC and/or viral infections in mammals, particularly drug resistant
CC infections, and for producing double stranded DNA oligomers. The method
CC is performed in the absence of an oligonucleotide primer, or without the
CC addition of auxiliary proteins. This sequence represents an
CC oligonucleotide used in the method of the invention.

SQ Sequence 29 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAA 4038
DB 27 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAAACAAA 1

RESULT 2039
AAV48087
ID AAV48087 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAV48087;
XX
XX 27-OCT-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide 30-P.
DE
XX In situ transfection; RNA-protein fusion; binding reagent; antibody;
KW industrial catalyst; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 30
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Puromycin"
XX
XX
PN MO9831700-A1.
XX
XX 23-JUL-1998.
PD
XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000807.
PF
XX 21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035963P.
PR 06-NOV-1997; 97US-0064491P.
XX
XX (GENO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
PA
XX
XX Szostak JW, Roberts RW, Liu R;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1998-414032/35.
DR
XX
XX
XX Selection of specific protein by screening protein-RNA fusions generated
PT in vitro or in situ - useful for, e.g. identifying enzymes and antibodies
PT with altered properties, potentially useful as catalysts or for therapy
PT or diagnosis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 39; 94pp; English.
PS
XX The Oligonucleotides AAV48087, AAV48089-V48091 and AAV48096-V48098 and
CC variations were used to generate RNA-protein fusions. These were used in
CC the selection of a specific protein or RNA, by in vitro or in situ
CC translation of candidate RNA molecules to produce RNA-protein fusions,
CC then selecting specific RNA protein fusions. The method is used to select
CC proteins (or DNA encoding them) having altered properties, e.g. for
CC identification of new binding reagents, to identify improved human

CC antibodies or new enzymes. These proteins are potentially useful in
CC diagnosis and therapy, or as industrial catalysts. The methods allow many
CC rounds of selection and amplification to be performed, resulting in
CC enrichment of even very rare molecules and allowing isolation of proteins
CC that bind specifically to almost any compound or catalyze almost any
CC reaction

XX Sequence 30 BP; 27 A; 2 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 30;

Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03; Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAA 4038
Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 27

RESULT 2040

ABL56893/c

ABL56893 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX ABL56893;

XX 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Synthetic deoxyribonucleotide poly f.

XX Concentration; quantification; mutation detection; polymorphic;

KM polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX EP1046717-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2000.

XX 20-APR-2000; 2000EP-00108643.

XX 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.

XX (NIBI-) JAPAN BIOINDUSTRY ASSOC.

PA (AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.

PA (KANK-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.

XX Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Kurata S, Yamada K, Yokomaku T;

PI Koyama O, Furusho K;

XX WPI; 2000-657765/64.

XX Example 5; Page 21; 55pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the determination of the concentration of a

XX nucleic acid target, using a fluorescently labeled probe which produces

XX reduced fluorescence emission when hybridised to the target nucleic acid.

XX The method comprises measuring the reduction in emission caused by

XX hybridisation. The new method is particularly used to quantify target

XX nucleic acids by a real-time polymerase chain reaction, e.g. for

XX detecting gene mutations or polymorphisms, and for analysing systems, for

XX curves of target nucleic acids to determine a Tm value. Methods of the

XX invention allow target nucleic acids to be quantified quickly, easily and

XX materials are introduced that inhibit amplification by Taq polymerase (so

XX conventional PCR conditions can be used). The specificity of PCR is kept

XX high (amplification of primer dimers is delayed), and the limit of

XX quantitation is reduced. Complex probes are not needed, and amplification

XX can be monitored in real time. The working graph for data analysis

XX (automatically generated by a computer) has a higher correlation

CC coefficient than conventional graphs so more accurate quantitation is
CC possible. The current sequence represents a synthetic
CC deoxyribonucleotide that was used for investigating the base
CC selectivity of a target nucleic acid

XX Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 30;

Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03; Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAA 4038
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATAT 4

RESULT 2041

ABA97617/c

ABA97617 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX ABA97617;

XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Poly f nucleotide sequence.

XX ss; fluorochrome; nucleic acid probe; fluorescence.

XX Unidentified.

XX JP2001286300-A.

XX 16-OCT-2001.

XX 20-APR-2000; 2000JP-00120097.

XX 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.

XX 24-AUG-1999; 99JP-00235666.

XX 30-AUG-1999; 99JP-00242693.

XX 01-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00028896.

XX (BIOI-) BIOINDUSTRY KYOKAI SH.

PA (KANK-) KANKYO ENG KK.

PA (KEIZ-) KEIZAI SANGYOSHO SANGYO GIUTSU SOGO KEN.

XX WPI; 2002-134193/18.

XX Measurement of nucleic acids, using a nucleic acid probe and analysis of

XX the obtained data.

XX Example 5; Page 17; 34pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to a method for measuring nucleic acids using a

XX nucleic acid probe labelled with a fluorochrome. The nucleic acid probe

XX decreases the fluorescence of the fluorochrome when hybridised with a

XX target nucleic acid, the decrease in the fluorescence is measured. The

XX method can be used for measuring a target nucleic acid

XX Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 30;

Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03; Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAA 4038

Db 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATAT 4

RESULT 2042

ABL95890/c

ABL95890 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

```

AC ABL95890;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe poly E for assaying nucleic acids.
XX
KW Probe; polymorphism detection; mutation detection; disease diagnosis;
XX microbial identification; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200208414-A1.
XX
PD 31-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2001; 2001WO-1B001147.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00193133.
XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00236115.
XX PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00292483.
XX
PA (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX (KANK-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.
XX
PI Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Torimura M, Kurata S, Yamada K;
PI Yokomaku T;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-195876/25.
XX
PT Fluorescently-labeled nucleic acid probes for assaying nucleic acids and
PT their polymorphism and mutation, particularly useful in science and
PT medicine for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis and
PT microbial identification.
XX
PS Example 12; Page 60; 152pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid probes, which are useful
CC for assaying nucleic acids by hybridising with a target nucleic acid, in
CC which a single-stranded oligonucleotide is labelled with a fluorescent
CC substance and a quencher in a manner that the fluorescence intensity of
CC the hybridisation reaction system is increased after completion of the
CC hybridisation but no stem loop structure is formed. The probes are useful
CC for assaying nucleic acids and their polymorphism and mutation,
CC particularly useful for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis
CC and microbial identification. The present sequence was used to illustrate
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 0 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4012 AAAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAAA 4038
DB 30 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAATATA 4
XX
RESULT 2043
AI30723
ID AI30723 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AI30723;
XX
OS
XX
DT 18-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) 175.
XX
KW Human; resequencing; genotype; disease; forensic; paternity testing;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

```

```

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(16,C)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN WO200166800-A2.
XX
PD 13-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 07-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US007268.
XX
PR 07-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187510P.
XX PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206129P.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-522952/57.
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecules from the human genome which include polymorphic
PT sites, useful in methods for predicting the presence, absence or severity
PT of a particular phenotype or disorder (e.g. diabetes) associated with a
PT particular genotype.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 103; 145pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the identification of nucleic acid molecules
CC (AA129513-AA131314) from the human genome which include polymorphic sites
CC which can predispose individuals to disease. Various genes from a number
CC of individuals were resequenced and single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNPs) in these genes discovered. The method is useful for predicting the
CC presence, absence or severity of a particular phenotype or disorder (e.g.
CC diabetes) associated with a particular genotype. The nucleic acids
CC containing the polymorphic sites may be useful in forensics and paternity
CC testing
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 12 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 31 AGCTGCTGCGAGGCTCGCGCGCGCGC 57
DB 5 AGTGCTGCTGCGCTGCTGCTGCTGC 31
XX
RESULT 2044
AAH28290/C
ID AAH28290 standard; RNA; 32 BP.
XX
AC AAH28290;
XX
OS
XX
DT 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE 3' untranslated region sequence from GADD45 gene.
XX
KW mRNA protein complex; tumour development; cell aging; death;
XX ribonucleic profile; RNA-binding protein; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN hC200148480-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 28-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US035583.
XX PR 28-DEC-1999; 99US-0173338P.
XX
PA (KEEN/) KEENE J D.
XX

```

PI Keene JD, Tenenbaum SA, Carson C;
 XX WPI, 2001-425706/45.
 XX
 XX
 PT Partitioning endogenous mRNA-protein complexes in vivo, by contacting
 PT sample comprising the complex with ligand that binds to a component of
 PT the complex and separating complex by binding ligand with a binding
 PT molecule.
 PS
 PS Example 6, Page 30, 49pp; English.
 CC The specification describes a method for partitioning endogenous cellular
 CC mRNA-protein (mRNP) complexes. The method comprises contacting a
 CC biological sample comprising mRNP complex with ligand that specifically
 CC binds a component of mRNP complex, separating mRNP complex by binding the
 CC ligand with a molecule specific for ligand, which is attached to the
 CC solid support and then collecting the mRNP complex by removing the
 CC complex from the support. The method is useful for in vivo partitioning
 CC of cellular mRNA protein complexes in a biological sample. The method is
 CC useful for determining the ribonucleic profile of a cell which has numerous
 CC uses including monitoring of tumour development, state of growth or state
 CC of development, perturbations of a biological system such as disease,
 CC drug or toxin treatment and the state of cell aging or death,
 CC distinguishing ribonucleic profiles among organisms, to discriminate
 CC between transcriptional and post-transcriptional contributions to gene
 CC expression and to track the movement of RNAs through RNP complexes,
 CC including the interactions of combinations of proteins with RNAs in RNP
 CC complexes. AAH28281-AAH28316 represent sequences derived from the 3'
 CC untranslated region (UTR) of mRNA of various genes. The sequences contain
 CC target sequences for RNA-binding proteins
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 32 BP, 2 A; 2 C; 2 G; 0 T; 26 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 32;
 Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.3e+03;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4012 AAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAAA 4038
 DB 29 MAGACCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 3
 RESULT 2045
 AAH83644
 ID AAV83644 standard; DNA; 35 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV83644;
 AC
 XX
 DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide used in the construction of assay plasmids.
 XX
 KM Repetitive sequence; carcinogenic; human dietary component;
 KM DNA instability; cancer; diet; primer; ss.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 OS
 PN WO9845476-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-OCT-1998.
 XX
 PF 08-APR-1998; 98WO-GB000869.
 XX
 PR 08-APR-1997; 97GB-00007141.
 XX
 PA (FOOD-) FOOD RES INST.
 XX
 PI Schweizer M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-024011/02.
 XX
 PT Assay for testing the carcinogenic properties of a test substance - by
 PT introduction of a reporter gene expression vector containing a repetitive

PT DNA sequence that is unstable in cancer cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure, Page 17, 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
 CC construction of assay plasmids, which are used in the course of the
 CC invention. The specification describes an assay for testing the
 CC carcinogenic properties of a test substance. The assay comprises
 CC introducing into cells a reporter gene expression vector comprising a
 CC repetitive DNA sequence which exhibits instability in cancer cells,
 CC whereby instability of the repetitive DNA sequence affects expression of
 CC the reporter gene, exposing the resulting cells to the test substance and
 CC determining whether the test substance is carcinogenic or anti-
 CC carcinogenic by comparing the frequency of reporter gene expression in
 CC the resulting cells with the frequency of reporter gene expression in
 CC cells which have not been exposed to the test substance. The assay can be
 CC used to identify human dietary components that protect against DNA
 CC instability, and therefore some types of cancer, and can be used to
 CC contribute to the scientific basis for a healthy diet
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 35 BP, 22 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 35;
 Best Local Similarity 74.1%; Pred. No. 2.4e+03;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4013 AAATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAAA 4039
 DB 1 AATTCGAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 27
 RESULT 2046
 ABZ46913/C
 ID ABZ46913 standard; DNA; 41 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ46913;
 XX
 DT 26-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ATP-binding cassette ABCA7 gene polymorphic site, #3697.
 XX
 KM Human: drug metabolizing enzyme; gene; drug metabolism; chromosome 19;
 KM polymorphic site; drug evaluation; drug screening; genotyping;
 KM genetic profiling; therapeutic customisation; adverse reaction;
 KM clinical trial; drug approval; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ds.
 OS
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 OS
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT variation replace(21,A)
 FT /tag= a
 XX /standard_name= "Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)"
 PN WO200252044-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 27-DEC-2001; 2001WO-JP011592.
 XX
 PR 27-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00399443.
 XX
 PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00135256.
 XX
 PR 27-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00256862.
 XX
 PA (RIKE) RIKEN KK.
 XX
 PI Nakamura Y, Sekine A, Iida A, Saito S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-583571/62.
 XX
 PT Identifying individuals having a polymorphism, useful for determining the
 PT effectiveness or side effect of a drug or treatment protocol, comprises
 PT detecting at least one polymorphism in the drug metabolizing enzyme
 PT nucleic acid.

XX PS Claim 23; Page 129; 2785bp; English.

XX CC Sequences ABZ43217-ABZ50887 represent polymorphic sites within genes

XX CC encoding enzymes associated with drug metabolism. The invention relates

XX CC to methods and compositions for identifying individuals who have at least

XX CC one polymorphism in such drug metabolizing enzyme-encoding genes. The

XX CC polymorphisms may be identified in a nucleic acid sample using probes or

XX CC primers of detection for a sequence selected from ABZ43217-ABZ50887 using a

XX CC variety of detection assays, including hybridisation assays, nucleic acid

XX CC arrays and PCR-based methods. The invention also encompasses methods of

XX CC evaluating and screening drugs using genetic polymorphism data. Genetic

XX CC polymorphisms (SNPs), may be used in studying the relationship between

XX CC DNA sequence variations and human diseases, conditions, and responses to

XX CC drugs. SNPs are also useful as polymorphism markers for discovering genes

XX CC that cause or exacerbate certain diseases. SNPs are particularly useful

XX CC in the above respects as they are stable in populations, occur

XX CC frequently, and have lower mutation rates than other genome variations

XX CC such as repeating sequences. The detection and analysis of polymorphisms

XX CC in genes encoding drug metabolizing enzymes allows the customisation of

XX CC drug therapies based upon the genetic profile of individual patients.

XX CC This would not only take the guesswork out of selecting the drug with the

XX CC greatest therapeutic effect for a particular patient, but would also

XX CC reduce the likelihood of adverse reactions, thereby increasing safety.

XX CC Methods of the invention are also useful in the drug discovery and

XX CC approval processes. For example, individuals could be selected for

XX CC clinical trials only if their genetic profiles indicate that they are

XX CC capable of responding to a particular drug or drug class, and previously

XX CC failed drug candidates could be revived if they were matched with more

XX CC appropriate patient populations. The methods, data and compositions of

XX CC the invention may therefore lead to an increase in the range of

XX CC possible drug targets and decreases in the number of adverse drug

XX CC reactions, failed drug trials, the time taken for a drug to be approved,

XX CC the length of time patients are on medication and the number of different

XX CC medications a patient needs to take before finding an effective therapy

XX SQ Sequence 41 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 26 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 41;

Best Local Similarity 65.7%; Pred. No. 2.6e+03;

Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 12; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3264 GACTAGATTGTTTAAAGAAATAATGAACAGAGA 3298

DB 35 GACTCATCTCTTAAAAAATAATGAACAGAGA 1

RESULT 2047

ABZ45507/c

ID ABZ45507 standard; DNA; 41 BP.

XX AC

XX ABZ45507;

XX

XX 26-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human ATP-binding cassette ABCA7 gene polymorphic site, #2291.

XX

KW Human; drug metabolizing enzyme; gene; drug metabolism; chromosome 19;

KW polymorphic site; drug evaluation; drug screening; genotyping;

KW genetic profiling; therapeutic customisation; adverse reaction;

KW clinical trial; drug approval; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX FT variation replace(21,A)

XX FT /*tag= a

XX FT /standard_name= "Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)"

XX PN

XX MO200252044-A2.

XX

XX 04-JUL-2002.

XX PD

XX XX

XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001MO-JP011592.

XX

XX PR 27-DEC-2001; 2000JP-00399443.

XX PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001JP-0013256.

XX PR 27-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00256862.

XX

XX (RIKE) RIKEN KK.

XX

XX PI Nakamura Y, Sekine A, Iida A, Saito S;

XX

XX DR WPI; 2002-583571/62.

XX

XX PT Identifying individuals having a polymorphism, useful for determining the

XX PT effectiveness or side effect of a drug or treatment protocol, comprises

XX PT detecting at least one polymorphism in the drug metabolizing enzyme

XX PT nucleic acid.

XX

XX PS Claim 23; Page 102; 2785bp; English.

XX

XX CC Sequences ABZ43217-ABZ50887 represent polymorphic sites within genes

XX CC encoding enzymes associated with drug metabolism. The invention relates

XX CC to methods and compositions for identifying individuals who have at least

XX CC one polymorphism in such drug metabolizing enzyme-encoding genes. The

XX CC polymorphisms may be identified in a nucleic acid sample using probes or

XX CC primers specific for a sequence selected from ABZ43217-ABZ50887 using a

XX CC variety of detection assays, including hybridisation assays, nucleic acid

XX CC arrays and PCR-based methods. The invention also encompasses methods of

XX CC evaluating and screening drugs using genetic polymorphism data. Genetic

XX CC polymorphisms (SNPs), may be used in studying the relationship between

XX CC DNA sequence variations and human diseases, conditions, and responses to

XX CC drugs. SNPs are also useful as polymorphism markers for discovering genes

XX CC that cause or exacerbate certain diseases. SNPs are particularly useful

XX CC in the above respects as they are stable in populations, occur

XX CC frequently, and have lower mutation rates than other genome variations

XX CC such as repeating sequences. The detection and analysis of polymorphisms

XX CC in genes encoding drug metabolizing enzymes allows the customisation of

XX CC drug therapies based upon the genetic profile of individual patients.

XX CC This would not only take the guesswork out of selecting the drug with the

XX CC greatest therapeutic effect for a particular patient, but would also

XX CC reduce the likelihood of adverse reactions, thereby increasing safety.

XX CC Methods of the invention are also useful in the drug discovery and

XX CC approval processes. For example, individuals could be selected for

XX CC clinical trials only if their genetic profiles indicate that they are

XX CC capable of responding to a particular drug or drug class, and previously

XX CC failed drug candidates could be revived if they were matched with more

XX CC appropriate patient populations. The methods, data and compositions of

XX CC the invention may therefore lead to an increase in the range of

XX CC possible drug targets and decreases in the number of adverse drug

XX CC reactions, failed drug trials, the time taken for a drug to be approved,

XX CC the length of time patients are on medication and the number of different

XX CC medications a patient needs to take before finding an effective therapy

XX

XX SQ Sequence 41 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 26 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 41;

Best Local Similarity 65.7%; Pred. No. 2.6e+03;

Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 12; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3264 GACTAGATTGTTTAAAGAAATAATGAACAGAGA 3298

DB 35 GACTCATCTCTTAAAAAATAATGAACAGAGA 1

RESULT 2048

AAV19118

ID AAV19118 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

XX AAV19118;

XX

XX 28-AUG-1998 (first entry)

XX

XX DT

XX

XX	CC	XX	The sequences given in AA094239-52 are primers which were used in RNA-
XX	CC	CC	mediated anchored PCR to amplify the murine transglutaminase-3 gene
XX	CC	CC	(mtg). mtg is involved in forming structural components of epidermal
XX	CC	CC	tissue. mtg is involved in forming coslinks between other proteins
XX	CC	CC	(including trichoblyalin (TH) proteins). Human and mouse TG can be used to
XX	CC	CC	form gels, which can be used to form foods and cosmetics and other useful
XX	CC	CC	products. The proteins encoded by the amplification products may be used
XX	CC	CC	in wound healing. (Note: Revised entry submitted to correct the patent
XX	CC	CC	number format of US Government-owned NTIS applications to prevent clashes
XX	CC	CC	with ongoing US granted patent numbers. For further information please
XX	CC	CC	visit the Derwent web site at www.derwent.com/dwpi/updates/ntis_us.html .)
XX	XX	XX	Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	XX	XX	Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX	XX	XX	Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX	XX	XX	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX	XX	XX	6693 TATATATGCGGCGCTAGGCCAAT 6714
XX	XX	XX	1 TGTATGTGCGGCGCTAGGTCACT 22
XX	XX	XX	RESULT 2051
XX	XX	XX	AAT39499/C
XX	XX	XX	AAT39499 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX	XX	XX	AAT39499;
XX	XX	XX	21-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX	XX	XX	Steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein pseudogene reverse primer.
XX	XX	XX	Human; steroidogenesis; acute regulatory protein; hSTAR; analysis;
XX	XX	XX	mutation; detection; prenatal; genetic defect; congenital; protein;
XX	XX	XX	lipoid adrenal hyperplasia; treatment; prevention; gene;
XX	XX	XX	replacement therapy; hypercholesterolaemia; primer; PCR;
XX	XX	XX	polymerase chain reaction; pseudogene; ss.
XX	XX	XX	Synthetic.
XX	XX	XX	WO9629338-A1.
XX	XX	XX	26-SEP-1996.
XX	XX	XX	22-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003896.
XX	XX	XX	23-MAR-1995; 95US-00410540.
XX	XX	XX	(REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX	XX	XX	(UYDE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX	XX	XX	Miller WL, Lin D, Strauss JF;
XX	XX	XX	WPI; 1996-443130/44.
XX	XX	XX	Isolated human steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein gene - used for
XX	XX	XX	detection of mutation(s) of this gene that cause congenital lipoid
XX	XX	XX	adrenal hyperplasia.
XX	XX	XX	Example 7; Page 51; 89pp; English.
XX	XX	XX	The present sequence is a PCR primer for the human steroidogenesis acute
XX	XX	XX	regulatory protein (hSTAR) pseudogene. The hSTAR gene can be analysed for
XX	XX	XX	mutations to detect (e.g. prenatally) genetic defects associated with
XX	XX	XX	congenital lipoid adrenal hyperplasia (CAH), or its transimssion to
XX	XX	XX	children. CAH can be treated by protein or gene replacement therapy,
XX	XX	XX	which can also be used to prevent or treat hypercholesterolaemia. A human
XX	XX	XX	adrenal cortex cDNA library was screened with a mouse STAR probe to
XX	XX	XX	isolate a 1.6 kb insert, including an ORF for a 285 residue protein. When
XX	XX	XX	it was cloned into pSPORT and expressed in COS-1 cells cotransfected with
XX	XX	XX	pP450acc abd pADX, it increased the level of pregnenolone synthesis from

[illegible]

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4467 TTTTCTTTTCTTCTTCTT 4488
 1 TTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTT 22

RESULT 2053
 ID AAV58375 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AAV58375;
 26-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 Biotinylated primer for mouse thymus and spleen mRNA.
 PCR primer; differential mRNA expression; gene expression analysis;
 thymus; spleen; mouse; mRNA expression detection; ss.

Synthetic.
 Mus sp.

Key Location/Qualifiers
 modified_base 1
 /*tag= a
 /note= "biotinylated"

US5814445-A.

29-SEP-1998.

11-JUL-1995; 95US-00499899.

11-JUL-1994; 94RU-00024056.

(NYBL-) NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER INC.

Ivanova NB, Belyavsky AV;

WPI; 1998-541742/46.

Identification of differential mRNA expression - based on signal
 intensities from separated cDNA restriction fragments.

Example; Col 7; 15pp; English.

This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the method of the
 invention. The method is for the identification of differential mRNA
 expression among two or more different sources, comprises: (a) obtaining
 cDNA samples from two or more sources; (b) synthesizing a set of double
 stranded cDNA from each of the mRNA samples; (c) generating a set of cDNA
 fragments for each sample by cleaving the sets of cDNA with at least one
 restriction endonuclease; (d) separating cDNA fragments obtained through
 step (c) by gel electrophoresis; (e) obtaining pictures of the separated
 cDNA fragments; (f) comparing pictures of separated cDNA fragments, and
 (g) identifying specific cDNA fragments exhibiting different signal
 intensities in the pictures of separated cDNA fragments, where
 differential signal intensity of the cDNA fragments is indicative of
 differential expression of mRNA species among the sources. This primer
 was specifically used to differentiate between mRNA differentially
 expressed in mouse thymus and spleen. The method is useful in medicine
 and molecular biology for analysis of gene expression and diagnosis and
 identification of mechanisms of pathology at the genetic level

Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 5 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4455 GGCATGACCTTTTCTTTT 4476
 1 GGCAGGCCCTTTTCTTTT 22

RESULT 2054
 ID AAX09726 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AAX09726;

24-MAR-1999 (first entry)

Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #32.

Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
 detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
 autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;
 treatment; marker; primer; ss.

Synthetic.
 Homo sapiens.

WO9820165-A2.

14-MAY-1998.

05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.

06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.

(WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;

WPI; 1998-286974/25.

New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
 determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
 testing or phenotypic typing for disease.

Claim 16; Page 49; 310pp; English.

AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
 isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
 genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
 method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
 forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
 as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
 hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, Bickers-Dantlos
 haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Dantlos
 syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
 autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
 system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
 as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
 endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
 drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
 segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
 prophylaxis of such diseases

Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

7286 TACTGTTCATTTTCTTCC 7307
 1 TGCTACTTTCATATGTTTCC 22

```

RESULT 2055
AAV49228
ID AAV49228 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAV49228;
AC AAV49228;
XX
XX 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX rb gene antisense oligonucleotide rb-T-8.
DE
XX
XX rb gene; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP86579-A1.
PN
XX
XX 05-AUG-1998.
PD
XX
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
PF
XX
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
PR
XX
XX (BIOG-) BIOGOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
PA
XX
XX Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1998-400910/35.
DR
XX
XX Preparation of antisense oligo:nucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
PT consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of residues
PT able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater activity and
PT reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate growth of cells in
PT culture.
XX
XX Example 7; Fig 9d; 286pp; English.
XX
XX AAV49008-236 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the rb
CC gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV49008-52 resulted in effective
CC downregulation of negative growth control by rb, while oligonucleotides
CC AAV49052-236 had little effect. The oligonucleotides exemplify the
CC invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides that contain 8-30
CC nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that can each form three
CC hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four consecutive nucleotides
CC able to form three H-bonds each to four consecutive cytosines; do not
CC contain two sequences of three consecutive nucleotides each able to form
CC three H-bonds to three consecutive cytosines, and the ratio between
CC residues able to form two H-bonds each (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is
CC given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The oligonucleotides are used to modulate
CC expression of genes, particularly the genes for p53, Bcr-2, JunB, JunD,
CC TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control proliferation of primary cell cultures
CC (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts
CC and/or keratinocytes). The oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse
CC function of proteins (by altering their expression or activity) and
CC therapeutically, e.g. in cases of cancer or (targeting TGF) for
CC stimulating the immune system
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 16 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 61 GGAGGCTGGGGGGGGGGCGCG 82
DB 1 GGAGGGGGCGCGCGCGCGCTG 22

```

```

AC AA222316;
XX
XX 25-NOV-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer for cDNA encoding a mouse transglutaminase 3 (Tgase3).
DE
XX
XX Human; trichohyalin; TRHY; protein; tissue structure; wound healing;
KW terminally differentiating epidermal tissue; proteinaceous gel;
KW breast implant; transglutaminase 3; Tgase3; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX US5958752-A.
PN
XX
XX 28-SEP-1999.
PD
XX
XX 14-FEB-1997; 97US-00800644.
PF
XX
XX 30-APR-1993; 93US-00056200.
PR
XX
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
PA
XX
XX Kim I, Chung S, Park S, Steinert PM, Lee S;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1999-561041/47.
DR
XX
XX Human trichohyalin useful for forming a proteinaceous gel that promotes
PT wound healing.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 37-38; 126pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AA222314-27 are used for anchored PCR of cDNA encoding a
CC mouse transglutaminase 3 (Tgase3) protein. The specification also
CC describes a trichohyalin (TRHY) protein. These protein are found in
CC terminally differentiating epidermal tissue, and are involved in forming
CC the structural architecture of such tissue. The trichohyalin protein is
CC useful for forming a proteinaceous gel which may then be used for healing
CC wounds, or in breast implants
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6693 TATATATGGGGCTTGGCCCAT 6714
DB 22 TGTATGTGGGGCTTGGTCACT 1

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RESULT 2056
AA222316/c
ID AA222316 standard; cDNA; 22 BP.
XX

```

XX 30-APR-1993; 93US-00056200.
 XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX
 XX Kim I, Chung S, Park S, Steinert PM, Lee S;
 XX WPI; 1999-561041/47.
 XX
 XX Human trichohyalin useful for forming a proteinaceous gel that promotes
 XX wound healing.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Col 37-38; 126pp; English.
 XX
 XX PCR primers AA22314-27 are used for anchored PCR of cDNA encoding a
 XX mouse transglutaminase 3 (TGase3) protein. The specification also
 XX describes a trichohyalin (TRHY) protein. These protein are found in
 XX terminally differentiating epidermal tissue, and are involved in forming
 XX the structural architecture of such tissue. The trichohyalin protein is
 XX useful for forming a proteinaceous gel which may then be used for healing
 XX wounds, or in breast implants
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 6693 TATATATGGGCGCTAGGCCAAT 6714
 XX 1 TGTATGTGGGGCCTAGCTCACT 22
 XX
 XX RESULT 2058
 XX AA244366
 XX ID AA244366 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC AA244366;
 XX DT 06-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human G protein-coupled receptor primer F05F1.
 XX
 XX G protein-coupled receptor; human; lysophosphatidic acid; diagnosis;
 XX treatment; prostate cancer; prostatic hyperplasia; inflammation; primer;
 XX ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO967383-A1.
 XX
 XX 29-DEC-1999.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99WO-JP003306.
 XX
 XX 22-JUN-1998; 98JP-00174731.
 XX
 XX (NISR) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
 XX
 XX Nozaki Y, Naico T;
 XX WPI; 2000-106293/09.
 XX
 XX G-protein coupled receptor protein binding to lysophosphatidic acid used
 XX for treatment of prostate cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 59; 67pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel human G-protein coupled receptor protein
 XX capable of binding lysophosphatidic acid, and proteins derived from it by
 XX addition, deletion and/or substitution of one or more amino acid
 XX residues. Antibodies to the protein are used for diagnosis of, and
 XX agonists/antagonists to the protein are used for the treatment of,

CC prostatic disorders such as prostate cancer, benign prostatic
 CC hyperplasia, and inflammation of the prostate. This sequence represents a
 CC primer used in the isolation of the human G protein-coupled receptor
 CC protein described in the method of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 705 GAGGACCTGCGCATCATGAGG 726
 XX 1 GAGGACATGTCATCATCATGAGG 22
 XX
 XX RESULT 2059
 XX AAA99617
 XX ID AAA99617 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC AAA99617;
 XX DT 22-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX (T) -primer for first strand cDNA synthesis.
 XX
 XX cDNA synthesis; gene expression analysis; genetic diagnosis; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1 /note="labelled with biotin"
 XX
 XX US6120996-A.
 XX
 XX 19-SEP-2000.
 XX
 XX 06-NOV-1997; 97US-00964143.
 XX
 XX 11-JUL-1994; 94RU-00024056.
 XX
 XX 11-JUL-1995; 95US-00499899.
 XX
 XX (NYBL-) NEW YORK BLOOD CENT INC.
 XX
 XX Ivanova NB, Belyavsky AV;
 XX WPI; 2000-627874/60.
 XX
 XX Identifying differentially expressed messenger RNAs, useful for analyzing
 XX gene expression or identifying mechanisms of pathology, comprises
 XX assessing amounts of separated complementary DNA fragments corresponding
 XX to the mRNA.
 XX
 XX Example; Col 7; 15pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence is a primer used for first strand synthesis of cDNA
 XX molecules from RNA extracted from mouse thymus and spleen. This was
 XX performed as part of novel method for identifying differentially
 XX expressed mRNA. The method comprises synthesizing sets of fragments of
 XX cDNA from a set of mRNA sequences, assessing the amounts of cDNA
 XX fragments corresponding to the mRNA species, and comparing the signal
 XX intensity from the separated cDNA fragments. The method is useful for the
 XX analysis of gene expression and the diagnosis and identification of
 XX genetic mechanisms of pathology. Unlike RT-PCR using arbitrary primers,
 XX many sequences are amplified in a single reaction. The method is more
 XX reproducible than prior art, allowing for a reliable comparison to be
 XX made with independently conducted experiments. The method also makes it
 XX possible to eliminate the excess of information that is characteristic
 XX for the method with arbitrary primers
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 5 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4471 TTTTCTTTTCTGAGG 4492

DB 22 TTTTCTTTTCTGAGG 1

RESULT 2062

AAF28471/c

ID AAF28471 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AAF28471;

03-APR-2001 (first entry)

Random oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 43.

Nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;

disease diagnosis; forensic analysis; DNA sequencing; paternity testing;

cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss.

Synthetic.

WO200100876-A1.

26-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US017507.

25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

(MIRK/) MIRKIN C. A.

(MUCI/) MUCIC R. C.

(STOR/) STORHOFF J. J.

(ELGH/) ELGHANIAN R.

(TATO/) TATON T. A.

Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;

Taton TA;

WPI; 2001-061976/07.

Detecting nucleic acid, useful for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics

and DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change brought about

by hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound

oligonucleotides.

Example 16; Page 85; 205pp; English.

The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in a method for detecting

a nucleic acid having at least 2 portions. The method comprises

hybridizing the nucleic acid with oligonucleotides, such as the present

sequence, attached to a substrate and/or particle and detecting a change

in colour, conductivity or optical density. The method is useful for the

diagnosis and/or monitoring of diseases, in forensics, in DNA sequencing,

for paternity testing, for cell line authentication and for monitoring

gene therapy. Detecting nucleic acids based upon observing a colour

change is cheap, fast, simple, and does not require specialised or

expensive equipment. The nanoparticle oligonucleotide conjugates remain

stable for at least 6 months. A single base mismatch and as little as 20

femtomoles (fm) of target can be detected using the conjugates

Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4471 TTTTCTTTTCTGAGG 4492

DB 22 TTTTCTTTTCTGAGG 1

RESULT 2063

AAF28474/c

ID AAF28474 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AAF28474;

03-APR-2001 (first entry)

Random oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 46.

Nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;

disease diagnosis; forensic analysis; DNA sequencing; paternity testing;

cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss.

Synthetic.

WO200100876-A1.

26-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US017507.

25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

(MIRK/) MIRKIN C. A.

(MUCI/) MUCIC R. C.

(STOR/) STORHOFF J. J.

(ELGH/) ELGHANIAN R.

(TATO/) TATON T. A.

Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;

Taton TA;

WPI; 2001-061976/07.

Detecting nucleic acid, useful for e.g. diagnosis of diseases, forensics

and DNA sequencing, comprises observing detectable change brought about

by hybridization of nucleic acid with substrate or particle bound

oligonucleotides.

Example 17; Fig 26; 205pp; English.

The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in a method for detecting

a nucleic acid having at least 2 portions. The method comprises

hybridizing the nucleic acid with oligonucleotides, such as the present

sequence, attached to a substrate and/or particle and detecting a change

in colour, conductivity or optical density. The method is useful for the

diagnosis and/or monitoring of diseases, in forensics, in DNA sequencing,

for paternity testing, for cell line authentication and for monitoring

gene therapy. Detecting nucleic acids based upon observing a colour

change is cheap, fast, simple, and does not require specialised or

expensive equipment. The nanoparticle oligonucleotide conjugates remain

stable for at least 6 months. A single base mismatch and as little as 20

femtomoles (fm) of target can be detected using the conjugates

Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

RESULT 2064
AAS10359/C
ID AAS10359 standard, DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAS10359;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide-gold conjugate, capture oligonucleotide.
XX
KM Nanoparticle; oligonucleotide; DNA detection; DNA isolation;
KM genetic disease; bacterial disease; viral disease; forensic science;
KM paternity testing; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_binding 11..22
FT /*tag= a
FT /bound_moiety= "Nucleotides 12-1 of the sequence
FT appearing as AAS010360"
FT misc_feature 22
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "C is covalently linked to a colloidal gold
FT particle via a HS(CH2)3 moiety"
XX
PN MO200151665-A2.
XX
PD 19-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001190.
XX
PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA, Li Z;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-451868/48.
XX
PT Detecting a nucleic acid useful in e.g. diagnosing genetic, bacterial or
PT viral diseases, by contacting the nucleic acid with oligonucleotides
PT attached to nanoparticles and having sequences complementary a portion of
PT the nucleic acid.
XX
PS Example 16; Page 110; 323pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence represents an oligonucleotide which is linked by its 3' end
CC to a nanoparticle. The sequence is complementary to a target
CC oligonucleotide. The nanoparticle may be linked to several
CC oligonucleotides. The sequence is used to demonstrate the method of the
CC invention. The invention relates to isolating or detecting a nucleic acid
CC of interest, in a mixture of nucleic acids, by binding it to 2 or more
CC complementary nucleotides which have a nanoparticle attached to their 5'
CC ends. The nanoparticles (e.g. colloidal gold) are used to both isolate
CC and detect (e.g. by linking the particle to a fluorescent probe) the
CC resultant complex. The methods are useful for detecting nucleic acids,
CC natural or synthetic, and modified or unmodified. The methods may also be
CC applied in the diagnosis of genetic, bacterial and viral diseases, in
CC forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for cell line
CC authentication, and for monitoring gene therapy. The methods are further
CC useful in research and analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing, in the
CC field to detect the presence of specific pathogens, for quick
CC identification of an infection to assist in drug prescription, and in
CC homes and health centres for inexpensive first-line screening. The
CC methods, which are based on observing colour change with the naked eye,
CC are cheap, fast, simple, robust (reagents are stable), do not require
CC specialised or expensive equipment, and little or no instrumentation is

```

```

CC required
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4471 TTTTCTTTTCTGCTGAGA 4492
DB 22 TTTTCTTTTACGAGTTGAGA 1
RESULT 2065
AAS10362/C
ID AAS10362 standard, DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAS10362;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide-gold conjugate, capture oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KM Nanoparticle; oligonucleotide; DNA detection; DNA isolation;
KM genetic disease; bacterial disease; viral disease; forensic science;
KM paternity testing; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_binding 11..22
FT /*tag= a
FT /bound_moiety= "Nucleotides 12-1 of the sequence
FT appearing as AAS010364"
FT misc_feature 22
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "A is covalently linked to a colloidal gold
FT particle"
XX
PN MO200151665-A2.
XX
PD 19-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001190.
XX
PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA, Li Z;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-451868/48.
XX
PT Detecting a nucleic acid useful in e.g. diagnosing genetic, bacterial or
PT viral diseases, by contacting the nucleic acid with oligonucleotides
PT attached to nanoparticles and having sequences complementary a portion of
PT the nucleic acid.
XX
PS Example 17; Fig 23; 323pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence represents an oligonucleotide which is linked by its 3' end
CC to a nanoparticle. The sequence is complementary to a target
CC oligonucleotide. The nanoparticle may be linked to several
CC oligonucleotides. The sequence is used to demonstrate the method of the
CC invention. The invention relates to isolating or detecting a nucleic acid
CC of interest, in a mixture of nucleic acids, by binding it to 2 or more
CC complementary nucleotides which have a nanoparticle attached to their 5'
CC ends. The nanoparticles (e.g. colloidal gold) are used to both isolate
CC and detect (e.g. by linking the particle to a fluorescent probe) the

```


CC resultant complex. The methods are useful for detecting nucleic acids.
 CC natural or synthetic, and modified or unmodified. The methods may also be
 CC applied in the diagnosis of genetic, bacterial and viral diseases, in
 CC forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for cell line
 CC authentication, and for monitoring gene therapy. The methods are further
 CC useful in research and analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing, in the
 CC field to detect the presence of specific pathogens, for quick
 CC identification of an infection to assist in drug prescription, and in
 CC homes and health centres for inexpensive first-line screening. The
 CC methods, which are based on observing colour change with the naked eye,
 CC are cheap, fast, simple, robust (reagents are stable), do not require
 CC specialised or expensive equipment, and little or no instrumentation is
 CC required

XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 4471 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GCTT GAGA 4492
 |||||
 22 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TACGAT GAGA 1

RESULT 2066
 AAD19185
 ID AAD19185 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD19185;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GPCR12 cDNA expression analysis determining reverse PCR primer #9.
 XX
 KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor 12; GPCR12; cardiomyopathy; vaccine;
 KM atherosclerosis; diabetes; cardiast; cytostatic; cancer; obesity; pain;
 KM diabetes mellitus; anorexia; cachexia; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis;
 KM neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; adenocarcinoma; bulimia; asthma; ulcer;
 KM angina pectoris; hypertension; hyperextension; Crohn's disease; anxiety;
 KM multiple sclerosis; schizophrenia; dementia; mental retardation;
 KM gene therapy; osteoporosis; urinary retention; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200181378-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 27-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013680.
 XX
 PR 27-APR-2000; 2000US-0199947P.
 PR 27-APR-2000; 2000US-0199960P.
 PR 14-AUG-2000; 2000US-0275226P.
 PR 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256399P.
 PR 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256524P.
 PR 22-DEC-2000; 2000US-0258159P.
 PR 26-DEC-2000; 2000US-0258511P.
 PR 26-DEC-2000; 2000US-0258628P.
 PR 04-JAN-2001; 2001US-0259659P.
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-00275226.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Padigaru M, Mishra V, Spytek KA, Grosse WM, Szekeres ES;
 PI Alsobrook JP, Burgess CE, Casman SJ, Lepley DM, Gangolli EA;
 PI Macdonald JR, Smithson G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-611739/70.
 XX
 PT G-Protein coupled receptor polypeptides and NAs useful for

PT preventing diagnosing and treating cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,
 PT cancers and diabetes.
 XX
 PS Example 1G; Page 198; 242pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for determining
 CC the expression analysis of human G-protein coupled receptor-12 (GPCR-12)
 CC cDNA. GPCR protein and DNA may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and
 CC treatment of diseases associated with inappropriate GPCR expression,
 CC obesity, diabetes mellitus, anorexia, cachexia, cardiomyopathy, pain,
 CC atherosclerosis, neurodegenerative disorders (Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease); bulimia, immune disorder,
 CC haematopoietic disorders, disorders related to cell signal processing and
 CC metabolic pathway modulation, retinal disorder (photoreception),
 CC bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections (HIV); cancer (neoplasm
 CC adenocarcinoma); angina pectoris, hypertension, asthma,
 CC Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, ulcers, neurological disorders
 CC (dementia, mental retardation, schizophrenia, anxiety); acute heart
 CC failure, osteoporosis, myocardial infarction and urinary retention

XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 6797 CTAA GCGA GTTGGG AAGAGGT 6818
 |||||
 1 CTAA GCGA AAGGAGT GAGAGAT 22

RESULT 2067
 AAD19182
 ID AAD19182 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD19182;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GPCR12 cDNA expression analysis determining reverse PCR primer #8.
 XX
 KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor 12; GPCR12; cardiomyopathy; vaccine;
 KM atherosclerosis; diabetes; cardiast; cytostatic; cancer; obesity; pain;
 KM diabetes mellitus; anorexia; cachexia; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis;
 KM neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; adenocarcinoma; bulimia; asthma; ulcer;
 KM angina pectoris; hypertension; hyperextension; Crohn's disease; anxiety;
 KM multiple sclerosis; schizophrenia; dementia; mental retardation;
 KM gene therapy; osteoporosis; urinary retention; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200181378-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 27-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013680.
 XX
 PR 27-APR-2000; 2000US-0199947P.
 PR 27-APR-2000; 2000US-0199960P.
 PR 14-AUG-2000; 2000US-0275226P.
 PR 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256399P.
 PR 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256524P.
 PR 22-DEC-2000; 2000US-0258159P.
 PR 26-DEC-2000; 2000US-0258511P.
 PR 26-DEC-2000; 2000US-0258628P.
 PR 04-JAN-2001; 2001US-0259659P.
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-00275226.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Padigaru M, Mishra V, Spytek KA, Grosse WM, Szekeres ES;
 XX

PI Alsobrook JP, Burgess CE, Casman SJ, Lepley DM, Gangoli EA;
PI MacDougall JR, Smitheon G;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-611739/70.
XX
PT G-Protein coupled receptor polypeptides and NAs useful for
PT preventing/diagnosing and treating cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,
PT cancers and diabetes.
XX
PS Example 16; Page 198; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for determining
CC the expression analysis of human G-protein coupled receptor-12 (GPCR-12)
CC cDNA. GPCR protein and DNA may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and
CC treatment of diseases associated with inappropriate GPCR expression,
CC obesity, diabetes mellitus, anorexia, cachexia, cardiomyopathy, pain,
CC atherosclerosis, neurodegenerative disorders (Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease); bulimia, immune disorder,
CC hematopoietic disorders, disorders related to cell signal processing and
CC metabolic pathway modulation, retinal disorder (photoreception),
CC bacterial, fungal, protozoal and viral infections (HIV); cancer (neoplasm
CC adenocarcinoma); angina pectoris, hypotension, hypertension, asthma,
CC Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, ulcers, neurological disorders
CC (dementia, mental retardation, schizophrenia, anxiety); acute heart
CC failure, osteoporosis, myocardial infarction and urinary retention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. NO. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6797 CTAAAGCATTGGAGAGAGCT 6818
DB 1 CTAAAGCAGAAAGAGATGAGAT 22
XX
RESULT 2068
AAH62985/c
ID AAH62985 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAH62985;
XX
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus (MSBV) oligonucleotide 14c.
XX
XX Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus; MSBV; diagnosis; viral infection;
KM antiviral agent; gene expression; antisense construct; probe; primer;
KM transgenic viral resistant shrimp; ss.
XX
XX Shrimp white spot syndrome virus.
OS
XX WO200138351-A2.
PN
XX 31-MAY-2001.
PD
XX 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US028888.
PF
XX 24-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124717.
PR
XX (PENY-) PE CORP NY.
PA (THIR-) THIRD INST OCEANOGRAPHY STATE OCEANI C A.
PA (SINO-) SINOGENOMAX CO LTD.
XX
XX Xu X, Yang F, He J, Pham L, He M, Ye Y, Shen Y, Kodira C;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-355877/37.
DR
XX Primary nucleotide sequence of the shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus
PT (MSBV), useful for producing viral polypeptides that can be used to
PT screen for agents that are useful for treating MSBV infection.

XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 3; 626pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides the primary nucleotide sequence of the MSBV genome
CC (AAH62869), predicted transcript sequences (AAH62869-AAH62839) and
CC c-encoded proteins (AAH84910-AAH85051) and oligonucleotide sequences
CC (AAH62840-53160) suitable for use as primers or probes. The nucleic acid
CC molecules and proteins of the invention are useful for diagnosis and
CC monitoring viral infection, in screens for antiviral agents and for
CC monitoring viral gene expression or activity during a treatment regimen.
CC The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as antisense constructs to
CC control viral gene expression in infected cells and tissues and to create
CC transgenic viral resistant shrimp. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. NO. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3146 TAGCCCTGCAGCAAAAGCTCG 3167
DB 22 TAGCTCTGCAGCAAAAGCAGG 1
XX
RESULT 2069
AAH74167/c
ID AAH74167 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAH74167;
XX
DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
DT XX
DE DNA chip oligonucleotide #4.
XX
XX DNA chip; solid-phase carrier; nucleic acid detection;
KM high throughput screening; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "joined to solid carrier by carboxylic acid group"
FT modified_base 22
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "modified by Cys"
XX
PN JP2001108683-A.
XX
XX 20-APR-2001.
PD
XX 14-OCT-1999; 99JP-00292141.
PF
XX 14-OCT-1999; 99JP-00292141.
PR
XX (FUUF) FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
PA
XX WPI; 2001-459857/50.
DR
XX DNA fragment fixed to solid support through amide bond to linear molecule
PT whose one end is fixed to surface of solid support, useful for detecting
PT complementary DNA fragments and in gene analysis.
XX
XX Example 1; Fig 2; 8pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a DNA fragment fixed to a solid support
CC (a DNA chip), through an amide bond to a linear molecule which has one
CC end fixed to the surface of the solid support. This can be used to detect
CC complementary DNA fragments, comprising spotting a fluid sample (formed

CC by dissolving or dispersing a nucleic acid sample labeled with
CC phosphorescent material) onto the DNA chip, incubated and hybrid DNA
CC formed by DNA on solid support and nucleic acid sample is detected. The
CC DNA chip is used in gene analysis. The present sequence is a DNA chip
CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1605 GCTCAGACTTCACAGACCAG 1626
Db 22 GATCTGAACTTCACAGACTAG 1

RESULT 2070
AAF56581/c
ID AAF56581 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAF56581;
XX
DT 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV-1 detection probe SEQ ID NO: 49.
XX
KM HIV-1 detection; diagnosis; blood screening; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
PN WO200104361-A2.
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US018685.
XX
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0143072P.
XX
PA (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
PA (BEEG/) BEE G G.
PA (YANG/) YANG Y Y.
PA (KOLK/) KOLK D P.
PA (GIAC/) GIACHETTI C.
PA (MCDO/) MCDONOUGH S H.
XX
PI Bee GG, Yang YY, Kolk DP, Giachetti C, McDonough SH;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-147200/15.
XX
PT Detecting HIV-1 nucleic acids in biological samples useful for diagnosing
PT HIV-1 infection involves using nucleic acid capture oligomers,
PT amplification oligomers and probe oligomers.
XX
PS Claim 5; Page 58; 60pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides probes and PCR primers for use in the
CC detection of HIV-1. These are shown in AAF56533-AAF56589. They can be
CC used to diagnose HIV infection and to ensure that blood and blood
CC products do not contain the virus, thus enabling the prevention of HIV
CC infection during blood transfusions. (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to
CC standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4306 TTCCTCCCTCGACTGCTC 4327
Db 22 TTCCTCCCTCGACTGCTC 1

RESULT 12071
AAF56766/c
ID AAF56766 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAF56766;
XX
DT 14-MAY-2001 (first entry)
DE Canine narcolepsy susceptibility locus detecting primer 6-28-8/P2.
XX
KM Hypocretin receptor; HCR; polymorphism; sleep disorder; insomnia;
KM narcolepsy; mood disorder; depression; attention deficit disorder; human;
KM HCRTR2 gene; canine; hypnotic; nootropic; tranquilizer; antidepressant;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Canis familiaris.
XX
PN WO200108720-A2.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020773.
XX
PR 30-JUL-1999; 99US-0146623P.
PR 22-DEC-1999; 99US-0171857P.
XX
PA (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX
PI Mignot E, Faraco JH, L4 H, Lin L, Nishino S, Kadotani H;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-182872/18.
XX
PT Detecting disorders, or predisposition, associated with altered
PT hypocretin receptor activity, also identifying hypocretin modulators
PT useful for treating e.g. narcolepsy.
XX
PS Claim 44; Page 20; 96pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to detecting predisposition to a disorder, caused
CC by alteration in hypocretin receptor (HCR) activity, by analysing a
CC subject's nucleic acid for at least one predisposing polymorphism. The
CC method is used to diagnose a predisposition to sleep disorders
CC (decreased/increased wakefulness, insomnia or narcolepsy) or mood
CC disorders (depression), chronic fatigue syndrome and attention deficit
CC disorder, particularly in humans or dogs. HCR agonists are used to treat
CC sleep disorders such as narcolepsy. The methods are used for detection of
CC carriers and for predicting response to treatment. Cells (or transgenic
CC animals) that express HCR polypeptides are also used to screen for
CC agonists and antagonists of HCR, which are potentially useful for
CC treating these disorders. Sequences AAF56760-81 represent PCR primers
CC suitable for use in detection of canine narcolepsy susceptibility locus,
CC by RFLP analysis using PCR
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 7225 CTTTATATCCCTCTCAAGTCA 7246
Db 22 CTTTATATCCCTCTCAAGTCA 1

RESULT 2072
AAD14405
ID AAD14405 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAD14405;
XX
DT 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)

```

XX DE Human VEGF121-sense RT-PCR primer.
XX XX
XX KM Human; vascular endothelial cell growth factor; VEGF 121; hypotensive;
XX KM vasodilation; angiogenesis; vasoconstriction; pulmonary hypertension;
XX KM ischaemic wound; ischaemic cardiac condition; vulvovaginitis;
XX KM basic fibroblast growth factor; bFGF; relaxin; neovascularisation;
XX KM endothelin type B receptor; angiotensin-II; endothelin; wound healing;
XX KM angiogenic cytokine; cerebroprotective; hyperfiltration; gene therapy;
XX KM stroke; glomerular filtration rate; reverse transcription; RT;
XX KM PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200158468-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004370.
XX XX
XX PR 09-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181408P.
XX PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200284P.
XX PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242216P.
XX XX
XX PA (CONN-) CONNETICS CORP.
XX PA (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX PI Conrad KP, Lewis M, Unemori EN, Huang X, Tozzi CA;
XX DR WPI; 2001-514619/56.
XX XX
XX PT Treating pulmonary or renal hypertension and an ischemic condition,
XX PT increasing vasodilation and renal function, promoting wound healing, and
XX PT increasing production of angiogenic cytokine, comprises administering
XX PT relaxin.
XX PT
XX PS Example 3; Page 32; 73pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to methods of treating diseases related to
XX CC vasodilation by administering pharmaceutically active relaxin. Relaxin
XX CC functions to increase both vasodilation and angiogenesis in males as well
XX CC as females and is therefore useful in treating a wide variety of diseases
XX CC relating to vasoconstriction. The method is used for treating renal or
XX CC pulmonary hypertension, treating ischemic conditions such as ischemic
XX CC wound, stroke or ischemic cardiac condition, for increasing production
XX CC of an angiogenic cytokine such as basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF)
XX CC or a vascular endothelial growth factor, increasing vasodilation,
XX CC increasing renal function by increasing glomerular filtration rate,
XX CC promoting wound healing, increasing nitric oxide production in an
XX CC endothelial cell of a blood vessel endothelium and for increasing
XX CC endothelin type B receptor activation in an endothelial cell in a blood
XX CC vessel endothelium. Relaxin is useful for treating diseases related to
XX CC vasoconstriction such as angiotensin-II-mediated vasoconstriction,
XX CC endothelin-mediated vasoconstriction and for increasing angiogenesis and
XX CC to promote neovascularisation in both males and females. It also promotes
XX CC renal vasodilation and hyperfiltration. The gene encoding relaxin is used
XX CC in gene therapy. The present sequence is a sense RT (reverse
XX CC transcription)-PCR primer used to amplify human vascular endothelial cell
XX CC growth factor (VEGF) 121
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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OY 2408 CCACAGTGGACCAACATCAGC 2429
    ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CCACTGAGAGTCCAACTCAGC 22

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RESULT 2073

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AAS43594/c
ID AAS43594 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAS43594;
XX DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Corneodesmosin PCR primer #64.
XX KM Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; antiinflammatory;
XX KM antipsoriatic; corneodesmosin; inflammatory disease; psoriasis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200162788-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 30-AUG-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-GB000795.
XX XX
XX PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000GB-00004312.
XX XX
XX PA (OXAG-) OXAGEN LTD.
XX PI Olaveson M, Lench N, Allen M, Tazi-Ahmini R;
XX DR WPI; 2001-570627/64.
XX XX
XX PT Corneodesmosin protein and polynucleotide encoding it, having one or more
XX PT polymorphisms useful in treating, diagnosing or determining
XX PT susceptibility to corneodesmosin-mediated diseases, for e.g. inflammatory
XX PT diseases.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 36; 60pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to corneodesmosin protein (I) and nucleic acid (II)
XX CC encoding the corneodesmosin gene, where the gene comprises a base
XX CC substitution, deletion or insertion at one or more positions. (I) and
XX CC (II) are useful for screening for agents for use in prognosis, diagnosis
XX CC and treatment of individuals having or being susceptible to
XX CC corneodesmosin-mediated disease, by monitoring the reaction between the
XX CC molecules and the agents. The nucleotide and amino acid polymorphisms are
XX CC useful for diagnosing or determining subsequent treatment of the disease
XX CC mediated disease, which facilitates subsequent treatment of the disease
XX CC for e.g. inflammatory diseases, in particular psoriasis. Fragments of (I)
XX CC are useful in diagnostic, prognostic or therapeutic methods and as
XX CC research tools for e.g. in drug screening. (II) is useful as probes or
XX CC primers for detecting an allele of the polymorphism or in the regulation
XX CC of corneodesmosin gene. Antibodies which binds to (I) are useful for
XX CC screening DNA clone libraries for cells secreting the antigen. (II) is
XX CC useful as a model to investigate the role of corneodesmosin in normal
XX CC skin function. AAS43492-AAS43749 represent corneodesmosin coding
XX CC sequences, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and PCR primers of the
XX CC invention
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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OY 4925 GGAAGTGTGAGTACTCTCTCT 4946
    ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 22 GGAAGTGTGAGTACTCTCTCT 1

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RESULT 2074

AAS43596/c
 ID AAS43596 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC AAS43596;
 DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

```

XX Corneodesmosin PCR primer #66.
DE
XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; antiinflammatory;
XX antipsoriatic; corneodesmosin; inflammatory disease; psoriasis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200162788-A2.
PN
XX 30-AUG-2001.
PD
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-GB000795.
PF
XX 23-FEB-2000; 2000GB-00004312.
PR
XX (OXAG-) OXAGEN LTD.
PA
XX Olaveson M, Lench N, Allen M, Tazi-Ahmini R;
PI WPI; 2001-570627/64.
DR
XX Corneodesmosin protein and polynucleotide encoding it, having one or more
PT polymorphisms useful in treating, diagnosing or determining
PT susceptibility to corneodesmosin-mediated diseases, for e.g. inflammatory
PT diseases.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 36; 60pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to corneodesmosin protein (I) and nucleic acid (II)
CC encoding the corneodesmosin gene, where the gene comprises a base
CC substitution, deletion or insertion at one or more positions. (I) and
CC (II) are useful for screening for agents for use in prognosis, diagnosis
CC and treatment of individuals having or being susceptible to
CC corneodesmosin-mediated disease, by monitoring the reaction between the
CC molecules and the agents. The nucleotide and amino acid polymorphisms are
CC useful for diagnosing or determining susceptibility to corneodesmosin-
CC mediated disease, which facilitates subsequent treatment of the disease
CC for e.g. inflammatory diseases, in particular psoriasis. Fragments of (I)
CC are useful in diagnostic, prognostic or therapeutic methods and as
CC research tools for e.g. in drug screening. (II) is useful as probes or
CC primers for detecting an allele of the polymorphism or in the regulation
CC of corneodesmosin gene. Antibodies which binds to (I) are useful for
CC screening DNA clone libraries for cells secreting the antigen. (II) is
CC useful as a model to investigate the role of corneodesmosin in normal
CC skin function. AAS43492-AAS43749 represent corneodesmosin coding
CC sequences, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and PCR primers of the
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4925 GGACTGTGAGTAACTCTCCT 4946
DB 22 GGACTGTGAGTAACTCTCCT 1

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200162788-A2.
PN
XX 30-AUG-2001.
PD
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-GB000795.
PF
XX 23-FEB-2000; 2000GB-00004312.
PR
XX (OXAG-) OXAGEN LTD.
PA
XX Olaveson M, Lench N, Allen M, Tazi-Ahmini R;
PI WPI; 2001-570627/64.
DR
XX Corneodesmosin protein and polynucleotide encoding it, having one or more
PT polymorphisms useful in treating, diagnosing or determining
PT susceptibility to corneodesmosin-mediated diseases, for e.g. inflammatory
PT diseases.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 36; 60pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to corneodesmosin protein (I) and nucleic acid (II)
CC encoding the corneodesmosin gene, where the gene comprises a base
CC substitution, deletion or insertion at one or more positions. (I) and
CC (II) are useful for screening for agents for use in prognosis, diagnosis
CC and treatment of individuals having or being susceptible to
CC corneodesmosin-mediated disease, by monitoring the reaction between the
CC molecules and the agents. The nucleotide and amino acid polymorphisms are
CC useful for diagnosing or determining susceptibility to corneodesmosin-
CC mediated disease, which facilitates subsequent treatment of the disease
CC for e.g. inflammatory diseases, in particular psoriasis. Fragments of (I)
CC are useful in diagnostic, prognostic or therapeutic methods and as
CC research tools for e.g. in drug screening. (II) is useful as probes or
CC primers for detecting an allele of the polymorphism or in the regulation
CC of corneodesmosin gene. Antibodies which binds to (I) are useful for
CC screening DNA clone libraries for cells secreting the antigen. (II) is
CC useful as a model to investigate the role of corneodesmosin in normal
CC skin function. AAS43492-AAS43749 represent corneodesmosin coding
CC sequences, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and PCR primers of the
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4925 GGACTGTGAGTAACTCTCCT 4946
DB 22 GGACTGTGAGTAACTCTCCT 1

```

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RESULT 2076
ABS5867/c
ID ABS5867 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABS5867;
AC
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human G-protein coupled receptor, reverse primer #7.
DE
XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis;
XX diabetes; cell signal processing; metabolic pathway modulation; cancer;
XX adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer; uterus cancer; asthma;
XX immune response; neurodegenerative disorder; inflammatory disorder;
XX Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; Albright hereditary osteodystrophy;
XX primer; PCR; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS

```

PN WO200259313-A2.
 PD 01-ANG-2002.
 PF 18-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049394.
 XX 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256635P.
 XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257876P.
 XX 04-JAN-2001; 2001US-0259743P.
 PR 10-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260718P.
 PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261498P.
 PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263689P.
 PR 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-0267464P.
 PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271021P.
 PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275946P.
 PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278150P.
 PR 18-APR-2001; 2001US-0284591P.
 PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285718P.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299327P.
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312902P.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX Li L, Ballinger RA, Padigaru M, Kekuda R, Colman SD, Spytek KA;
 PI Casman SJ, Vermet CM, Shenoy SG, Gusev V, Malyankar UM, Edinger S;
 PI Gerlach V, Smithson G, Stone DJ, Sciore P, Macdougall JR, Gunther E;
 PI Peyman JA, Ellerman K, Gangolli EA, Millet I;
 XX WPI, 2002-599789/64.
 DR
 XX New G protein coupled receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful
 PT in gene therapy, particularly for treating or preventing cardiomyopathy,
 PT atherosclerosis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease or cancer
 PT in humans.
 PS Claim 1; Page 225; 685pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to novel isolated G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR)
 CC polypeptides and polynucleotides. The GPCR polypeptide, GPCR nucleic acid
 CC and antibody are useful for treating, preventing or alleviating a GPCR-
 CC associated disorder or a pathological state in a subject, particularly a
 CC human. In particular, the disorder is cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,
 CC diabetes, or a disorder related to cell signal processing and metabolic
 CC pathway modulation. The GPCR polypeptide and nucleic acid are also useful
 CC for diagnosing the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated
 CC with altered levels of GPCR, particularly cancer. The GPCR nucleic acid
 CC and polypeptide are especially useful in therapeutic or prophylactic
 CC applications for disorders associated with aberrant GPCR expression or
 CC activity. The DNA encoding the protein is useful in gene therapy for
 CC treating the above conditions. Furthermore, the nucleic acids and
 CC polypeptides are useful in treating adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate
 CC cancer, uterine cancer, immune response, neurodegenerative disorders,
 CC asthma, inflammatory disorders, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis or
 CC Albritght hereditary osteodystrophy. These are also useful in developing a
 CC powerful assay system for functional analysis of various human disorders,
 CC as well as in diagnostic applications. AB558747-AB559231 represent human
 CC GPCR coding sequences, primers and probes of the invention
 CC
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5700 TTGGCTTCCTTTCCTTCCTTC 5721
 Db 22 TTACCCACCTTTCCTTTCCTC 1
 RESULT 2077
 AB558982
 ID AB558982 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX

AC AB558982;
 XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human G-protein coupled receptor, forward primer #44.
 DE
 XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis;
 KW diabetes; cell signal processing; metabolic pathway modulation; cancer;
 KW adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer; uterine cancer; asthma;
 KW immune response; neurodegenerative disorder; inflammatory disorder;
 KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; Albritght hereditary osteodystrophy;
 KW primer; PCR; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200259313-A2.
 XX
 XX 01-AUG-2002.
 PD
 XX 18-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049394.
 PF
 XX 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256635P.
 XX 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257876P.
 PR 04-JAN-2001; 2001US-0259743P.
 PR 10-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260718P.
 PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261498P.
 PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263689P.
 PR 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-0267464P.
 PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271021P.
 PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275946P.
 PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278150P.
 PR 18-APR-2001; 2001US-0284591P.
 PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285718P.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299327P.
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312902P.
 XX
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 XX Li L, Ballinger RA, Padigaru M, Kekuda R, Colman SD, Spytek KA;
 PI Casman SJ, Vermet CM, Shenoy SG, Gusev V, Malyankar UM, Edinger S;
 PI Gerlach V, Smithson G, Stone DJ, Sciore P, Macdougall JR, Gunther E;
 PI Peyman JA, Ellerman K, Gangolli EA, Millet I;
 XX WPI, 2002-599789/64.
 DR
 XX New G protein coupled receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful
 PT in gene therapy, particularly for treating or preventing cardiomyopathy,
 PT atherosclerosis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease or cancer
 PT in humans.
 PS Claim 9; Page 362; 685pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to novel isolated G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR)
 CC polypeptides and polynucleotides. The GPCR polypeptide, GPCR nucleic acid
 CC and antibody are useful for treating, preventing or alleviating a GPCR-
 CC associated disorder or a pathological state in a subject, particularly a
 CC human. In particular, the disorder is cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,
 CC diabetes, or a disorder related to cell signal processing and metabolic
 CC pathway modulation. The GPCR polypeptide and nucleic acid are also useful
 CC for diagnosing the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated
 CC with altered levels of GPCR, particularly cancer. The GPCR nucleic acid
 CC and polypeptide are especially useful in therapeutic or prophylactic
 CC applications for disorders associated with aberrant GPCR expression or
 CC activity. The DNA encoding the protein is useful in gene therapy for
 CC treating the above conditions. Furthermore, the nucleic acids and
 CC polypeptides are useful in treating adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate
 CC cancer, uterine cancer, immune response, neurodegenerative disorders,
 CC asthma, inflammatory disorders, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis or
 CC Albritght hereditary osteodystrophy. These are also useful in developing a
 CC powerful assay system for functional analysis of various human disorders,
 CC as well as in diagnostic applications. AB558747-AB559231 represent human
 CC GPCR coding sequences, primers and probes of the invention
 CC

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4471 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GCTTGAGA 4492
|||||
22 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT ACAGTTGAGA 1

RESULT 2080
ABK65023/c
ID ABK65023 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ABK65023;

XX DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide #43.

XX KM Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide; nanofabrication; nucleic acid detection;

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200218643-A2.

XX PD 07-MAR-2002.

XX PF 10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US025237.

XX PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.

XX PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.

XX PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.

XX PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.

XX PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.

XX PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

XX PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;

XX PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z, Park S;

XX DR WPI; 2002-258024/30.

XX PT Detecting nucleic acid, useful for diagnosis of genetic, viral or

XX PT bacterial disease, comprises hybridizing nanoparticles with attached

XX PT oligonucleotides to nucleic acid and detecting change brought about by

XX PT hybridization.

XX PS Example 16; Page 407; 412pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid (NA) having

XX CC at least 2 portions comprising: (a) providing nanoparticles (NP) with

XX CC attached oligonucleotides (OGN), where OGN has a sequence complementary

XX CC to the sequence of NA; (b) contacting NA and NP under conditions

XX CC effective to allow hybridisation of OGN with NA; and (c) observing a

XX CC detectable change brought about by hybridisation of OGN with NA. The

XX CC method is useful for detecting a nucleic acid, separating a selected

XX CC nucleic acid from others and methods of nanofabrication. Detecting

XX CC analytes such as nucleic acids and proteins are useful for the diagnosis

XX CC of genetic, bacterial and viral diseases. The OGN-NP conjugates that use

XX CC cyclic disulphide linkers improve the sensitivity of diagnostic assays.

XX CC In particular assays using OGN-NP conjugates prepared using linkers

XX CC comprising a steroid residue attached to a cyclic disulphide have been

XX CC found to be approximately 10 times more sensitive than assays employing

XX CC conjugates prepared using alkanethiols or acyclic disulphides as the

XX CC linker. The OGN-NP conjugates are stable allowing them to be used

XX CC directly in PCR solutions. Therefore conjugates added as probes to a DNA

XX CC target to be PCR amplified can be carried through the 30 or 40 heating

XX CC cooling cycles of the PCR and are still able to detect the amplicons

XX CC without opening the tubes and causing contamination. ABK64981-ABK65055

XX CC represent nanoparticle-oligonucleotides of the invention

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4471 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GCTTGAGA 4492
|||||
22 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT ACAGTTGAGA 1

RESULT 2081
ABK65053/c
ID ABK65053 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ABK65053;

XX DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide #73.

XX KM Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide; nanofabrication; nucleic acid detection;

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200218643-A2.

XX PD 07-MAR-2002.

XX PF 10-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US025237.

XX PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.

XX PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.

XX PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.

XX PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.

XX PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.

XX PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

XX PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;

XX PI Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z, Park S;

XX DR WPI; 2002-258024/30.

XX PT Detecting nucleic acid, useful for diagnosis of genetic, viral or

XX PT bacterial disease, comprises hybridizing nanoparticles with attached

XX PT oligonucleotides to nucleic acid and detecting change brought about by

XX PT hybridization.

XX PS Example 28; Fig 52; 412pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid (NA) having

XX CC at least 2 portions comprising: (a) providing nanoparticles (NP) with

XX CC attached oligonucleotides (OGN), where OGN has a sequence complementary

XX CC to the sequence of NA; (b) contacting NA and NP under conditions

XX CC effective to allow hybridisation of OGN with NA; and (c) observing a

XX CC detectable change brought about by hybridisation of OGN with NA. The

XX CC method is useful for detecting a nucleic acid, separating a selected

XX CC nucleic acid from others and methods of nanofabrication. Detecting

XX CC analytes such as nucleic acids and proteins are useful for the diagnosis

XX CC of genetic, bacterial and viral diseases. The OGN-NP conjugates that use

XX CC cyclic disulphide linkers improve the sensitivity of diagnostic assays.

XX CC In particular assays using OGN-NP conjugates prepared using linkers

XX CC comprising a steroid residue attached to a cyclic disulphide have been

XX CC found to be approximately 10 times more sensitive than assays employing

XX CC conjugates prepared using alkanethiols or acyclic disulphides as the

XX CC linker. The OGN-NP conjugates are stable allowing them to be used

XX CC directly in PCR solutions. Therefore conjugates added as probes to a DNA

XX CC target to be PCR amplified can be carried through the 30 or 40 heating

XX CC cooling cycles of the PCR and are still able to detect the amplicons

XX CC without opening the tubes and causing contamination. ABK64981-ABK65055

XX CC represent nanoparticle-oligonucleotides of the invention

XX Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.24; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4471 TTTTCTTTTCTTCTGCA 4492

DB 22 TTTTCTTTTCTGCA 1

RESULT 2082

AB093639 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AB093639;

XX 16-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DE Human DISC1/DISC2 PCR primer disc34 fl.

XX Human; Disrupted In Schizophrenia 1; DISC1; neuroleptic; gene therapy;

KM neuropsychiatric disorder; schizoaffective disorder; bipolar disorder;

KM unipolar affective disorder; adolescent conduct disorder; schizophrenia;

XX PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO200258637-A2.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 23-JAN-2002; 2002MO-US002186.

XX 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-00770107.

XX (MILL-) MILLENIUM PHARM INC.

PI Meyer JM, Barrington-Martin R, Parker A, Barnes GT;

XX WPI; 2002-590791/63.

PT New human Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia (DISC) 1 and DISC2 genes containing

PT single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for preventing or treating

XX neuropsychiatric disorders e.g. schizophrenia.

PS Claim 17; Fig 4; 169pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel Disrupted-In-Schizophrenia (DISC) 1

CC allelic variant polynucleotide. The polypeptides of the invention have

CC neuroleptic activity. The polynucleotides may have a use in gene therapy.

CC DISC1 or DISC2 nucleic acid molecules are useful for diagnosing or

CC treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with specific

CC DISC1 or DISC2 alleles and/or aberrant DISC1 expression or activity e.g.

CC neuropsychiatric disorder such as schizoaffective, bipolar, unipolar

CC affective or adolescent conduct disorder or schizophrenia. Similarly, the

CC compound that inhibits DISC1 protein activity may be used in the method

CC for treating such neuropsychiatric disorders. The sequences shown in

CC AB093575-AB093658 represent the PCR primers used in the invention to

CC amplify the sequences of DISC2 and DISC2

XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.24; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5166 CTGGGACAGTGGCTCTGCATG 5187

DB 1 CTGGGACAGTAAAGTCTGCATG 22

RESULT 2083

ABK95541/C

XX ABK95541 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ABK95541;

XX 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)

DE Novel G-protein coupled receptor reverse primer #19.

XX G protein coupled receptor; GPCR; olfactory receptor;

KM cell signal processing disorder; metabolic pathway modulation;

KM cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; diabetes; developmental disease;

KM immune disease; taste disorder; scent detectability disorder; obesity;

KM Burkitt's lymphoma; corticosteroid disease; infectious disease; pain;

KM signal transduction pathway disorder; metabolic pathway disorder;

KM retinal disease; metabolic disorder; cancer; Parkinson's disease;

KM acute heart failure; urinary retention; osteoporosis; Crohn's disease;

KM ulcer; allergy; neurological disorder; genetic disorder; transplantation;

KM fertility; Pancreatitis; Hyperthyroidism; Endometriosis;

KM forensic biology; transgenic animal; real time quantitative PCR; RTQ-PCR;

XX primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX MO200240539-A2.

XX 23-MAY-2002.

XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001MO-US032256.

XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240704P.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243497P.

XX 31-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244542P.

XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245484P.

XX 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255017P.

XX 17-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262159P.

XX 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263216P.

XX 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263340P.

XX 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264118P.

XX 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268225P.

XX 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269031P.

XX 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308203P.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Rekuda R, Spytek KA, Casman SJ, Zerhusen BD, Li L, Tchernev VT;

PI Colman SD, Ballinger RA, Padigaru M, Wolenc AR, Shenoy SG;

PI Binger SR, Gerlach V, Gangoli EA, Macdougall JR, Smithson G;

PI Peyman JA, Stone DJ, Gunther E, Ellerman K, Grosse WM, Alsobrook JP;

PI Lepley DM, Bugees CE;

XX WPI; 2002-500205/53.

PT Novel G protein coupled receptor especially olfactory receptor

PT polypeptides and nucleic acids for diagnosing and treating

XX atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy and diabetes.

PS Example 2; Page 245; 309pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated G protein coupled receptor X (GPCR)-

CC (12) polypeptide, especially an olfactory receptor. GPCR polypeptides are

CC useful for identifying an agent that binds to the polypeptide and for

CC identifying a candidate substance or ligand molecules interacting with an

CC olfactory receptor polypeptide. The polypeptide, (I) and (II) are also

CC useful for treating diseases and disorders related to cell signal

CC processing and metabolic pathway modulation e.g. cardiomyopathy,

CC atherosclerosis and diabetes, and developmental diseases, immune

CC diseases, taste and scent detectability disorders, Burkitt's lymphoma,

CC corticosteroid disease, signal transduction pathway disorders,

CC metabolic pathway disorders, retinal diseases, metabolic disorders,

CC obesity, infectious disease, pain, cancer, Parkinson's disease, acute

CC heart failure, urinary retention, osteoporosis, Crohn's disease, ulcers,

CC allergies, neurological disorders, genetic disorders, transplantation,
 CC fertility, Pancreatitis, Hyperthyroidism and Endometriosis. GPCR
 CC sequences are also useful for identifying a cell or tissue type in a
 CC biological sample, to amplify DNA sequences from very small biological
 CC samples such as tissues e.g. hair or skin or body fluids in forensic
 CC biology. Cells comprising (I) are useful for producing non-human
 CC transgenic animals for studying the function and/or activity of GPCR
 CC protein and for identifying and/or evaluating modulators of GPCR protein
 CC activity. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the invention for
 CC real time quantitative (RTQ)-PCR for G-protein coupled receptor sequences
 CC in order to study gene expression
 CC
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5700 TTGCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTC 5721
 Db 22 TTACCACTTCTTCTTCTC 1
 RESULT 2084
 ABR95526
 ID ABR95526 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 XX ABR95526;
 AC
 DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Novel G-protein coupled receptor reverse primer #14.
 XX
 XX G protein coupled receptor; GPCR; olfactory receptor;
 KW cell signal processing disorder; metabolic pathway modulation;
 KW cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; diabetes; developmental disease;
 KW immune disease; taste disorder; scent detectability disorder; obesity;
 KW Burkitt's lymphoma; corticosteroid disease; infectious disease; pain;
 KW signal transduction pathway disorder; metabolic pathway disorder;
 KW retinal disease; metabolic disorder; cancer; Parkinson's disease;
 KW acute heart failure; urinary retention; osteoporosis; Crohn's disease;
 KW ulcer; allergy; neurological disorder; genetic disorder; transplantation;
 KW fertility; Pancreatitis; Hyperthyroidism; Endometriosis;
 KW forensic biology; transgenic animal; real time quantitative PCR; RTQ-PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200240539-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 23-MAY-2002.
 XX
 XX
 PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032256.
 XX
 XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240704P.
 PR 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243497P.
 PR 31-OCT-2000; 2000US-0245442P.
 PR 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245484P.
 PR 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255017P.
 PR 17-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262159P.
 PR 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263216P.
 PR 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263340P.
 PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264118P.
 PR 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268225P.
 PR 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269031P.
 PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308203P.
 XX
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Kekuda R, Spyrek KA, Casman SJ, Zerhusen BD, Li L, Tchernev VT;
 PI Colman SD, Ballinger RA, Padigaru M, Wolenc AR, Shenoy SG;
 PI Edinger SR, Gerlach V, Gangoli BA, Macdougall JR, Smithson G;
 PI Feyman JA, Stone DJ, Gunther E, Ellerman K, Grosse WM, Alsdbrook JP;

PI Lepley DM, Burgess CE;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-500205/53.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel G protein coupled receptor especially olfactory receptor
 PT polypeptides and nucleic acids for diagnosing and treating
 PT atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy and diabetes.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 224; 309pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes an isolated G protein coupled receptor X (GPCR)-
 CC 12) polypeptide, especially an olfactory receptor. GPCR polypeptides are
 CC useful for identifying an agent that binds to the polypeptide and for
 CC identifying a candidate substance or ligand molecules interacting with an
 CC olfactory receptor polypeptide. The polypeptide, (I) and (II) are also
 CC useful for treating diseases and disorders related to cell signal
 CC processing and metabolic pathway modulation e.g. cardiomyopathy,
 CC atherosclerosis and diabetes, and developmental diseases, immune
 CC diseases, taste and scent detectability disorders, Burkitt's lymphoma,
 CC corticosteroid disease, signal transduction pathway disorders,
 CC metabolic pathway disorders, retinal diseases, metabolic disorders,
 CC obesity, infectious disease, pain, cancer, Parkinson's disease, acute
 CC heart failure, urinary retention, osteoporosis, Crohn's disease, ulcers,
 CC allergies, neurological disorders, genetic disorders, transplantation,
 CC fertility, Pancreatitis, Hyperthyroidism and Endometriosis. GPCR
 CC sequences are also useful for identifying a cell or tissue type in a
 CC biological sample, to amplify DNA sequences from very small biological
 CC samples such as tissues e.g. hair or skin or body fluids in forensic
 CC biology. Cells comprising (I) are useful for producing non-human
 CC transgenic animals for studying the function and/or activity of GPCR
 CC protein and for identifying and/or evaluating modulators of GPCR protein
 CC activity. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the invention for
 CC real time quantitative (RTQ)-PCR for G-protein coupled receptor sequences
 CC in order to study gene expression
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 6797 CTACGAGATTGGAGAGAGGT 6818
 Db 1 CTACGAGAGGAGGATGAGAT 22
 RESULT 2085
 ABS64664/C
 ID ABS64664 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 XX ABS64664;
 AC
 DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX
 DE Nucleic acid detection method associated polynucleotide #46.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid detection method; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;
 KW nanoparticle; viral RNA detection; bacterial DNA detection;
 KW fungal DNA detection; nanoprobe conjugate; ss.
 KW
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200246472-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 13-JUN-2002.
 XX
 XX
 PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046418.
 XX
 XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.
 PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254418P.
 PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.
 PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
 PR

PR	28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.
PR	09-APR-2001; 2001US-0282640P.
PR	10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00927777.
XX	
PA	(NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
PI	Mitkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JI, Elghannian R;
PI	Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z, Park S;
DR	WPI; 2002-608256/65.
XX	
PT	Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
PT	having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
PT	nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.
XX	
PS	Example 17; Fig 26B; 442pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention describes a method of detecting (M1) a nucleic acid having
CC	two portions, involving providing nanoparticles having oligonucleotides
CC	attached to it, which has a sequence complementary to sequence of two
CC	portions of nucleic acid, contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticles, to
CC	allow hybridization of oligonucleotides with two or more portions of
CC	nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC	hybridization. (M1), nanoparticles (1), nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
CC	conjugates (II) and the aggregate probe are useful for detecting two or
CC	more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at least two
CC	portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene associated
CC	with a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural or synthetic
CC	RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction amplification.
CC	(II) is useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an
CC	analyte, and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.
CC	(I) and (II) are useful for fabrication, and for separating a selected
CC	nucleic acid having two portions from other nucleic acids. (I), (II) and
CC	the aggregate probe are useful for detecting an analyte (especially
CC	polyvalent analyte) in a sample. This sequence represents a
CC	polynucleotide used to demonstrate the method of the invention
XX	
SO	Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	
QY	4471 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GCTT GAGA 4492
DB	22 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TACGAGT T GAG 1
XX	
RESULT 2086	
ABSS64691/C	
ID	ABSS64691 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX	
AC	ABSS64691;
XX	
DT	15-NOV-2002 (First entry)
XX	
DE	Nucleic acid detection method associated polynucleotide #73.
XX	
KM	Nucleic acid detection method; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;
KM	nanoparticle; viral RNA detection; bacterial DNA detection;
XX	fungal DNA detection; nanoprobe conjugate; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PM	WO200246472-A2.
XX	
PD	13-JUN-2002.
XX	
PF	07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046418.
XX	
PR	08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.
PR	08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254418P.
PR	11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.

PR	11-DEC-2000;	2000US-0255236P.
XX		
PR	12-JAN-2001;	2001US-0076050O.
XX		
PR	28-MAR-2001;	2001US-00820279.
XX		
PR	09-APR-2001;	2001US-0282640P.
XX		
PR	10-AUG-2001;	2001US-00927777.
XX		
PA	(NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.	
XX		
P1	Mitkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;	
P1	Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z, Park S;	
DR	WPI; 2002-608256/65.	
XX		
PT	Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles	
PT	having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and	
XX	nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.	
PS	Example 26; Fig 52B; 442pp: English.	
XX		
CC	The invention describes a method of detecting (M1) a nucleic acid having	
CC	two portions, involving providing nanoparticles having oligonucleotides	
CC	attached to it, which has a sequence complementary to sequence of two	
CC	portions of nucleic acid, contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticles, to	
CC	allow hybridisation of oligonucleotides with two or more portions of	
CC	nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by	
CC	hybridisation. (M1), nanoparticles (I)', nanoparticle-oligonucleotide	
CC	conjugates (II) and the aggregate probe are useful for detecting two or	
CC	more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at least two	
CC	portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene associated	
CC	with a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural or synthetic	
CC	RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction amplification.	
CC	(II) is useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an	
CC	analyte, and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.	
CC	(I) and (II) are useful for fabrication, and for separating a selected	
CC	nucleic acid having two portions from other nucleic acids. (II), (II) and	
CC	the aggregate probe are useful for detecting an analyte (especially	
CC	polyvalent analyte) in a sample. This sequence represents a	
CC	polynucleotide used to demonstrate the method of the invention	
SQ	Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;	
Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;	
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
OY	4471 TTTTCTTTTGTCGTGAGA 4492	
DB	22 TTTTTTTTTACGATTGAGA 1	
RESULT 2087		
ABSS64661/c		
ID	ABSS64661 standard; DNA; 22 BP.	
XX		
AC	ABSS64661;	
XX		
DT	15-NOV-2002 (first entry)	
DB	Nucleic acid detection method associated polynucleotide #43.	
XX		
KW	Nucleic acid detection method; nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate;	
KW	nanoparticle; viral RNA detection; bacterial DNA detection;	
KW	fungal DNA detection; nanoprobe conjugate; ss.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
WO	WO200246472-A2.	
XX		
PD	13-JUN-2002.	
XX		
PF	07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US046418.	
XX		
PR	08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.	

PR	08-DEC-2000;	2000US-0254419P.
PR	11-DEC-2000;	2000US-0255235F.
PR	11-DEC-2000;	2000US-0255236F.
PR	12-JAN-2001;	2001US-00760500.
PR	28-MAR-2001;	2001US-00820279.
PR	09-APR-2001;	2001US-0282640P.
PR	10-AUG-2001;	2001US-009237777.
XX		
PA	(NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.	
PI	Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;	
PI	Taton TA, Garimella V, Li Z, Park S;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2002-608256/65.	
XX		
PS	Example 16; Page 151; 442pp; English.	
CC	The invention describes a method of detecting (M1) a nucleic acid having	
CC	two portions, involving providing nanoparticles having oligonucleotides	
CC	attached to it, which has a sequence complementary to sequence of two	
CC	portions of nucleic acid, contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticles, to	
CC	allow hybridization of oligonucleotides with two or more portions of	
CC	nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by	
CC	hybridisation. (M1), nanoparticles (I), nanoparticle-oligonucleotide	
CC	conjugates (II) and the aggregate probe are useful for detecting two or	
CC	more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at least two	
CC	portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene associated	
CC	with a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural or synthetic	
CC	RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction amplification.	
CC	(II) is useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an	
CC	analyte, and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.	
CC	(I) and (II) are useful for fabrication, and for separating a selected	
CC	nucleic acid having two portions from other nucleic acids. (I), (II) and	
CC	the aggregate probe are useful for detecting an analyte (especially	
CC	polyvalent analyte) in a sample. This sequence represents a	
CC	polynucleotide used to demonstrate the method of the invention	
XX		
SX	Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
QY	Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
	Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
	Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0,
Db	4471 TTTT TTTTTTTTGCTGAGCA 4492	
	22 TTTT TTTTTTTTAGCGATTGAGA 1	
RESULT 2088		
ID	ABBS54436/C	
AC	ABBS54436 standard; DNA; 22 BP.	
XX	ABBS54436;	
XX		
DT	28-NOV-2002 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Silver staining method capture oligonucleotide.	
KM	Silver staining; capture oligonucleotide; ss; DNA detection chip;	
KM	gold nanoparticle; cyanide etching; ultrasound wave; sonication; probe;	
KM	three component sandwich assay; glass substrate; signal; detection;	
XX	target-complementary DNA; tree; re-cycled; re-used.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
TH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	mtec_binding	1..12
FT	/tag= a	
FT	/bound moiety= "Target oligonucleotide bases 12-1"	

[illegible]

```
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "PAM labelled cytosine"
XX modified_base 22 /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "TMRA labelled thymine"
XX EP1092727-A2.
XX 18-APR-2001.
XX 26-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00308420.
XX 30-SEP-1999; 99GB-00023177.
XX (PFIZ ) PFIZER LTD.
XX (PFIZ ) PFIZER INC.
XX O'reilly MA;
XX WPI; 2002-218454/28.
XX New G-protein coupled receptor polypeptide, useful for diagnosing and
XX treating diabetes and metabolic disease and for identifying modulators
XX for treating disorders involving abnormal signal transduction.
XX Example; Page 28; 39pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR)
XX polypeptide, designated PFI-007. PFI-007 is useful for identifying a
XX compound which binds to and modulates PFI-007, by contacting the
XX polypeptide with the compound and determining whether modulation occurs.
XX PFI-007 is useful for treating and in the manufacture of a medicament for
XX the treatment of a patient having need to modulate PFI-007, including
XX diabetes and metabolic disease. PFI-007 is useful for treating
XX neurological disease, psychotherapeutics, urogenital disease,
XX reproduction and sexual medicine, inflammation, cancer, tissue repair,
XX dermatology, skin pigmentation, photocoag, frailty, osteoporosis,
XX cardiovascular disease, gastrointestinal disease, anti-infection, allergy
XX and respiratory disease, sensory organ disorders, sleep disorders and
XX hairloss. PFI-007 is useful for producing antibodies which are useful for
XX detecting PFI-007 for diagnosis of disorders involving abnormal signal of
XX transduction or other disorders characterised by abnormal expression of
XX PFI-007 receptor. PFI-007 gene is useful in gene therapy and for
XX screening for agents that can affect GPCR activity, in drug discovery, to
XX design assays to specifically detect isoforms or splice variants, and for
XX generating hybridisation probes for mapping endogenous genomic sequences.
XX The present sequence is a probe used to determine the distribution of
XX mRNA that encodes human PFI-007
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
DT 20-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX Sample DNA used to evaluate the invention as a detection tool.
XX Reactive solid support; DNA analysis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Covalently modified with fluorescent dye Cys"
XX EP1258731-A2.
XX 20-NOV-2002.
XX 16-APR-2002; 2002EP-00008190.
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001JP-00122577.
XX 05-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00168968.
XX 05-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00168969.
XX 05-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00168982.
XX 05-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00168983.
XX (FUJIF ) FUJIFILM PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
XX Inomata H, Kojima M, Sudo Y, Shinoki H, Seshimoto O;
XX WPI; 2003-291784/29.
XX Reactive solid support for manufacturing solid support comprising
XX nucleotide derivative bound to the surface of the support via linking
XX group having sulfonyl group, has convex and concave portions on its
XX surface.
XX Example 2; Page 24; 39pp; English.
XX This invention relates to a reactive solid support comprising convex and
XX concave portions on its surface, to which a group of vinyl sulphonyl
XX groups or their reactive precursor groups are fixed by a covalent bond
XX via a linking group. It is useful for binding and fixing a complementary
XX oligonucleotide or polynucleotide, for identifying or screening a gene,
XX for detecting a target substance, is useful for detecting DNA fragments,
XX preparing the high density array type detection tool, and is useful for
XX proteome analysis/proteomics. The support stably binds and fixes a
XX previously prepared nucleotide derivative in a high density state on the
XX surface of the solid support. The present sequence is a sample DNA
XX fragment used to evaluate the support as a detection tool
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

```
RESULT 2091
ACD27308/c
ID ACD27308 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ACD27308;
XX
XX 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #42.
XX Nanotechnology; ss; nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle;
```

KM virus detection; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; hepatitis; herpes;
 KM cytomegalovirus; Epstein-Barr virus; bacterial disease; DNA sequencing;
 KM sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder; forensic;
 KM paternity testing; cell line authentication.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= Bound to HS-(CH2)3" "
 XX
 XX US2002155461-A1.
 XX
 PD 24-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976378.
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
 PR 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.
 PR 29-JUN-1999; 99US-00240755.
 PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
 PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
 XX
 XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
 PA Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
 PI Taton TA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-228115/22.
 XX
 PT Detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions e.g. for detecting disease,
 PT comprises use of nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to
 XX them that are complementary to portions of the nucleic acid sequence.
 XX
 PS Example 16; Page 37; 130pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid
 CC having 2 portions. The method comprises providing nanoparticles having
 CC oligonucleotides attached, where the oligonucleotide on each nanoparticle
 CC has a sequence complementary to a sequence of 2 portions of nucleic acid.
 CC The nucleic acid and nanoparticle are contacted to allow hybridisation of
 CC the oligonucleotide on the nanoparticle with two or more portions of
 CC nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by the
 CC hybridisation. The method of the invention is useful for separating a
 CC selected nucleic acid having 2 portions, from other nucleic acids, and
 CC for detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions. The method of the
 CC invention is useful for detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be
 CC used for diagnosis of disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids.
 CC Preferably, the method is useful for detecting nucleic acids for
 CC diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases (human immunodeficiency
 CC virus, hepatitis virus, herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr
 CC virus), bacterial diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited
 CC disorders, in forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for
 CC cell line authentication, for monitoring gene therapy, etc. This method
 CC involves detecting nucleic acids based on observing a colour change with
 CC the naked eye so is cheap, fast, simple and robust, and does not require
 CC specialised expensive equipment. The present sequence represents a nano-
 CC particle oligonucleotide conjugate used in an example of the method of
 CC the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4471 TTTTGTGCTGAGA 4492
 DB 22 TTTTGTGCTGAGA 1

RESULT 2092
 ACD27311/C
 ID ACD27311 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 XX ACD27311;
 AC
 XX
 XX
 DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #45.
 XX
 XX Nanotechnology; ss; nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle;
 KM virus detection; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; hepatitis; herpes;
 KM cytomegalovirus; Epstein-Barr virus; bacterial disease; DNA sequencing;
 KM sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder; forensic;
 KM paternity testing; cell line authentication.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_binding 1.12
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /bound_moiety= "Binds nucleotides 12-1 of the
 FT oligonucleotide target shown in ACD27313"
 FT modified_base 22
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= propylthiol functionality" "
 XX
 XX US2002155461-A1.
 XX
 PD 24-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976378.
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
 PR 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.
 PR 29-JUN-1999; 99US-00240755.
 PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
 PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
 XX
 XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
 PA Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
 PI Taton TA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-228115/22.
 XX
 PT Detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions e.g. for detecting disease,
 PT comprises use of nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to
 XX them that are complementary to portions of the nucleic acid sequence.
 XX
 PS Example 17; Fig 26; 130pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid
 CC having 2 portions. The method comprises providing nanoparticles having
 CC oligonucleotides attached, where the oligonucleotide on each nanoparticle
 CC has a sequence complementary to a sequence of 2 portions of nucleic acid.
 CC The nucleic acid and nanoparticle are contacted to allow hybridisation of
 CC the oligonucleotide on the nanoparticle with two or more portions of
 CC nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by the
 CC hybridisation. The method of the invention is useful for separating a
 CC selected nucleic acid having 2 portions, from other nucleic acids, and
 CC for detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions. The method of the
 CC invention is useful for detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be
 CC used for diagnosis of disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids.
 CC Preferably, the method is useful for detecting nucleic acids for
 CC diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases (human immunodeficiency
 CC virus, hepatitis virus, herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr
 CC virus), bacterial diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited
 CC disorders, in forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for
 CC cell line authentication, for monitoring gene therapy, etc. This method

CC involves detecting nucleic acids based on observing a colour change with
CC the naked eye so is cheap, fast, simple and robust, and does not require
CC specialised expensive equipment. The present sequence represents a nano-
CC particle oligonucleotide conjugate used in an example of the method of
CC the invention

XX Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4471 TTTTGTCTTGTGCTTGAGA 4492

Db 22 TTTTGTCTTGTGCTTGAGA 1

RESULT 2093

ABX98146/c
ID ABX98146 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ABX98146;

XX 16-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Nucleic acid detection method associated oligonucleotide #42.

XX Nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle; HIV; bacterial disease;

KM inherited disease; cystic fibrosis; cancer; sequencing; forensic;

KM paternity testing; cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US6495324-B1.

XX 17-DEC-2002.

XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-00693005.

XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.

XX 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.

XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.

XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;

XX WPI; 2003-237646/23.

XX The invention describes a method of detecting a nucleic acid using

CC oligonucleotides (OG) attached to nanoparticles. The OG on each

CC nanoparticle have a sequence complementary to the sequences of at least

CC two portions of the nucleic acid being detected. Contacting between the

CC nanoparticle conjugated OG and nucleic acids takes place under

CC hybridisation conditions, where binding is detected via a colour change.

CC The method has applications in diagnosis of a disease (e.g. diagnosing

CC and monitoring viral diseases such as HIV, bacterial diseases, inherited

CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, cancers, etc.), in sequencing of

CC nucleic acids, in forensics, for paternity testing, for cell line

CC authentication and for monitoring gene therapy. This sequence represents

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4471 TTTTGTCTTGTGCTTGAGA 4492

Db 22 TTTTGTCTTGTGCTTGAGA 1

RESULT 2094

ABX98149/c
ID ABX98149 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ABX98149;

XX 16-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Nucleic acid detection method associated oligonucleotide #45.

XX Nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle; HIV; bacterial disease;

KM inherited disease; cystic fibrosis; cancer; sequencing; forensic;

KM paternity testing; cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US6495324-B1.

XX 17-DEC-2002.

XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-00693005.

XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.

XX 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.

XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.

XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;

XX WPI; 2003-237646/23.

XX The invention describes a method of detecting a nucleic acid using

CC oligonucleotides (OG) attached to nanoparticles. The OG on each

CC nanoparticle have a sequence complementary to the sequences of at least

CC two portions of the nucleic acid being detected. Contacting between the

CC nanoparticle conjugated OG and nucleic acids takes place under

CC hybridisation conditions, where binding is detected via a colour change.

CC The method has applications in diagnosis of a disease (e.g. diagnosing

CC and monitoring viral diseases such as HIV, bacterial diseases, inherited

CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, cancers, etc.), in sequencing of

CC nucleic acids, in forensics, for paternity testing, for cell line

CC authentication and for monitoring gene therapy. This sequence represents

XX a DNA associated with the nucleic acid detection method of the invention

XX Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4471 TTTTGTCTTGTGCTTGAGA 4492

Db 22 TTTTGTCTTGTGCTTGAGA 1

RESULT 2095

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ABZ20620/c
ID ABZ20620 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABZ20620;
XX
DT 03-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Biological material chip oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KM Biological material chip; DNA chip; proteomics analysis; gene detection;
XX ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "modified by 5' Cys label"
XX
PN EP1256805-A2.
XX
PD 13-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 30-APR-2002; 2002EP-00009306.
XX
PR 09-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00138496.
XX
PA (FUUF ) FUUF PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
XX
PI Inomata H, Kojima M, Sudo Y, Shinoki H, Iwaki Y, Seshimoto O;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-077712/08.
XX
PT A biological material chip in which at least one member of specific
PT binding partners (e.g. receptor and ligand) is bound and fixed to a
PT reactive solid support, is useful for analysis of expression, mutation,
PT or polymorphism of a gene.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 12; 21pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a biological material chip in which at
CC least one member of specific binding partners is bound and fixed to a
CC reactive solid support which can achieve rapid and stable binding and
CC fixing. The biological chip is useful for analysis of expression,
CC mutation and polymorphism of a gene and for proteomics analysis. The
CC present sequence is an oligonucleotide useful in the production of chips
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1605 GCTCAAGAACTTCACAGACCAG 1626
DB 22 GATCTCGAACTTCACAGACTAG 1
XX
RESULT 2096
ABZ1572
ID ABZ1572 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABZ1572;
XX
DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Multiplex group PCR primer #319.
XX
KM Racing potential; horse; grandpaternal DNA; over-represented; breeding;
XX grandmothers; performance; progeny horse; PCR; primer; ss.
XX

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OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200292851-A2.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-GB002273.
XX
PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00011866.
XX
PA (ANIM-) ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST.
XX
PA (BRHO-) BRITISH HORSE RACING BOARD.
XX
PI Bins MM, Swinburne JE;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-129314/12.
XX
PT Determining the racing potential of a horse comprises measuring whether
PT grandpaternal or grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother DNA is
PT over-represented in the genome of the horse.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 25; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for determining racing potential
CC of a horse. The method comprises measuring: whether grandpaternal DNA is
CC over-represented in the genome of the horse; or in the case where one of
CC the grandmothers was selected for breeding on the basis of racing
CC performance, whether grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother is
CC over-represented in the genome of the horse which indicates that the
CC horse has good racing potential. The method of the invention is useful
CC for determining the racing potential of a horse or for obtaining a
CC progeny horse with good racing potential. This polynucleotide sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the detection method of over-
CC representation of DNA from male grandparents of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5317 TCTCTCCTTTCTCTCTTTGCC 5338
DB 1 TCTCTCAGTTCTCTCTCTGTC 22
XX
RESULT 2097
AAL61634/C
ID AAL61634 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAL61634;
XX
DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide used in the nucleic acid detection method.
XX
KM Nucleic acid detection; fabrication; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 22
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "Linked to HS(CH2)3 group"
XX
PN WO2003035829-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 08-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032088.
XX
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.
XX
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008978.
XX

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XX PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX PI Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;
XX DR WPI; 2003-430409/40.
XX
XX PS Example 16; Page 157; 467pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid having two
XX CC portions. The method involves providing nanoparticles having
XX CC oligonucleotides attached to it which has a sequence complementary to
XX CC sequence of two portions of nucleic acid, contacting nucleic acid and
XX CC nanoparticles to allow hybridisation of oligonucleotides with two or more
XX CC portions of nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about
XX CC by hybridisation. The method and aggregate probes are useful for
XX CC detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at
XX CC least two portions such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene
XX CC associated with a disease, synthetic or structurally modified natural or
XX CC synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction
XX CC amplification. The invention is useful for preparing a nanoprobe
XX CC conjugate for detecting an analyte and for detecting a nucleic acid bound
XX CC to an electrode surface. It is also useful for fabrication and for
XX CC separating a selected nucleic acid having two portions from other nucleic
XX CC acids. The present sequence is an oligo used to illustrate the method of
XX CC the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4471 TTTTTTTTTTTTGTGTGAGA 4492
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX DB 22 TTTTTTTTTTTACGAGTTGAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 2098
XX AAL6163/C
XX ID AAL6163 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAL6163;
XX DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide #23 used in the nucleic acid detection method.
XX KM Nucleic acid detection; fabrication; ss.
XX OS unidentified.
XX FH Key location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 22 /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Linked to TEG-biotin"
XX PN WO2003035829-A2.
XX PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX PF 08-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032088.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.
XX PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008978.
XX PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX

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Pt	Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-430409/40.
Pt	Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
XX	having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
Pt	nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.
XX	
Pt	Example 26; Fig 52A; 467pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a method of detecting a nucleic acid having two
CC	portions. The method involves providing nanoparticles having
CC	oligonucleotides attached to it which has a sequence complementary to
CC	sequence of two portions of nucleic acid, contacting nucleic acid and
CC	nanoparticles to allow hybridisation of oligonucleotides with two or more
CC	portions of nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about
CC	by hybridisation. The method and aggregate probes are useful for
CC	detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at
CC	least two portions such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene
CC	associated with a disease, synthetic or structurally modified natural or
CC	synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction
CC	amplification. The invention is useful for preparing a nanoprobe
CC	conjugate for detecting an analyte and for detecting a nucleic acid bound
CC	to an electrode surface. It is also useful for fabrication and for
CC	separating a selected nucleic acid having two portions from other nucleic
CC	acids. The present sequence is an oligo used to illustrate the method of
CC	the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred.No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Cy	4471 TTTTCTTTTGTGCTTGAGA 4492
Db	22 TTTTTTTTTTACGAGTTGAGA 1
RESULT 2099	
AAL61675/C	
ID	AAL61675 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX	
AC	AAL61675;
XX	
DT	22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Oligonucleotide #32 used in the nucleic acid detection method.
XX	
KM	Nucleic acid detection; fabrication; ss.
OS	Unidentified.
XX	
FH	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	misc_feature 22
FT	/tag= a
FT	/note= "Linked to SH(CH2)3 group"
XX	
FN	WO2003035829-A2.
XX	
PD	01-MAY-2003.
XX	
PF	08-OCT-2002; 2002MO-US032088.
XX	
PR	09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.
XX	
PA	(NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX	
PI	Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-430409/40.

XX Example 17; Fig 26; 130pp; English.

XX The invention relates to detecting a nucleic acid (NA) having at least 2

CC portions, comprising providing a type of nanoparticles (NP) having

CC attached to oligonucleotides (O) (O) on each NP has a sequence

CC complementary to sequence of at least 2 portions of NA, contacting NA

CC and NP to allow hybridisation of (O) on NP with 2 or more portions of NA,

CC and observing a detectable change brought about by hybridisation of (O)

CC on NP with NA. The nanoparticle is useful for separating a selected

CC nucleic acid having at least 2 portions, from other nucleic acids, and

CC for detecting nucleic acids having at least 2 portions. The method of

CC using NP is useful for detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be

CC used for diagnosis of disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids.

CC Preferably, the method is useful for detecting nucleic acids for

CC diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases (human immunodeficiency

CC virus, hepatitis virus, herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr

CC virus), bacterial diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited

CC disorders, in forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for

CC cell line authentication and for monitoring gene therapy. The method is

CC useful in research and analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing and in

CC the field to detect the presence of specific pathogens. Detecting nucleic

CC acids based on observing a colour change with the naked eye is cheap.

CC Fast, simple and robust, and do not require specialised expensive

CC equipment. The present sequence is a nanoparticle (e.g. gold particles)

CC labelled probe used to demonstrate the method of the invention. In this

CC case the oligonucleotides are immobilised onto semiconductor nanoparticle

CC quantum dots

XX Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 4471 TTTTCTTTTCTTCTGAGA 4492

22 TTTTCTTTTCTTCTGAGA 1

RESULT 2102

ABX79169/c

ID ABX79169 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ABX79169;

XX 15-APR-2003 (first entry)

DT 15-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX Immobilised capture probe for assay involving silver staining.

XX Nanoparticle; ss; nucleic acid detection; viral disease; probe;

KM human immunodeficiency virus infection; hepatitis virus infection;

KM herpes virus infection; cytomegalovirus infection; forensic science;

KM Epstein-Barr virus infection; bacterial disease; gene therapy;

KM sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder; DNA sequencing;

KM paternity testing; cell line authentication.

XX Synthetic.

OS Synthetic.

XX US2002155462-A1.

PN US2002155462-A1.

XX 24-OCT-2002.

PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976577.

PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976577.

XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.

PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.

XX 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US612783.

PR 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US612783.

XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.

PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.

XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.

PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.

XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

XX Example 16; Page 37; 130pp; English.

XX The invention relates to detecting a nucleic acid (NA) having at least 2

CC portions, comprising providing a type of nanoparticles (NP) having

CC attached to oligonucleotides (O) (O) on each NP has a sequence

CC complementary to sequence of at least 2 portions of NA, contacting NA

CC and NP to allow hybridisation of (O) on NP with 2 or more portions of NA,

CC and observing a detectable change brought about by hybridisation of (O)

CC on NP with NA. The nanoparticle is useful for separating a selected

CC nucleic acid having at least 2 portions, from other nucleic acids, and

CC for detecting nucleic acids having at least 2 portions. The method of

CC using NP is useful for detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be

CC used for diagnosis of disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids.

CC Preferably, the method is useful for detecting nucleic acids for

CC diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases (human immunodeficiency

CC virus, hepatitis virus, herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr

CC virus), bacterial diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited

CC disorders, in forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for

CC cell line authentication and for monitoring gene therapy. The method is

CC useful in research and analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing and in

CC the field to detect the presence of specific pathogens. Detecting nucleic

CC acids based on observing a colour change with the naked eye is cheap.

CC Fast, simple and robust, and do not require specialised expensive

CC equipment. The present sequence is a nanoparticle (e.g. gold particles)

CC labelled probe used to demonstrate the method of the invention

XX Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 4471 TTTTCTTTTCTTCTGAGA 4492

22 TTTTCTTTTCTTCTGAGA 1

RESULT 2103

ABZ80729/c

ID ABZ80729 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ABZ80729;

XX 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Oligo #3 for structure with fixed biological material.

XX Analytical element; analytical chip; detection; expression analysis;

KM mutation; polymorphism; proteomic analysis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Synthetic.

XX EP1271149-A2.

PN EP1271149-A2.

XX 02-JAN-2003.

PD 02-JAN-2003.

XX 25-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00013995.

PF 25-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00013995.

XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00194786.

PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00194786.

XX (FUJIFILM) FUJIFILM CO LTD.

PA (FUJIFILM) FUJIFILM CO LTD.

XX Shinoki H, Seehimoto O;

PI Shinoki H, Seehimoto O;

```

XX DR WPI; 2003-302695/30.
XX PT Structure comprising a vorticosely with immobilized biological material
XX PT useful for analysis of expression, mutation in polymorphism of a gene or
XX PT proteomic analysis.
XX PS Example; Page 6; 11pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a structure comprising a vorticoseely fixed
XX CC string-like support, and several regions on the string-like support to
XX CC which a biological material is fixed. The structure may be part of an
XX CC analytical element and an analytical chip. This sequence represents an
XX CC oligonucleotide as an example of a biological material to be fixed to the
XX CC structure. The structure is useful for detecting a target oligonucleotide
XX CC having complementarity to an oligonucleotide. The structure, in which a
XX CC biological material such as DNA or protein is fixed, is useful for the
XX CC analysis of expression in a mutation and polymorphism of genes or
XX CC proteomic analysis
XX SO Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1605 GCTCAGAACTTCACAGACCAG 1626
      ||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
DB      22 GATTCGAACCTTCACAGACTAG 1

RESULT 2104
ABX92168/c
ID ABX92168 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ABX92168;
XX AC
XX DT 12-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Nanoparticle-associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID 46.
XX KW Nonparticle; nucleic acid detection; hybridisation; diagnosis;
XX KW sequencing; viral infection; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV;
XX KW hepatitis virus; herpes virus; cytomegalovirus; Epstein-Barr virus;
XX KW bacterial infection; sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder;
XX KW forensic; paternity testing; cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PN US2002155458-A1.
XX PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967409.
XX PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
XX PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
XX PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
XX PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
XX PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
XX PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
XX PI Taton TA;
XX DR WPI; 2003-182627/18.
XX PT Detecting nucleic acids having at least two portions involves use of
XX PT nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to them that are
XX PT complementary to portions of the nucleic acid sequence.

```

```

PS Example 17; Fig 26; 130pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel method of detecting nucleic acid having
XX CC at least two portions. The method involves providing nanoparticles
XX CC attached to oligonucleotides, where the oligonucleotide on each
XX CC nanoparticle have a sequence complementary to a sequence of at least two
XX CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticle to
XX CC allow hybridisation of the oligonucleotide on the nanoparticle with two
XX CC or more portions of nucleic acid and observing a detectable change
XX CC brought about by hybridisation of the oligonucleotide nanoparticle with
XX CC nucleic acid. The method is useful for separating a selected nucleic acid
XX CC having at least two portions, from other nucleic acids and for detecting
XX CC nucleic acids having at least two portions. The method is useful for
XX CC detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be used for diagnosis of
XX CC disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids. Preferably, the method is
XX CC useful for detecting nucleic acids for diagnosis and/or monitoring of
XX CC viral infections (human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis virus,
XX CC herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr virus), bacterial
XX CC diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited disorders, in
XX CC forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for cell line
XX CC authentication, and for monitoring gene therapy. The method is useful in
XX CC research and analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing, in the field to
XX CC detect the presence of specific pathogens. Detecting nucleic acids based
XX CC on observing a colour change with the naked eye is cheap, fast, simple
XX CC and robust and does not require specialised expensive equipment. ABX92123
XX CC -ABX92186 and ABQ77356 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the
XX CC method of the invention
XX SO Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      4471 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GCTGACA 4492
      ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
DB      22 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GAGTTGAGA 1

RESULT 2105
ABX92165/c
ID ABX92165 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ABX92165;
XX AC
XX DT 12-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Nanoparticle-associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID 43.
XX KW Nonparticle; nucleic acid detection; hybridisation; diagnosis;
XX KW sequencing; viral infection; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV;
XX KW hepatitis virus; herpes virus; cytomegalovirus; Epstein-Barr virus;
XX KW bacterial infection; sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder;
XX KW forensic; paternity testing; cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PN US2002155458-A1.
XX PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967409.
XX PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
XX PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
XX PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
XX PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
XX PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
XX PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
XX PI Taton TA;

```

PI Taton TA;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2003-182627/18.
 XX
 PT Detecting nucleic acids having at least two portions involves use of
 PT nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to them that are
 PT complementary to portions of the nucleic acid sequence.
 XX
 PS Example 16, Page 57, 130pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method of detecting nucleic acid having
 CC at least two portions. The method involves providing nanoparticles
 CC attached to oligonucleotides, where the oligonucleotide on each
 CC nanoparticle have a sequence complementary to a sequence of at least two
 CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticle to
 CC allow hybridisation of the oligonucleotide on the nanoparticle with two
 CC or more portions of nucleic acid and observing a detectable change
 CC brought about by hybridisation of the oligonucleotide nanoparticle with
 CC nucleic acid. The method is useful for separating a selected nucleic acid
 CC having at least two portions, from other nucleic acids and for detecting
 CC nucleic acids having at least two portions. The method is useful for
 CC detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be used for diagnosis of
 CC disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids. Preferably, the method is
 CC useful for detecting nucleic acids for diagnosis and/or monitoring of
 CC viral infections (human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis virus,
 CC herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr virus), bacterial
 CC diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited disorders, in
 CC forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for cell line
 CC authentication, and for monitoring gene therapy. The method is useful in
 CC research and analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing, in the field to
 CC detect the presence of specific pathogens. Detecting nucleic acids based
 CC on observing a colour change with the naked eye is cheap, fast, simple
 CC and robust and does not require specialised expensive equipment. ABX2123
 CC -ABX92186 and ABQ77356 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the
 CC method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4471 TTTTCTTTCTCTGAGA 4492
 DB 22 TTTTCTTTCTCTGAGA 1
 XX
 RESULT 2106
 ACC70452/C
 ID ACC70452 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC70452;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HIV DNA 3' env PCR primer SEQ ID 2.
 XX
 KM HIV; treatment; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
 XX
 PN EP1283272-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 08-AUG-2002; 2002EP-00078298.
 XX
 PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001EP-00203011.
 PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310497P.
 XX
 PA (TIBO-) TIBOTEC PHARM LTD.
 XX
 PI Kemp S, Vingerhoets JHU, Michiels LEU;

XX
 DR WPI, 2003-364991/35.
 XX
 PT Determining the susceptibility of the HIV virus to a drug by monitoring
 PT molecular events at the HIV envelope protein, useful for the diagnosis,
 PT evaluation of treatment and drug screening and/or drug development in HIV
 PT disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 11; Page 3; 54pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for determining the
 CC susceptibility of HIV to a drug. The method comprises obtaining a sample
 CC comprising HIV RNA or DNA, reverse-transcribing and amplifying the RNA or
 CC DNA, homologously recombining or ligating at least one amplicon with to
 CC prepare a recombinant virus, and monitoring the recombinant virus in the
 CC presence of the drug to determine the phenotypic susceptibility. The
 CC methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for the
 CC evaluation of HIV treatment, in particular for the determination of
 CC molecular events at the HIV envelope protein and their effect on
 CC therapeutic efficacy of drugs. The methods may find use in multiple
 CC fields including diagnostics, drug screening, pharmacogenetics and drug
 CC development in HIV disease. The present sequence is a PCR primer, used in
 CC the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7434
 DB 22 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 1
 XX
 RESULT 2107
 ACD27246/C
 ID ACD27246 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD27246;
 XX
 DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #45.
 XX
 KM Nanotechnology; ss; nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle;
 KM virus detection; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; hepatitis; herpes;
 KM cytomegalovirus; Epstein-Barr virus; bacterial disease; DNA sequencing;
 KM sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder; forensic;
 KM paternity testing; cell line authentication.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_binding 1..12
 FT FT /*tag= a
 FT FT /bound moiety= "Binds nucleotides 12-1 of the
 FT FT oligonucleotide target shown in ACD27248"
 FT FT modified_base 22
 FT FT /*tag= b
 FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT FT /note= "OTHER= propylthiol functionality" "
 XX
 US2002155459-A1.
 XX
 PD 24-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 11-OCT-2001; 2001US-00975062.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
 PR 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.
 PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
 PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

FR	26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR	26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX	(NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
PA	Mitkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Scornhoff JJ, Elghanian R,
PI	Taton TA;
XX	WPI; 2003-228114/22.
DR	
XX	Detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions e.g. for detecting disease,
PT	comprises use of nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to
PI	them that are complementary to portions of the nucleic acid sequence.
XX	
PS	Example 17; Fig 26; 129pp; English.
CC	This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid
CC	having 2 portions. The method comprises providing nanoparticles having
CC	oligonucleotides attached, where the oligonucleotide on each nanoparticle
CC	has a sequence complementary to a sequence of 2 portions of nucleic acid.
CC	The nucleic acid and nanoparticle are contacted to allow hybridisation of
CC	the oligonucleotide on the nanoparticle with two or more portions of
CC	nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by the
CC	hybridisation. The method of the invention is useful for separating a
CC	selected nucleic acid having 2 portions, from other nucleic acids, and
CC	for detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions. The method of the
CC	invention is useful for detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be
CC	used for diagnosis of disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids.
CC	Preferably, the method is useful for detecting nucleic acids for
CC	diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases (human immunodeficiency
CC	virus, hepatitis virus, herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr
CC	virus), bacterial diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited
CC	disorders, in forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for
CC	cell line authentication, for monitoring gene therapy, etc. This method
CC	involves detecting nucleic acids based on observing a colour change with
CC	the naked eye so is cheap, fast, simple and robust, and does not require
CC	specialised expensive equipment. The present sequence represents a nano-
CC	particle oligonucleotide conjugate used in an example of the method of
CC	the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
	Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy	4471 TTTT TTTTTTTTGCTGAGC 4492 Db 22 TTTT TTTTTTA CGATTGAGA 1
RESULT 2108	
ACD27243/C	
ID	ACD27243 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX	
AC	ACD27243;
DT	15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #42.
XX	
KW	Nanotechnology; ss; nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle;
KW	virus detection; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; hepatitis; herpes;
KW	cytomegalovirus; Epstein-Barr virus; bacterial diseases; DNA sequencing;
KW	sexually transmitted disease; inherited disorder; forensic;
KM	paternity testing; cell line authentication.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1 /tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	

```

FT XX /note= "OTHER= Bound to HS-(CH2)3" "
PN XX
XX US200215459-A1.
PD XX
XX 24-OCT-2002.
PF XX
XX 11-OCT-2001; 2001US-00975062.
PR XX
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR XX
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
PR XX
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR XX
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR XX
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR XX
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
PA XX
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
PI XX
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R,
PI XX
XX Taton TA;
DR XX
XX WPI; 2003-228114/22.
PT XX
XX Detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions e.g. for detecting disease,
PT XX
XX comprises use of nanoparticles which have oligonucleotides attached to
PT XX
XX them that are complementary to portions of the nucleic acid sequence.
PS XX
XX Example 16; Page 37; 129pp; English.
SC XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid
CC XX
XX having 2 portions. The method comprises providing nanoparticles having
CC XX
XX oligonucleotides attached, where the oligonucleotide on each nanoparticle
CC XX
XX has a sequence complementary to a sequence of 2 portions of nucleic acid.
CC XX
XX The nucleic acid and nanoparticle are contacted to allow hybridisation of
CC XX
XX the oligonucleotide on the nanoparticle with two or more portions of
CC XX
XX nucleic acid and observing a detectable change brought about by the
CC XX
XX hybridisation. The method of the invention is useful for separating a
CC XX
XX selected nucleic acid having 2 portions, from other nucleic acids, and
CC XX
XX for detecting nucleic acids having 2 portions. The method of the
CC XX
XX invention is useful for detecting any type of nucleic acids which may be
CC XX
XX used for diagnosis of disease and in sequencing of nucleic acids.
CC XX
XX Preferably, the method is useful for detecting nucleic acids for
CC XX
XX diagnosis and/or monitoring of viral diseases (human immunodeficiency
CC XX
XX virus), hepatitis virus, herpes virus, cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr
CC XX
XX virus), bacterial diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, inherited
CC XX
XX disorders, in forensics, in DNA sequencing, for paternity testing, for
CC XX
XX cell line authentication, for monitoring gene therapy, etc. This method
CC XX
XX involves detecting nucleic acids based on observing a colour change with
CC XX
XX the naked eye so is cheap, fast, simple and robust, and does not require
CC XX
XX specialised expensive equipment. The present sequence represents a nano-
CC XX
XX particle oligonucleotide conjugate used in an example of the method of
CC XX
XX the invention
SO XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred.No.1.7e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
DB XX
XX 4471 TTTTTCCTTGAGGAC 4492
XX |||||
XX 22 TTTTTCCTTGAGGAC 1
RESULT 2109
ACD27113/C
ID ACD27113 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC
XX ACD27113;
DT XX
XX 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #42.
XX

```

```

KM Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle; ss; forensic;
KW DNA sequencing; paternity testing; cell line authentication.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= Bound to HS-(CH2)3"
XX
XX US2002164605-A1.
XX
XX PD 07-NOV-2002.
XX
XX PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00966312.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
XX PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
XX PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
XX PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
XX PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
XX PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
XX PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
XX PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
XX Taton TA;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-247253/24.
XX
XX PT Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
XX having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
XX nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change,
XX useful in forensics.
XX
XX PS Example 16; Page 37; 130pp; English.
XX
XX CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acid
XX sequences having two portions. The method involves providing
XX nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached to them, which has a
XX sequence complementary to sequence of two portions of nucleic acid,
XX contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticles, to allow hybridisation of
XX oligonucleotides with two or more portions of nucleic acid, and observing
XX a detectable change brought about by hybridisation. The method of the
XX invention and the aggregate probes are useful for detecting two or more
XX nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at least two portions,
XX such as viral RNA or DNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene associated with
XX a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural or synthetic RNA
XX or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction amplification.
XX Nanoparticles and nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the
XX invention are useful for nanofabrication, and for separating a selected
XX nucleic acid having two portions from other nucleic acids. The method of
XX the invention is useful in forensics, DNA sequencing, for paternity
XX testing, cell line authentication, and monitoring gene therapy.
XX Diagnostic assays employing the nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates
XX of the invention improve the sensitivity of the nucleic acid detection
XX assay. The present sequence represents a nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
XX conjugate used to demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.28; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.88; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4471 TTTTCTTTTCTGTGAGA 4492
XX DB 22 TTTTCTTTTACGATTGAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 2110
XX ACD27116/c

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ID ACD27116 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC ACD27116;
XX
XX DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #45.
XX
XX KW Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanoparticle; ss; forensic;
XX DNA sequencing; paternity testing; cell line authentication.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_binding 1..12
XX /tag= a
XX /bound_molecy= "Binds nucleotides 12-1 of the
XX oligonucleotide target shown in ACD27118"
XX
XX FT modified_base 22
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= propylthiol functionality"
XX
XX PN US2002164605-A1.
XX
XX PD 07-NOV-2002.
XX
XX PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00966312.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
XX PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
XX PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
XX PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
XX PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
XX PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
XX PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
XX PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
XX Taton TA;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-247253/24.
XX
XX PT Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
XX having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
XX nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change,
XX useful in forensics.
XX
XX PS Example 17; Fig 26; 130pp; English.
XX
XX CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acid
XX sequences having two portions. The method involves providing
XX nanoparticles having oligonucleotides attached to them, which has a
XX sequence complementary to sequence of two portions of nucleic acid,
XX contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticles, to allow hybridisation of
XX oligonucleotides with two or more portions of nucleic acid, and observing
XX a detectable change brought about by hybridisation. The method of the
XX invention and the aggregate probes are useful for detecting two or more
XX nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at least two portions,
XX such as viral RNA or DNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene associated with
XX a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural or synthetic RNA
XX or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction amplification.
XX Nanoparticles and nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the
XX invention are useful for nanofabrication, and for separating a selected
XX nucleic acid having two portions from other nucleic acids. The method of
XX the invention is useful in forensics, DNA sequencing, for paternity
XX testing, cell line authentication, and monitoring gene therapy.
XX Diagnostic assays employing the nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates
XX of the invention improve the sensitivity of the nucleic acid detection
XX assay. The present sequence represents a nanoparticle-oligonucleotide
XX conjugate used to demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

```

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4471 TTTTGTCTTGAGA 4492
|||||
DB 22 TTTTTCGAGTTGAGA 1

RESULT 2111
ACD27376/c
ID ACD27376 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ACD27376;

DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #45.

XX Nanoparticle; ss; nucleic acid detection; DNA sequencing;

XX pathogen detection.

XX Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_binding 1..12

FT /*tag= a

FT /bound_moiety= "Binds nucleotides 12-1 of the

FT oligonucleotide target shown in ACD27378053"

FT modified_base 22

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= propylthiol functionality" "

XX US2002182611-A1.

PN 05-DEC-2002.

PD 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-00966491.

XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.

PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.

PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.

PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.

XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

PA

XX

XX

PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;

PI Taton TA;

XX

XX

DR WPI; 2003-596264/56.

XX

XX

PT Detection of nucleic acid for, e.g. research and analytical laboratories

PT in deoxyribonucleic acid sequencing, involves contacting nucleic acid

PT with nanoparticles having oligonucleotides.

XX

XX

PS Example 17; Fig 26; 109pp; English.

XX

XX

CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid by

CC contacting a nucleic acid with at least two types of nanoparticles having

CC oligonucleotides attached, allowing hybridisation of the oligonucleotides

CC on the nanoparticles, and observing a detectable change. The

CC oligonucleotides on each nanoparticle have a sequence complementary to

CC its respective portion of the sequence of the nucleic acid to be

CC detected. The method of the invention may be used for the detection of a

CC nucleic acid used in, e.g. research and analytical laboratories in DNA

CC sequencing, in the field to detect the presence of specific pathogens, in

CC the doctor's office for quick identification of an infection to assist in

CC prescribing a drug for treatment, and in homes and health centres for

CC inexpensive first-line screening. The method of the invention detects

CC nucleic acids based on observing a colour change with the naked eye. This
CC method is cheap, fast, simple, robust and does not require specialised or
CC expensive equipment. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide-
CC nanoparticle conjugate used in an example of the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4471 TTTTGTCTTGAGA 4492
|||||
DB 22 TTTTTCGAGTTGAGA 1

RESULT 2112
ACD27373/c
ID ACD27373 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ACD27373;

DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method associated #42.

XX Nanoparticle; ss; nucleic acid detection; DNA sequencing;

XX pathogen detection.

XX Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= Bound to HS-(CH2)3" "

XX US2002182611-A1.

PN 05-DEC-2002.

PD 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-00966491.

XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.

PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.

PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.

PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.

PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.

XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.

PA

XX

XX

PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;

PI Taton TA;

XX

XX

DR WPI; 2003-596264/56.

XX

XX

PT Detection of nucleic acid for, e.g. research and analytical laboratories

PT in deoxyribonucleic acid sequencing, involves contacting nucleic acid

PT with nanoparticles having oligonucleotides.

XX

XX

PS Example 16; Page 37; 109pp; English.

XX

XX

CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid by

CC contacting a nucleic acid with at least two types of nanoparticles having

CC oligonucleotides attached, allowing hybridisation of the oligonucleotides

CC on the nanoparticles, and observing a detectable change. The

CC oligonucleotides on each nanoparticle have a sequence complementary to

CC its respective portion of the sequence of the nucleic acid to be

CC detected. The method of the invention may be used for the detection of a

CC nucleic acid used in, e.g. research and analytical laboratories in DNA

CC sequencing, in the field to detect the presence of specific pathogens, in

CC the doctor's office for quick identification of an infection to assist in

CC nanoparticles, and observing a detectable change. The oligonucleotides on
 CC each nanoparticle have a sequence complementary to its respective portion
 CC of the sequence of the nucleic acid. The method of the invention may be
 CC used for the detection of a nucleic acid used in, e.g., research and
 CC analytical laboratories in DNA sequencing, in the field to detect the
 CC presence of specific pathogens, in the doctor's office for quick
 CC identification of an infection to assist in prescribing a drug for
 CC treatment, and in homes and health centres for inexpensive first-line
 CC screening. The inventive method of detecting nucleic acids based on
 CC observing a colour change with the naked eye are cheap, fast, simple,
 CC robust (the reagents are stable), do not require specialised or expensive
 CC equipment, and little or no instrumentation is required. The present
 CC sequence represents a nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate used to
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention

SO Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4471 TTTT TTTT TTTT GCTTGAGA 4492
 |||||
 DB 22 TTTT TTTT TTTT ACGAGTTGAGA 1

RESULT 2115
 ACD27051/c
 ID ACD27051 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC ACD27051;
 XX
 DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #45.
 XX
 KW Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanofabrication; nanoprobe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_binding 1..12
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /bound_molecy= "Binds nucleotides 12-1 of the
 FT oligonucleotide target shown in ACD27053"
 FT modified_base 22
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= propylthiol functionality" "

PN US2003044805-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00981344.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
 PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
 PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
 PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
 PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
 XX
 PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
 XX
 PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
 PI Taton TA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-521746/49.
 XX
 PT Detection of nucleic acid having -2 portions used to prepare biomaterials
 PT and in nanofabrication methods, comprises providing nanoparticles,
 PT contacting nucleic acid and nanoparticles, and observing change.

XX
 PS Example 17; Fig 26; 130pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acids. The
 CC method comprises providing nanoparticles with oligonucleotides attached
 CC to them, which have a sequence complementary to a sequence of two
 CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles
 CC to allow hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with two or more portions
 CC of the nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by
 CC the hybridisation. The nucleic acid to be detected must have at least two
 CC portions and the distances between these are chosen so that when the
 CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate binds the target sequence a
 CC detectable change occurs. The method of the invention is useful for
 CC detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at
 CC least two portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene
 CC associated with a disease, synthetic, or structurally- modified natural
 CC or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction
 CC amplification. Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the invention
 CC are useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an analyte,
 CC and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.
 CC Nanoparticles and nanoparticle conjugates of the invention are useful for
 CC nanofabrication and for separating a selected nucleic acid having two
 CC portions from other nucleic acids. Diagnostic assays employing
 CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates improve the sensitivity of
 CC nucleic acid detection methods and can be used to detect nucleic acids
 CC that are present in only small amounts in a sample. The invention also
 CC provides highly desirable nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates. These
 CC conjugates are stable with tailored hybridisation abilities. The present
 CC sequence represents a nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate used to
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention

SO Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4471 TTTT TTTT TTTT GCTTGAGA 4492
 |||||
 DB 22 TTTT TTTT TTTT ACGAGTTGAGA 1

RESULT 2116
 ACD27048/c
 ID ACD27048 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC ACD27048;
 XX
 DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #42.
 XX
 KW Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanofabrication; nanoprobe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= Bound to HS-(CH2)3" "

PN US2003044805-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00981344.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
 PR 21-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012783.
 PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
 PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.

PR	26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX	(NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
PA	Milkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchoff JU, Elghamian R;
PI	Taton TA;
DR	WPI; 2003-521746/49.
XX	
PS	Example 16; Page 37; 130pp; English.
XX	This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acids. The
CC	method comprises providing nanoparticles with oligonucleotides attached
CC	to them, which have a sequence complementary to a sequence of two
CC	portions of nucleic acid, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles
CC	to allow hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with two or more portions
CC	of the nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC	the hybridisation. The nucleic acid to be detected must have at least two
CC	portions and the distances between these are chosen so that when the
CC	nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate binds the target sequence a
CC	detectable change occurs. The method of the invention is useful for
CC	detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at
CC	least two portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene
CC	or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction
CC	amplification. Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the invention
CC	are useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an analyte,
CC	and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.
CC	Nanoparticles and nanoparticle conjugates of the invention are useful for
CC	nanofabrication and for separating a selected nucleic acid having two
CC	portions from other nucleic acids. Diagnostic assays employing
CC	nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates improve the sensitivity of
CC	nucleic acid detection methods and can be used to detect nucleic acids
CC	that are present in only small amounts in a sample. The invention also
CC	provides highly desirable nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates. These
CC	conjugates are stable with tailored hybridisation abilities. The present
CC	sequence represents a nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate used to
CC	demonstrate the method of the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
	Beet Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred.No. 1.7e+03;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DJ	4471 TTTT TTTTTTGCTTGAGA 4492 TTTT TTTTTTACAGATTGAA 1
ID	RESULT 2117
AC	AAL56810
XX	AAL56810 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
DT	06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DE	T(13) bio-primer oligonucleotide to synthesise the first cDNA strand.
XX	PCR; primer; ss; differential expression; gene expression analysis;
KM	signal intensity; T(13) bio-primer; mouse; murine.
OS	Mus sp.
PM	US2003017490-A1.
PD	23-JAN-2003.

[illegible]

```

PF 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00974500.
XX
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-634854/60.
XX
XX Detection of nucleic acid having at least two portions, by contacting
PT nucleic acid and nanoparticles under conditions, which allows
PT hybridization of oligonucleotides on nanoparticles with at least two
PT portions of nucleic acid.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 37; 108pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acids. The
CC method comprises providing nanoparticles with oligonucleotides attached
CC to them, which have a sequence complementary to a sequence of two
CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles
CC to allow hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with two or more portions
CC of the nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC the hybridisation. The nucleic acid to be detected must have at least two
CC portions and the distances between these are chosen so that when the
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate binds the target sequence a
CC detectable change occurs. The method of the invention is useful for
CC detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at
CC least two portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene
CC associated with a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural
CC or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction
CC amplification. Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the invention
CC are useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an analyte,
CC and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.
CC Nanoparticles and nanoparticle conjugates of the invention are useful for
CC nanofabrication and for separating a selected nucleic acid having two
CC portions from other nucleic acids. Diagnostic assays employing
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates improve the sensitivity of
CC nucleic acid detection methods and can be used to detect nucleic acids
CC that are present in only small amounts in a sample. The invention also
CC provides highly desirable nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates. These
CC conjugates are stable with tailored hybridisation abilities. The present
CC sequence represents a nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate used to
CC demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4471 TTTT TTTT TTTT GCTT GGA 4492
DB 22 TTTT TTTT TTTT GCA GGT GGA 1

```

```

XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_binding 1..12
FT /*tag=a
FT /bound_moiety="Binds nucleotides 12-1 of the
FT oligonucleotide target shown in ACH00057"
FT modified_base 22
FT /*tag=b
FT /mod_base=OTHER
FT /note="OTHER= propylthiol functionality" "
XX
XX US2003049631-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00974500.
XX
XX 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
XX 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.
XX 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
XX (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
XX Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;
PI Taton TA;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-634854/60.
XX
XX Detection of nucleic acid having at least two portions, by contacting
PT nucleic acid and nanoparticles under conditions, which allows
PT hybridization of oligonucleotides on nanoparticles with at least two
PT portions of nucleic acid.
XX
XX Example 17; Fig 26; 108pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acids. The
CC method comprises providing nanoparticles with oligonucleotides attached
CC to them, which have a sequence complementary to a sequence of two
CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles
CC to allow hybridisation of the oligonucleotides with two or more portions
CC of the nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC the hybridisation. The nucleic acid to be detected must have at least two
CC portions and the distances between these are chosen so that when the
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate binds the target sequence a
CC detectable change occurs. The method of the invention is useful for
CC detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at
CC least two portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene
CC associated with a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural
CC or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction
CC amplification. Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the invention
CC are useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an analyte,
CC and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.
CC Nanoparticles and nanoparticle conjugates of the invention are useful for
CC nanofabrication and for separating a selected nucleic acid having two
CC portions from other nucleic acids. Diagnostic assays employing
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates improve the sensitivity of
CC nucleic acid detection methods and can be used to detect nucleic acids
CC that are present in only small amounts in a sample. The invention also
CC provides highly desirable nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates. These
CC conjugates are stable with tailored hybridisation abilities. The present
CC sequence represents a nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate used to
CC demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```


XX PT Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Scharhoff JU, Elghanian R;
XX PT Taton TA;
XX DR WPI, 2003-479398/45.
XX
PT Detecting nucleic acids having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
PT having oligonucleotides attached to them, contacting the nucleic acid and
PT nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing any detectable
PT changes.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 26; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to detecting (M1) nucleic acid (NA) having two
CC portions, involving providing nanoparticles (NPs) having oligonucleotides
CC (ONTs) attached to them, which have a sequence complementary to the
CC sequence of the two portions of NA, contacting NA and NPs, to allow
CC hybridisation of ONTs with two or more portions of NA, and observing a
CC detectable change brought about by hybridisation. Also included are a kit
CC comprising a container holding a composition comprising two types of NPs
CC having ONTs attached to it, an aggregate probe comprising at least two
CC types of NPs having ONTs attached to it, a core probe comprising at least
CC two types of NPs having ONTs attached to it, a substrate having NPs
CC attached to it, a metallic or semiconductor NP having ONTs attached to it
CC (where the ONTs are labelled with fluorescent molecules at the ends not
CC attached to the NP) a satellite probe comprising a particle having ONTs
CC attached to it and probe ONTs hybridised to the ONTs attached to the NPs,
CC a composition comprising at least two types of NPs having ONTs attached
CC to it, an assembly of containers (comprising a first and second
CC containers holding NPs having ONTs attached to it, which has a sequence
CC complementary to that of the ONTs attached to the NPs in the containers),
CC a NP having several different ONTs attached to it (the ONTs comprising at
CC least one type of recognition ONTs, each of the recognition ONTs
CC comprising a spacer portion and a recognition portion, the spacer portion
CC being designed so that it is bound to the NPs, the recognition portion
CC having a sequence complementary to at least one portion of the sequence
CC of a nucleic acid or another ONT), binding ONTs to charged NPs to produce
CC stable NP-ONT conjugates, NP-ONT conjugates which are NPs having ONTs
CC attached to them (which is present on the surface of the NPs at a density
CC sufficient so that the conjugates are stable and having a sequence
CC complementary to a portion of the sequence of a NA or another ONT, and a
CC covalently bound cyclic disulphide or polythiol functional group),
CC nanomaterials or nanostructures composed of NPs having ONTs attached to
CC it (where the NPs are held together by ONT connectors) and a kit
CC comprising a substrate having attached to it at least one pair of
CC electrodes with oligonucleotides attached to the substrate between the
CC electrodes. The method, conjugates and the aggregate probe are useful for
CC detecting two or more NAs (from a biological source) having at least two
CC portions. The nucleic acid is viral RNA or DNA, bacterial or fungal DNA,
CC a gene associated with a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified
CC natural or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain
CC reaction amplification. The conjugate is useful for preparing a nanoprobe
CC conjugate for detecting an analyte, and for detecting a NA bound to an
CC electrode surface. The nanoparticle and conjugate and are useful for
CC fabrication, and for separating a selected NA having two portions from
CC other NAs. The present sequence is a target DNA sequence for a
CC nanoparticle labelled probe, used to illustrate the method of the
CC invention
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4471 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GCTT GAG A 4492
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 22 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT AC GAGT GAG A 1
XX
RESULT 2124
ID ACD26986/c
ACD26986 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX	ACD26986;	
XX	15-OCT-2003	(first entry)
XX	Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #45.	
XX	Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanofabrication; nanoprobe; ss.	
XX	Synthetic.	
XX	Key	Location/Qualifiers
XX	misc_binding	1..12
XX		/tag= a
XX		/bound_moiety= "Binds nucleotides 12-1 of the
XX		oligonucleotide target shown in ACD26988"
XX	modified_base	22
XX		/tag= b
XX		/mod_base= OTHER
XX		/note= "OTHER= propylthiol functionality" "
XX	US2003049630-A1.	
XX	13-MAR-2003.	
XX	20-SEP-2001;	2001US-00957318.
XX	21-JUL-1996;	96US-0031809P.
XX	21-JUL-1997;	97WO-US012783.
XX	29-JAN-1999;	99US-00240755.
XX	25-JUN-1999;	99US-00344667.
XX	26-APR-2000;	2000US-0200161P.
XX	26-JUN-2000;	2000US-00603830.
XX	(NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.	
XX	Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R;	
XX	Taton TA;	
XX	WPI; 2003-615795/58.	
XX	Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles	
XX	having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and	
XX	nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.	
XX	Example 17; Fig 26; 129pp; English.	
XX	This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acids. The	
XX	method comprises providing nanoparticles with oligonucleotides attached	
XX	to them, which have a sequence complementary to a sequence of two	
XX	portions of nucleic acid, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles	
XX	to allow hybridization of the oligonucleotides with two or more portions	
XX	of the nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by	
XX	the hybridization. The nucleic acid to be detected must have at least two	
XX	portions and the distances between these are chosen so that when the	
XX	nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate binds the target sequence a	
XX	detectable change occurs. The method of the invention is useful for	
XX	detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at	
XX	least two portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene	
XX	associated with a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural	
XX	or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction	
XX	amplification. Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the invention	
XX	are useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an analyte,	
XX	and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.	
XX	Nanoparticles and nanoparticle conjugates of the invention are useful for	
XX	nanofabrication and for separating a selected nucleic acid having two	
XX	portions from other nucleic acids. Diagnostic assays employing	
XX	nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates improve the sensitivity of	
XX	nucleic acid detection methods and can be used to detect nucleic acids	
XX	that are present in only small amounts in a sample. The present sequence	
XX	represents a nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate used to demonstrate	
XX	the method of the invention	

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4471 TTTTCTTTTCTGCTTGAGA 4492
|||||
DB 22 TTTTCTTTTCTGCTTGAGA 1
RESULT 2125
ACD26983/C
ID ACD26983 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ACD26983;
XX
DT 15-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nanotechnology nucleic acid detection method oligonucleotide #42.
XX
KM Nanotechnology; nucleic acid detection; nanofabrication; nanoprobe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Bound to HS-(CH2)3" "
XX
PN US2003049630-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00957318.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
XX
PA (NANO-) NANOSPHERE INC.
XX
PI Mirkin CA, Letsinger RL, Mucic RC, Storchhoff JJ, Elghanian R,
PI Taton TA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-615795/58.
XX
PT Detecting nucleic acid having two portions, by providing nanoparticles
PT having oligonucleotides attached to it, contacting nucleic acid and
PT nanoparticles to allow hybridization, and observing detectable change.
XX
PS Example 16; Page 37; 129pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting nucleic acids. The
CC method comprises providing nanoparticles with oligonucleotides attached
CC to them, which have a sequence complementary to a sequence of two
CC portions of nucleic acid, contacting the nucleic acid and nanoparticles
CC to allow hybridization of the oligonucleotides with two or more portions
CC of the nucleic acid, and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC the hybridization. The nucleic acid to be detected must have at least two
CC portions and the distances between these are chosen so that when the
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate binds the target sequence a
CC detectable change occurs. The method of the invention is useful for
CC detecting two or more nucleic acids (from a biological source) having at
CC least two portions, such as viral RNA, bacterial or fungal DNA, a gene
CC associated with a disease, synthetic, or structurally-modified natural
CC or synthetic RNA or DNA, or a product of a polymerase chain reaction
CC amplification. Nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates of the invention
CC are useful for preparing a nanoprobe conjugate for detecting an analyte.

CC and for detecting a nucleic acid bound to an electrode surface.
CC Nanoparticles and nanoparticle conjugates of the invention are useful for
CC nanofabrication and for separating a selected nucleic acid having two
CC portions from other nucleic acids. Diagnostic assays employing of
CC nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugates improve the sensitivity of
CC nucleic acid detection methods and can be used to detect nucleic acids
CC that are present in only small amounts in a sample. The present sequence
CC represents a nanoparticle-oligonucleotide conjugate used to demonstrate
CC the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4471 TTTTCTTTTCTGCTTGAGA 4492
|||||
DB 22 TTTTCTTTTCTGCTTGAGA 1
RESULT 2126
ADC61353/C
ID ADC61353 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ADC61353;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer WL022 for amplifying HIV-1 gag gene.
XX
KM Nucleic acid amplification; nucleic acid target sequence;
KM non-specific amplification; primer extension;
KM primer hybridisation specificity; primer dimer; unblocked;
KM hot-start amplification; HIV-1; gag gene; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
PN US6509157-B1.
XX
PD 21-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-00687910.
XX
PR 05-NOV-1999; 99US-0163890P.
XX
PA (HOFF) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.
XX
PI Martinez TR;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-719581/68.
XX
PT Amplifying target nucleic acid sequence, by amplification reaction using
PT pair of primers, a primer of the pair is reversibly blocked by covalent
PT attachment of triarylmethyl group to 3' terminal hydroxyl group.
XX
PS Example 3; Col 11; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for amplifying a nucleic acid
CC target sequence. The method involves carrying out an amplification
CC reaction using a pair of primers, where at least one primer of the pair
CC is reversibly blocked by the covalent attachment of a triarylmethyl group
CC to the 3' terminal OH. The method is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid
CC target sequence. The method reduces non-specific amplification because
CC the reaction mixture does not support primer extension until the
CC temperature of the reaction mixture is elevated to a temperature which
CC insures primer hybridisation specificity. Amplifications carried out
CC using the blocked primers result in less non-specific amplification
CC product, in particular, primer dimer, and a concomitant greater yield of
CC the intended amplification product compared to amplifications carried out
CC using unblocked primers. The use of blocked primers prevents extension of
CC any primer during the low-temperature, pre-amplification set-up stage.
CC The blocking group is removed, thus allowing primer extension, only after

CC the reaction temperature is raised to a temperature which insures
CC reaction specificity. Thus, use of the reversibly blocked primers
CC provides a hot-start amplification. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to amplify the HIV-1 gag gene in the examples of the present
CC invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1969 CAACAGCCAGTGAATTCCTGG 1990

DB 22 CAACAGGAGAGTGCATTGCTGG 1

RESULT 2127

AAQ3511/c
ID AAQ3511 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX
XX AAQ3511;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 02-FEB-1993 (first entry)

XX Sequence of microsatellite from clone AGLA209.

XX PCR; selection; primers; OPTIPRIM; breeding; cattle; parentage;

KM genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.

XX Bos taurus.

XX WO9213102-A1.

XX 06-AUG-1992.

XX 15-JAN-1992; 92MO-US000340.

XX 15-JAN-1991; 91US-00642342.

XX (GENM-) GENMARK.

PI Georges M, Massey JM;

XX WPI; 1992-284684/34.

XX Polymorphic bovine DNA markers - used in genetic identification, gene
XX mapping, and selective breeding.

XX Table 7; Page 132; 517bp; English.

XX The sequence is that of a bovine microsatellite sequence obtd. by
CC screening a genomic library of bovine MboI DNA fragments of between 250
CC and 500 bp with an (AC)15 and a (TC)15 oligonucleotide probe. One out of
CC 50 clones cross-hybridised. Assuming independent distribution of
CC microsatellites and MboI sites, the frequency of (T6)n >9 microsatellites
CC in the bovine genome is estimated at >100, 000. The sequence information
CC for ca. 230 such bovine microsatellites is summarised in the
CC specification and indexed herein (see below). The sequences upstream and
CC downstream of the microsatellite sequence were used to generate the
CC required PCR primers for in vitro amplification of the corresp.
CC microsatellite (using the program OPTIPRIM). The microsatellites may be
CC used to identify individuals, for parentage testing, and in the genetic
CC mapping of economic trait loci, or genes involved in the determination of
CC economically important traits esp. in cattle, to allow selective
CC breeding. See also AAQ3501-34437. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)

XX Sequence 23 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5327 TCTCTTTTGCTGACTCTCTC 5348

DB 23 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 2

RESULT 2128

AAK79433/c
ID AAK79433 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX
XX AAK79433;

DT 17-AUG-1999 (first entry)

XX HLA-DR typing primer DR-BETA (87-94).

XX Tissue typing; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; MHC; donor; allele; PCR;

KM major histocompatibility complex; bone marrow transplant; primer;

KM amplification; polymerase chain reaction; probe; polymorphism;

XX sequence-specific oligonucleotide probe hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US5468611-A.

XX 21-NOV-1995.

XX 08-APR-1993; 93US-00045530.

XX 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.

XX (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.

XX Gorski JA, Baxter-Lowe LA;

XX WPI; 1996-010091/01.

XX Improved method for HLA typing - by DNA amplification and sequence-
XX specific oligonucleotide hybridisation, used to select bone marrow
XX donors.

XX Example; Col 31; 20pp; English.

XX A novel method of typing the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) of the major
CC histocompatibility complex (MHC), esp. for typing donors for bone marrow
CC transplants, involves determining if the donor tissue HLA-DR alleles are
CC selected from the gp.: HLA-DRW52C, DR12a.b, DR3a.n, DR5a.e, DRnew1, DR6a,
CC DR8a-d, DRW53a-c, DR4-f, DR7, DR9, DR2a-c-B3, DR2a-d-B1, DR10 and DR1a-
CC c. The method uses PCR to amplify these regions followed by sequence-
CC specific oligonucleotide probe hybridisation (SSOPH) using the probes
CC AAX79365-X79429. SSOPH allows detection of polymorphisms that predict
CC differences at a single amino acid level thus reducing errors and
CC improving the chance of successfully matching tissues. The sequences to
CC be probed can be PCR amplified using primers such as AAX79430-37. This
CC primer binds to the sequence encoding the HLA-DR beta amino acid residues
CC 87-94

XX Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1610 AGAAGCTTACAGCAGCTGCG 1631

DB 22 AGAGCTTACAGTGCAGCGCG 1

RESULT 2129

AAAT1806/c
ID AAAT1806 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX

AC AAT41806;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 18-DEC-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HLA-DRB allele amplification primer, PCR5.
 XX
 KM Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; allele; HLA-DR*08; HLA-DR*12; locus B1;
 KM polymorphism; amplify; conserved region; detection; primer; amplify;
 KM tissue matching; identifying disease susceptibility; PCR; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US545526-A.
 XX
 PD 13-AUG-1996.
 XX
 PF 01-MAR-1993; 93US-00025038.
 XX
 PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.
 XX
 PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PI Baxter-Lowe LA;
 DR WPI; 1996-383664/38.
 XX
 PT Human leukocyte antigen typing of tissue samples - using allele-specific
 PT amplification to distinguish allele pairs.
 PS
 PS Example 1; Col 17; 24pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAT41805-07 represent primers which were used in
 CC the amplification of human leukocyte antigen (HLA) DRB alleles. Primer
 CC PCR4 selectively amplifies the HLA-DRB1*08, *12 and *1404 alleles at
 CC position 10-16. Primers PCR6 and PCR5 hybridise to sequences
 CC corresponding to consensus sequences, thereby amplifying all HLA-DRB
 CC alleles. Although some polymorphisms occur at position 16-22 and 87-94,
 CC where these primers bind, all known HLA-DRB alleles can be amplified
 CC using these primers. These primers may be used in the method of invention
 CC which concerns HLA typing of a sample for an unknown pair of alleles. The
 CC pair of alleles comprises one of two known types which have the same
 CC overall set of polymorphisms but have a different distribution of
 CC polymorphisms between their two alleles. The method comprises selectively
 CC amplifying the DNA of just one allele of the unknown pair and analysing
 CC the amplified DNA to determine which polymorphisms are present in that
 CC allele, and therefore assigning the unknown pair to the known type having
 CC that allele. The method comprises three test stages. The first stage is
 CC to establish the number of alleles present in each sample. Primers
 CC corresponding to fairly well conserved regions of a locus will increase
 CC the likelihood that unknown alleles will be amplified and potentially
 CC detected by hybridisation with a probe. In the second stage, the group or
 CC basic type identified determines which set of allele specific primers
 CC will be used. The first of the two primers comprises an opt. labeled
 CC sequence common to each allele of the group identified in the first stage
 CC but different from other groups identified in stage one. The second
 CC primer may be a mixture of different labeled primers, complementary to
 CC two or more sequences within the group, or the amplification may be
 CC performed with only one second primer to detect the presence of a single
 CC group of alleles. In the third stage the specific allele is determined.
 CC This may be done by amplification or hybridisation using a radiolabeled
 CC probe. The method may be used for tissue matching, identifying disease
 CC susceptibility, etc. The method of the invention esp. distinguishes
 CC between DQB1*0304/DQB1*03032 and DQB1*0301/DQB1*0302. (Updated on 25-MAR-
 CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1610 AGAAGCTTCACGACGAGCTGCG 1631

Db
 22 AGAGCTTCACGAGCTGCGCGC 1
 ||| ||||| ||| |||
 RESULT 2130
 AAT45109/c
 ID AAT45109 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 XX AAT45109;
 AC
 DT 15-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Cytomegalovirus latent transcript antisense clone 5'-ends.
 XX
 KM CMV; latency-associated polypeptide; CMV latent transcript; CLV;
 KM antibody; human; ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9637211-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-1996.
 XX
 PF 22-MAY-1996; 96WO-US007433.
 XX
 PR 23-MAY-1995; 95US-00450945.
 XX
 PA (STRD) UNIV DELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
 XX
 PI Kondo K, Mocarski ES;
 DR WPI; 1997-020930/02.
 XX
 PT New isolated cytomegalovirus latency-associated polypeptide(s) - used to
 PT develop prods. for the study, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
 PT latent CMV infections.
 PS
 PS Example 8; Page 73; 119pp; English.
 XX
 CC A purified polypeptide, from cytomegalovirus (CMV) DNA sequences, is
 CC produced specifically during latent infection. The polypeptide is encoded
 CC by an RNA transcribed from the strand complementary to the coding
 CC sequence (i.e. antisense) for CMV 1e1/1e2 transcripts, where the location
 CC of the RNA overlaps introns 2 and 3 of the 1e1/1e2 gene. The present
 CC sequence is an antisense clone 5'-end sequence exhibited in the clone
 CC PON2225 of latent transcripts. Latency-associated polypeptides, or CLTs,
 CC are useful as reagents in diagnostic tests or as components of vaccines.
 CC They can also be used to develop products for the study, prevention and
 CC treatment of latent CMV infections. Human CMV infection may be detected
 CC in human bone marrow samples, haematopoietic stem cells and blood samples
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5467 CTCGATTTTGTGTAAGA 5488
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 22 CTCGATTTCTCGTAAAAA 1
 RESULT 2131
 AAV06989/c
 ID AAV06989 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV06989;
 XX
 DT 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 DE PCR primer SEQ ID NO:19 from WO9746711 Example.
 XX
 KM Hybridisation; artificial mismatch; allele specific PCR; probe;

KM tissue typing; diagnostic test; genetic identity test; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /**tag= a
 FT /note= "labelled with fluorescein"
 PN WO9746711-A1.
 PD 11-DEC-1997.
 XX
 PF 05-JUN-1997; 97MO-US009780.
 XX
 XX 06-JUN-1996; 96US-00659605.
 XX
 PA (WISC) WISCONSIN ALUMNI RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Guo Z, Smith LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-042217/04.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid hybridisation using oligonucleotide with artificial mismatch
 PT - as well as natural mismatch, improves discrimination between control
 PT and variant nucleic acid targets useful in e.g. allele-specific PCR.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 29; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a labelled PCR primer used to help
 CC exemplify the present invention. The present invention describes a method
 CC for hybridising an oligonucleotide to a nucleic acid target. The method
 CC comprises: (a) producing an oligonucleotide with a sequence partially
 CC complementary to that of the target, incorporating at least one true and
 CC at least one artificial mismatch at different nucleotide positions; and
 CC (b) combining the oligonucleotide and target under hybridisation
 CC conditions so that duplexes comprising oligonucleotides are formed; the
 CC first contains the true mismatch and is less thermally stable than the
 CC second, which lacks the true mismatch. The method provides an improved
 CC nucleic acid hybridisation process by using a modified oligonucleotide
 CC containing one or more artificial mismatches, which improves the ability
 CC to discriminate a control nucleic acid target from a target containing a
 CC sequence variation. The method is useful to increase the specificity of
 CC e.g. tissue typing, DNA diagnostic tests, genetic identity tests, allele-
 CC specific PCR and sequencing by hybridisation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1610 AGAAGCTTCACAGCAGCTGCG 1631
 DB 22 AGAGCTTCACAGCTGCGCGCG 1
 XX
 RESULT 2132
 ID AAV16642/c
 XX AAV16642 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV16642;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer DR BETA (87-94) used to amplify segments of the HLA genes.
 XX
 KM DR region; major histocompatibility complex; HLA-DR; HLA-typing;
 KM HLA-DR beta consensus sequence; allelic polymorphism; probe; bone marrow;
 KM HLA-DR beta-allelic polymorphism; transplant; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX PN US5702885-A.
 XX
 PD 30-DEC-1997.
 XX
 PF 08-APR-1993; 93US-00057957.
 XX
 XX 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.
 PR
 XX (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.
 PA
 XX Gorski JA, Baxter-Lowe LA;
 PI
 DR WPI; 1998-076408/07.
 XX
 XX
 PT Oligo:nucleotide probes and primers and methods for HLA typing -
 PT particularly for tissue typing for bone marrow transplants.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 28; 20pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAV16640-46 are used to amplify segments of the human major
 CC histocompatibility complex (HLA) genes in the first domain exon. The
 CC names of the primers correspond to the location of the amino acid
 CC residues that are encoded by each primer. The specification describes a
 CC method for HLA-typing, which includes an oligonucleotide probe which
 CC undergoes sequence-specific hybridisation with an HLA-DR region beta
 CC consensus sequence at positions 61-64. The probe contains a labelling
 CC substance other than a nucleotide sequence, which facilitates detection
 CC of the probe. The HLA sequence of a subject is PCR amplified, and a probe
 CC that recognises an allelic polymorphism at a selected HLA locus is
 CC contacted with the amplified product. This first probe recognises a HLA-
 CC DR beta-allelic polymorphism. A second (different) probe is brought into
 CC contact with a second sample of the amplified DNA in a separate reaction,
 CC and hybridisation detected. The probes and primers are used for HLA
 CC typing, e.g. for tissue, especially bone marrow, transplants
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1610 AGAAGCTTCACAGCAGCTGCG 1631
 DB 22 AGAGCTTCACAGCTGCGCGCG 1
 XX
 RESULT 2133
 ID AA201304
 XX AA201304 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AA201304;
 XX
 DT 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer for PGI biallelic marker 4-60-293.
 XX
 KM PGI gene; biallelic marker; PCR primer; PGI-related biallelic marker;
 KM cancer; prostate cancer; diagnosis; therapy; prostate specific antigen;
 KM PSA; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9932644-A2.
 PD 01-JUL-1999.
 XX
 XX 22-DEC-1998; 98MO-IB002133.
 PF 22-DEC-1997; 97US-00996306.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099658P.

```

XX (GEST ) GENSET.
PA Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Bougueleret L;
XX MPI; 1999-405178/34.
XX Use of a prostate cancer associated gene and biallelic markers derived
PT from it.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 365; 385pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a mammalian pgl gene and protein, and a set of
CC pgl biallelic markers. The pgl polynucleotide and biallelic markers are
CC used in a hybridisation assay, a sequencing assay, or in an allele-
CC specific amplification assay for determining the identity of a nucleotide
CC at a pgl-related biallelic marker. The methods can be used to detect and
CC to assess the risk of developing cancer or prostate cancer. Early-stage
CC diagnosis of prostate cancer relies on prostate specific antigen (PSA)
CC dosage. However, the effectiveness of this is limited due to its
CC inability to discriminate between malignant and non-malignant affections
CC of the organ. A need exists for both a reliable diagnostic procedure
CC which would enable early-stage diagnosis, and for preventative and
CC curative treatments of the disease. The pgl gene can be used for
CC detection of prostate cancer, and the risk of developing it in the
CC future, and can also be used to determine therapies for the disease
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3959 ATGTTCAATATTTCTTAATCG 3980
DB 1 AAGTTCAATATTTCTTAATCG 22

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RESULT 2134
AA225416
ID AA225416 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AA225416;
AC
XX
XX 16-DEC-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus PCR primer #18.
DE
XX
XX Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus; IPNV; strain West Buxton;
XX strain SP; segment A; segment B; nonpathogenic; Birnaviridae family;
XX infection; live attenuated vaccine; aquaculture industry; Rainbow trout;
XX Brook trout; Atlantic salmon; PCR primer; 89.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Infectious pancreatic necrosis virus.
OS
XX
XX WO950419-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
PD
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99WO-US004285.
PF
XX
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080178P.
PR
XX
XX (UTMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BIOTECHNOLOGY INST.
PA
XX
XX Vakharia VN, Yao K;
XX
XX MPI; 1999-591321/50.
DR
XX
XX Preparing nonpathogenic infectious pancreatic necrosis virus, IPNV,
PT useful for producing attenuated virus for vaccines useful in the
PT aquaculture industry.

```

```

XX Example 1; Page 35; 63pp; English.
PS
XX
XX A method has been developed for preparing nonpathogenic, infectious
CC pancreatic necrosis virus (IPNV). The method comprises: 1) preparing cDNA
CC containing the IPNV genome segments A and B where A is modified to
CC prevent expression of an arginine-rich non-structural (NS) protein; 2)
CC transcribing the cDNA to produce RNA; 3) incubating the host cells in a
CC culture medium; and 4) isolating live IPNV from the culture medium. The
CC method is useful to produce live nonpathogenic IPNV, useful to study
CC viral pathogenesis and for the production of live, nonpathogenic IPNV
CC vaccines, since it was demonstrated that the NS protein-deficient virus
CC could replicate but did not invoke a pathological response in hosts.
CC Combination vaccines may also be produced by combining the IPNV with
CC bacterial antigens (especially from gram negative bacteria e.g. Aeromonas
CC salmonicida) and/or antigens from aquatic viruses other than Birnaviruses
CC (the family to which IPNV belongs) e.g. infectious haematopoietic
CC necrosis virus. The method may also be used to generate a nonpathogenic
CC chimeric virus when the cDNA of segment A encodes epitopic determinants
CC from at least two different IPNV strains. IPNV causes a highly contagious
CC and destructive disease of juvenile Rainbow and Brook trout and Atlantic
CC salmon (e.g. highly virulent strains can cause more than 90 % mortality
CC in hatchery stocks less than 4 months old and survivors can remain
CC lifelong carriers and reservoirs of infection); IPNV is therefore a
CC pathogen of major economic importance to the aquaculture industry. The
CC present sequence represents an IPNV PCR primer used in an example from
CC the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2898 GTAGATGCGTTCCTTCCTCT 2919
DB 1 GTAGATGCGTTCCTTCCTCT 22

```

```

RESULT 2135
AA239413/C
ID AA239413 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AA239413;
AC
XX
XX 28-FEB-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Forward primer amplifying GATA short tandem repeats in locus D22S683.
XX
XX DNA typing; multiplex amplification; D18S535 locus; D22S683 locus; human;
XX D9S102 locus; complex tandem repeat; CTR; parentage testing; PCR primer;
XX tissue determination; genetic mapping; zygosity testing; 89.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US5994064-A.
XX
XX 30-NOV-1999.
PD
XX
XX 24-APR-1996; 96US-00637115.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-1996; 96US-00637115.
PR
XX
XX (IDEN-) IDENTIGENE INC.
PA
XX
XX Staub RW, Carrico MG;
XX
XX MPI; 2000-038252/03.
DR
XX
XX DNA typing by multiplex amplification of complex tandem repeat loci,
PT useful for e.g. parentage testing, genetic mapping, zygosity testing in
PT twins, evaluating bone marrow.

```

XX Claim 2; Col 7; 19pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a method of DNA typing that comprises multiplex
CC amplification of D18S55, D2S683 and D9S302 complex tandem repeat (CTR)
CC loci DNA. The method is useful for parentage testing, determination of
CC tissue or sample origin, genetic relatedness studies, genetic mapping,
CC zygosity testing in twins, evaluating bone marrow transplantations, and
CC quality control of cultured cells. The method can also be used for
CC forensic applications including identification of degraded or minute
CC samples, and the analysis of mixed samples such as those commonly found
CC in rape cases. Sequences AA239411-16 represent PCR primers used for
CC multiplex amplification of the three loci
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 18 A; 5 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 4464 TTTTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT 4485
Db 23 TGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT 2

RESULT 2136
AA62742
ID AAA62742 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAA62742;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Endoglucanase PCR primer RCE-07.
XX
KM Endoglucanase; cellulose breakdown; produce pulp; papermaking;
KM animal feedstuff; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200024879-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005884.
XX
PR 23-OCT-1998; 98JP-00302387.
XX
PA (MEIJ) MEIJ SEIKA KAISHA LTD.
XX
PI Nakamura Y, Moriya T, Baba Y, Yanai K, Sumida N, Nishimura T;
PI Murashima K, Nakane A, Yaguchi T, Koga J, Murakami T, Kono T;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-365117/31.
XX
PT Endoglucanases of fungal origin with high activity under alkaline
PT conditions for production of paper pulp and animal feedstuffs.
XX
PS Claim 51; Page 44; 180pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the identification of an
CC endoglucanase encoding protein. The invention relates to an endoglucanase
CC of fungal origin which can completely break down purified cellulose at a
CC concentration of less than 1mg protein/litre, and produces more than 50%
CC breakdown of cellulose at pH 8.5. The invention includes endoglucanase
CC protein sequences (see AAB09825-B09830), endoglucanase nucleotide
CC sequences (see AAA62726-A62732) and primers (AAA62733-A62802) which are
CC used in the identification of the endoglucanase sequences, and in the
CC construction of vectors containing the polynucleotides. The endoglucanase
CC enzymes are used for the production of pulp for papermaking and for the
CC production of animal feedstuffs
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 1669 CAACCTGTTTCGCAATATG 1690
Db 2 CAACATTATTCTTCGATATG 23

RESULT 2137
AA62750
ID AAA62750 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAA62750;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Endoglucanase PCR primer RCEII-01.
XX
KM Endoglucanase; cellulose breakdown; produce pulp; papermaking;
KM animal feedstuff; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200024879-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005884.
XX
PR 23-OCT-1998; 98JP-00302387.
XX
PA (MEIJ) MEIJ SEIKA KAISHA LTD.
XX
PI Nakamura Y, Moriya T, Baba Y, Yanai K, Sumida N, Nishimura T;
PI Murashima K, Nakane A, Yaguchi T, Koga J, Murakami T, Kono T;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-365117/31.
XX
PT Endoglucanases of fungal origin with high activity under alkaline
PT conditions for production of paper pulp and animal feedstuffs.
XX
PS Claim 51; Page 50; 180pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the identification of an
CC endoglucanase encoding protein. The invention relates to an endoglucanase
CC of fungal origin which can completely break down purified cellulose at a
CC concentration of less than 1mg protein/litre, and produces more than 50%
CC breakdown of cellulose at pH 8.5. The invention includes endoglucanase
CC protein sequences (see AAB09825-B09830), endoglucanase nucleotide
CC sequences (see AAA62726-A62732) and primers (AAA62733-A62802) which are
CC used in the identification of the endoglucanase sequences, and in the
CC construction of vectors containing the polynucleotides. The endoglucanase
CC enzymes are used for the production of pulp for papermaking and for the
CC production of animal feedstuffs
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CY 1669 CAACCTGTTTCGCAATATG 1690
Db 2 CAACATTATTCTTCGATATG 23

RESULT 2138
AAA38463/c
ID AAA38463 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAA38463;

XX 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 DT Murine Notch-1 gene EGF repeat region antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 XX Notch-1; murine; cell fate; Notch inhibition; expression; antibody;
 KM apoptosis induction; differentiation; hexamethylene bisacetamide; HMBA;
 KM anticancer; epidermal growth factor; EGF repeat region; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX MO200020576-A2.
 XX 13-APR-2000.
 PD
 XX 01-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023162.
 PF
 XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102816P.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0124119P.
 XX
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PI Miele L, Shields LS, Fuchs C;
 XX WPI; 2000-303766/26.
 XX
 PT Induction of apoptosis in target cells e.g. tumor cells to treat cancers,
 PT by inhibiting a cell fate determining function of a Notch protein whilst
 PT the cell is undergoing differentiation.
 XX
 XX Claim 16; Page 27; 88pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method of inducing apoptosis in a target
 CC cell by inhibiting the expression or function of a Notch protein while
 CC the cell is undergoing differentiation. The invention also relates to pro-
 CC apoptotic compositions comprising a differentiation- inducing drug and
 CC an agent which inhibits the expression or function of a Notch protein.
 CC Notch proteins play a role in the determination of cell fate. Many
 CC transformed cells retain the capacity to undergo terminal differentiation
 CC when treated with differentiation-inducing drugs, such as hexamethylene
 CC bisacetamide (HMBA). This approach has been clinically tested as a
 CC potential cancer therapy, but treatment with HMBA-type drugs alone can
 CC result in thrombocytopenia. In the method of the invention,
 CC coadministration of HMBA and either Notch antisense oligonucleotides or
 CC anti-Notch monoclonal antibodies enhances differentiation to a greater
 CC extent than HMBA alone, meaning that the amount of HMBA administered to a
 CC patient can be reduced, thereby reducing HMBA side-effects. Inhibition of
 CC a cell fate determining function of a Notch protein in the target cell at
 CC a time when the cell is undergoing differentiation induces apoptosis. The
 CC method and compositions are useful for inducing apoptosis in tumour cells
 CC which overexpress Notch for the treatment of cancer. Cancer that may be
 CC treated include cervical cancer, breast cancer and melanoma, and
 CC especially haematopoietic malignancies or cervical cancers which exhibit
 CC increased Notch-1 expression. The method and compositions may also be
 CC used prophylactically. Anti-Notch antibodies may additionally be used for
 CC diagnosing and staging tumour cells which overexpress Notch. The
 CC antibodies can also be used to immunotarget drugs for cancer therapy.
 CC Sequences AAA38462-A38469 represent Notch-1 oligonucleotides used in an
 CC exemplification of the invention to study the effects of Notch-1
 CC antisense oligonucleotides (AAA38463, AAA38465, AAA38468) on
 CC differentiation and apoptosis of murine erythroleukaemia (MEI) cells. The
 CC present sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to the
 CC EGF repeat region of the murine Notch-1 gene
 XX
 SO Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5532 CTGTTTGAAGGTCGTCATGC 5553
 DB 22 CTGTCACACGGTGTACATGC 1

RESULT 2139
 AAA38462
 ID AAA38462 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA38462;
 AC
 XX
 XX 29-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Murine Notch-1 gene EGF repeat region sense oligonucleotide.
 DE
 XX Notch-1; murine; cell fate; Notch inhibition; expression; antibody;
 KM apoptosis induction; differentiation; hexamethylene bisacetamide; HMBA;
 KM anticancer; epidermal growth factor; EGF repeat region; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX MO200020576-A2.
 XX 13-APR-2000.
 PD
 XX 01-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023162.
 PF
 XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102816P.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0124119P.
 XX
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PI Miele L, Shields LS, Fuchs C;
 XX WPI; 2000-303766/26.
 XX
 PT Induction of apoptosis in target cells e.g. tumor cells to treat cancers,
 PT by inhibiting a cell fate determining function of a Notch protein whilst
 PT the cell is undergoing differentiation.
 XX
 XX Example 10; Page 27; 88pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method of inducing apoptosis in a target
 CC cell by inhibiting the expression or function of a Notch protein while
 CC the cell is undergoing differentiation. The invention also relates to pro-
 CC apoptotic compositions comprising a differentiation- inducing drug and
 CC an agent which inhibits the expression or function of a Notch protein.
 CC Notch proteins play a role in the determination of cell fate. Many
 CC transformed cells retain the capacity to undergo terminal differentiation
 CC when treated with differentiation-inducing drugs, such as hexamethylene
 CC bisacetamide (HMBA). This approach has been clinically tested as a
 CC potential cancer therapy, but treatment with HMBA-type drugs alone can
 CC result in thrombocytopenia. In the method of the invention,
 CC coadministration of HMBA and either Notch antisense oligonucleotides or
 CC anti-Notch monoclonal antibodies enhances differentiation to a greater
 CC extent than HMBA alone, meaning that the amount of HMBA administered to a
 CC patient can be reduced, thereby reducing HMBA side-effects. Inhibition of
 CC a cell fate determining function of a Notch protein in the target cell at
 CC a time when the cell is undergoing differentiation induces apoptosis. The
 CC method and compositions are useful for inducing apoptosis in tumour cells
 CC which overexpress Notch for the treatment of cancer. Cancer that may be
 CC treated include cervical cancer, breast cancer and melanoma, and
 CC especially haematopoietic malignancies or cervical cancers which exhibit
 CC increased Notch-1 expression. The method and compositions may also be
 CC used prophylactically. Anti-Notch antibodies may additionally be used for
 CC diagnosing and staging tumour cells which overexpress Notch. The
 CC antibodies can also be used to immunotarget drugs for cancer therapy.
 CC Sequences AAA38462-A38469 represent Notch-1 oligonucleotides used in an
 CC exemplification of the invention to study the effects of Notch-1
 CC antisense oligonucleotides (AAA38463, AAA38465, AAA38468) on
 CC differentiation and apoptosis of murine erythroleukaemia (MEI) cells. The
 CC present sequence represents a sense oligonucleotide corresponding to the
 CC EGF repeat region of the murine Notch-1 gene
 XX
 SO Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5532 CTGTTTGAAGTGTGCATGC 5553
 |||||
 2 CTGCTCACGCGTGTACATGC 23

RESULT 2140

AAH19543
 ID AAH19543 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAH19543;

DT 23-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX Human Fc-epsilonRI alpha-chain gene oligonucleotide #2.

XX Human; transcription activation; immunoglobulin E, IgE; IgE receptor;

KW Fc-epsilonRI; USF-1; USF-2; allergy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS JP2001057889-A.

XX 06-MAR-2001.

XX 23-AUG-1999; 99JP-00234854.

XX 23-AUG-1999; 99JP-00234854.

XX (ASAK) ASAH1 BREWERIES LTD.

PA (TSUR/) TSURA T.

XX WPI; 2001-310666/33.

XX DNA having a transcription activating region of a gene, used for

XX developing an agent for preventing and treating allergic diseases.

XX Example 4; Page 6; 12pp; Japanese.

XX The present sequence is provided in a specification relating to a DNA

XX sequence which activates transcription of human high affinity

XX immunoglobulin (Ig)E receptor (Fc-epsilonRI) alpha-chain gene. It may be

XX used for inhibiting the activation of transcription relating to USF-1 or

XX USF-2. The DNA contains the sequence tggggagcagctgggagagac, or cagctg.

XX The invention is useful for the development of an agent for preventing

XX CC and treating allergic diseases. The present sequence was annealed to its

XX complementary sequence to generate the double stranded DNA sequence of

XX Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;

XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3381 GCTCTCTCCCGAGTGCACCC 3402
 |||||
 1 GTTCTTACCCAGCTGCTCCCC 22

RESULT 2141

AAAF9964/c

ID AAFA9964 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAFA9964;

XX 23-JUL-2001 (first entry)

XX Human Fc-epsilonRI alpha-chain gene oligonucleotide #1.

KW Human; transcription activation; immunoglobulin E, IgE; IgE receptor;

KW Fc-epsilonRI; USF-1; USF-2; allergy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS JP2001057889-A.

XX 06-MAR-2001.

XX 23-AUG-1999; 99JP-00234854.

XX 23-AUG-1999; 99JP-00234854.

XX (ASAK) ASAH1 BREWERIES LTD.

PA (TSUR/) TSURA T.

XX WPI; 2001-310666/33.

XX DNA having a transcription activating region of a gene, used for

XX developing an agent for preventing and treating allergic diseases.

XX Example 4; Page 5-6; 12pp; Japanese.

XX The present sequence is provided in a specification relating to a DNA

XX sequence which activates transcription of human high affinity

XX immunoglobulin (Ig)E receptor (Fc-epsilonRI) alpha-chain gene. It may be

XX used for inhibiting the activation of transcription relating to USF-1 or

XX USF-2. The DNA contains the sequence tggggagcagctgggagagac, or cagctg.

XX The invention is useful for the development of an agent for preventing

XX CC and treating allergic diseases. The present sequence was annealed to its

XX complementary sequence to generate the double stranded DNA sequence of

XX the invention

XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 12 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;

XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3381 GCTCTCTCCCGAGTGCACCC 3402
 |||||
 23 GTTCTTACCCAGCTGCTCCCC 2

RESULT 2142

ABLA8583/c

ID ABLA8583 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX ABLA8583;

XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human GRID GeneBLOC oligonucleotide #5.

XX Human; Gtb2-related with Insect Domain; GRID; T-cell; phosphorothioate;

XX co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;

XX Leukemia; cytostatic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1..7

XX /tag= b

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-O-Methyl"

XX modified_base 1..3

XX /tag= a

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

XX modified_base 8..16

XX /tag= c

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

```

FT modified_base 17..23
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-Methyl"
FT modified_base
FT 20..23
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 23
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="Inverted deoxyabasic ribonucleotide"
FT
FT WO200162911-A2.
FT
FT 30-AUG-2001.
FT
FT 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
FT
FT 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
FT
FT (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
FT (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
FT
FT Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswigen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
FT WPI; 2001-550088/61.
FT
FT New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
FT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
FT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
FT
FT Claim 8; Page 91; 108pp; English.
FT
CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
CC used to illustrate the invention
CC
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 12 G; 3 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
QY
QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
QY Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
QY Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY
QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7434
QY DB 23 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2
QY
RESULT 2143
QY ABL48595/c
QY ID ABL48595 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
QY XX
QY AC ABL48595;
QY XX
QY 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
QY XX
QY Human GRID GeneBLoc oligonucleotide #17.
QY XX
QY Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell; phosphorothioate;
QY KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
QY KW leukemia; cytostatic; ss.
QY XX
QY Homo sapiens.
QY XX
QY Key Location/Qualifiers
QY FH modified_base 1..7
QY FT /*tag= b
QY FT

```

```

FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-Methyl"
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="Inverted deoxyabasic ribonucleotide"
FT modified_base 8..16
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 17..23
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-O-Methyl"
FT modified_base 23
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="Inverted deoxyabasic ribonucleotide"
FT
FT WO200162911-A2.
FT
FT 30-AUG-2001.
FT
FT 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
FT
FT 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
FT
FT (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
FT (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
FT
FT Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswigen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
FT WPI; 2001-550088/61.
FT
FT New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
FT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
FT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
FT
FT Claim 8; Page 91; 108pp; English.
FT
CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
CC used to illustrate the invention
CC
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 12 G; 3 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
QY
QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
QY Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
QY Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY
QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7434
QY DB 23 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2
QY
RESULT 2144
QY ABL48571
QY ID ABL48571 standard; RNA; 23 BP.
QY XX
QY AC ABL48571;
QY XX
QY 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
QY XX
QY Human GRID GeneBLoc substrate oligonucleotide #5.
QY XX
QY Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
QY KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
QY KW leukemia; cytostatic; ss.
QY XX

```


XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200162911-A2.
PN
XX 30-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
PA
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcwigen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.
DR
XX
XX
PT New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
PS
XX Claim 7; Page 91; 108pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
CC used to illustrate the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 12 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7434
Db 1 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 22
XX
RESULT 2145
AAH56136/c
ID AAH56136 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAH56136;
XX
XX 04-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human SCN3A PCR-SSCP PCR primer SEQ ID NO:380.
DE
XX
XX Human; epilepsy; chromosome 2; SCN1A; SCN2A; SCN3A; identification;
KM diagnosis; mutation; chromosome 2q23-q31; neurological disorder;
KW anticonvulsant; neuroprotective; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200138564-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-MAY-2001.
PD
XX
XX 24-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CA001404.
PF
XX 26-NOV-1999; 99US-0167623P.
PR
XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
PA
XX
XX Rouleau GA, Lafreniere RG, Rochefort D, Cossette P, Ragsdale D;
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2001-355945/37.
XX
XX Determining a predisposition to epilepsy and/or development of epilepsy
PT comprises determining the genotype of SCN1A, SCN2A and/or SCN3A, or a DNA
PT variant, equivalent, or mutation which shows a linkage disequilibrium.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 6; 268pp; English.
PS
XX
XX the present invention describes a method (M1) of determining an
CC individual's predisposition to epilepsy and/or development of epilepsy,
CC as well as predicting the individual's response to medication. The method
CC comprises determining the genotype of at least one gene selected from
CC SCN1A, SCN2A or SCN3A, or a DNA variant, equivalent, or mutation which
CC shows a linkage disequilibrium. SCN1A, SCN2A and SCN3A are all sodium
CC channel genes located on chromosome 2. The idiopathic generalised
CC epilepsy (IGE) gene is more specifically localised on chromosome 2q23-
CC q31. Compounds identified as modulators of the biological activity of
CC SCN1A, SCN2A or SCN3A proteins or genes, are useful for treating epilepsy
CC or other neurological disorders. They have anticonvulsant and
CC neuroprotective activities. AAH5763 to AAH56164 and AAB99674 to AAB99679
CC represent SCN1A, SCN2A, and SCN3A cDNAs, gene fragments, PCR primers,
CC oligonucleotides and proteins given in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4296 GTGCATCTTTTCTTCCCTG 4317
Db 23 GTGCTACTTTTGCTTACCTG 2
XX
RESULT 2146
AAF92703/c
ID AAF92703 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAF92703;
AC
XX
XX 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Primer DR beta (87-94).
DE
XX
XX Human; leukocyte antigen; HLA; typing; sequence specific probe; SSOPH;
KM ss.
KW
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US6194147-B1.
PN
XX
XX 27-FEB-2001.
PD
XX
XX 30-DEC-1997; 97US-00000805.
PF
XX 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.
XX
XX 08-APR-1993; 93US-00057957.
PR
XX
XX (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.
PA
XX
XX Baxter-Lowe LA, Gorski JA;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-217923/22.
DR
XX
XX Human leukocyte antigen typing by amplifying a sample followed by
PT sequence specific oligonucleotide hybridization with labeled
PT oligonucleotide probes that hybridize with a series of known control DNA
PT sequences.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 17; 16pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing.
CC

CC The method involves detecting polymorphic residues by sequence specific
CC oligonucleotide probe hybridization (SSOPH) with labeled oligonucleotide
CC probes

XX Sequence 23 BP, 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1610 AGAAGTTGACAGACGAGCTGCG 1631
22 AGAGCTTCACAGTCGACGCGCG 1

RESULT 2147
AAH73876/C
ID AAH73876 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAH73876;

XX 01-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX Human signal recognition particle receptor beta PCR primer #1.

XX Human; signal recognition particle receptor beta; SRPBeta; PCR primer;
XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX CN1279230-A.

XX 10-JAN-2001.

XX 23-JUN-1999; 99CN-00108547.

XX 23-JUN-1999; 99CN-00108547.

XX (UYFU-) UNIV FUDAN.

XX Yu L, Fu Q, Zhao Y;

XX WPI; 2001-266742/28.

XX New human signal recognition particle receptor beta nucleic acid for
XX preparing the protein encoded by it.

XX Example 1; Page 8 (Disclosure); 20pp; Chinese.

XX The present invention relates to human signal recognition particle
CC receptor beta (SRPBeta; see AAG64357). Application of human SRPBeta
CC coding sequence and protein, and their preparing process are also
CC disclosed. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an
CC example from the present invention

XX Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 676 GAGCTGTGTGCAAGCCCTGATG 697
23 GAGTCCGCGAGACCATGATG 2

RESULT 2148
ABK6428/C
ID ABK6428 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX ABK6428;

DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX HHV6a/6b intermediate early protein forward real time PCR primer.

XX Human herpes virus infection; ss; real time PCR; primer; HHV1; HHV2;
XX HHV3; HHV4; HHV5; HHV6; HHV7; HHV8; Latent membrane protein-1; LMP-1;
XX nuclear protein EBNA2; intermediate early protein; IE; glycoprotein B;
XX KI glycoprotein.

OS Human herpesvirus 6.
OS Human herpesvirus 6b.

XX MO200234953-A2.

XX 02-MAY-2002.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031892.

XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242903P.

XX (HARR/) HARRIS R. B.

XX Harris RB, Reynolds TR;

XX WPI; 2002-463369/49.

PT Detecting infection of human herpes virus type or strain by informatic
PT analysis of gene sequence using probe and primers capable of directing
PT amplification of target sequence and interpolating the virus.

XX Claim 18; Page 36; 67pp; English.

XX The invention relates to detecting (M1) infection by human herpes virus
CC (HHV) by performing informatics analysis of gene sequences from different
CC HHV types or strains (e.g. HHV1-HHV8) to identify target segment (TS),
CC selecting probe and primers capable of directing amplification,
CC amplifying TS, interpolating HHV number by comparing number of
CC amplification cycles (NAC) for detecting TS to NAC to detect known
CC quantity of TS. Also included are cloning a segment of genomic viral DNA
CC from the identified TS (M2), a polynucleotide (T) molecule having any one
CC of 61 nucleotide sequences appearing as ABK6401-ABK6461, a vector
CC comprising a fragment of a gene that encodes an HHV1 thymidine kinase
CC protein, HHV2 thymidine kinase protein, a thymidine kinase protein from a
CC drug-resistant HHV2, thymidine kinase protein from a drug-resistant HHV1
CC or a drug resistant HHV2, HHV3 thymidine kinase protein, HHV4a latent
CC membrane protein-1 or an HHV4b latent membrane protein-1, an HHV4a
CC nuclear protein EBNA2, HHV4b nuclear protein EBNA2, an HHV5 intermediate
CC early protein, HHV6a glycoprotein B or an HHV6b glycoprotein B, an HHV6a
CC intermediate early protein, HHV6b intermediate early protein, an HHV7
CC glycoprotein B, and an HHV8 KI glycoprotein (i.e. the target sequences),
CC and a fluorogenic probe with a fluorescent reporter group covalently
CC attached to the probe, and a fluorescence quencher group covalently
CC attached to the probe. (M1) is useful for detecting infection by a
CC particular type or a strain of HHV in a sample from an individual
CC suspected of having HHV. (M2) is useful for creating a screening platform
CC genomic HHV viral DNA. (M1) is useful for creating a screening platform
CC to analyse the effectiveness of pharmaceuticals by measuring the ability
CC of anti-viral agents to mediate HHV propagation. (M1) allows accurate and
CC sensitive diagnosis of HHV infection in patients. Unlike conventional
CC procedures, infection by one strain of a specific type of HHV can be
CC distinguished from infection by another strain of the same HHV type. The
CC method allows detection of infection by HHV that cannot be detected by
CC conventional PCR approaches. In addition to determining specific activity
CC of anti-viral agents, purification of promising anti-viral agents can
CC also be tracked, thus circumvents problems endemic to ex vivo testing,
CC such as drug toxicity and side effects. (M1) is also applied to HHV
CC strains for which complete sequence data is unavailable. The present
CC sequence is the HHV6a/6b intermediate early protein forward real time PCR
CC primer. (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5703 CCTTCCTTTCTCTCTCTCT 5724

Db 23 CCATCCTTCATCTCACTCT 2

RESULT 2149

ABL30942/c

ABL30942; standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ABL30942;

DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 431.

KM Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192572-A1.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.

PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.

PA (NIN) NISSHINO IND INC.

PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;

DR WPI; 2002-122074/16.

PT Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when transplanting between them.

PS Claim 23; Page 175; 345pp; Japanese.

CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridizing a substrate on which 10-24 base oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver, pancreas, langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals

XX Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1610 AGAAGTTTCAGACGACGCTGCG 1631

Db 23 AGAGCTTCACAGTCGACGCGCG 2

RESULT 2150

ABL30948/c

ABL30948 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ABL30948;

XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 437.

KM Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200192572-A1.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.

PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.

PA (NIN) NISSHINO IND INC.

PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;

DR WPI; 2002-122074/16.

PT Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when transplanting between them.

PS Claim 23; Page 176; 345pp; Japanese.

CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridizing a substrate on which 10-24 base oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver, pancreas, langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals

XX Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1610 AGAAGTTTCAGACGACGCTGCG 1631

Db 23 AGAGCTTCACAGTCGACGCGCG 2

RESULT 2151

ABX95421/c

ABX95421; standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ABX95421;

DT 18-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human leukocyte antigen DR locus, PCR primer #2.

KM Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; DR; genetic typing; polymorphism;

OS Human DR beta allele; HLA-DQ allele; tissue matching;

PN tissue transplantation; PCR; primer; ss; DR4; DR8.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6503707-B1.

PD 07-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 21-MAY-1996; 96US-00650965.
 XX
 PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.
 PR 01-MAR-1993; 93US-00025038.
 PR 08-APR-1993; 93US-00057957.
 PR 25-OCT-1993; 93US-00142214.
 XX
 PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PI Baxter-Lowe LA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-370501/35.
 XX
 PT Genetic typing involves amplifying genetic sequence to obtain amplified
 PT DNA, contacting amplified DNA with a probe, removing unbound amplified
 PT DNA, and analyzing the sample to detect additional polymorphisms.
 XX
 PS Example; Col 10; 10pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a method of genetic typing, comprising amplifying
 CC a genetic sequence of a subject to obtain amplified DNA, which the
 CC genetic sequence occurs naturally in two or more alleles having multiple
 CC polymorphisms, bringing a sample of amplified DNA into contact with an
 CC oligonucleotide probe bound to a support under stringent hybridizing
 CC conditions, removing unbound amplified DNA from the support, and
 CC analyzing the sample to detect additional polymorphism(s). The method is
 CC useful for genetic typing, especially HLA typing, where the HLA alleles
 CC are HLA-DR beta alleles, and also to identify HLA alleles such as HLA-DR
 CC and HLA-DQ alleles. The method is also useful for tissue matching,
 CC especially for tissue transplantation. The method rapidly identifies
 CC nucleotide sequences of polymorphic HLA genes. This sequence represents a
 CC primer used to isolate human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-DR locus DNA from a
 CC cell line known to have the DR4 allele and a cell line with allele DR8
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1610 AGAAGCTTCACAGCAGCTGCG 1631
 DB 22 AGAGCTTCACAGTCAGCGCG 1
 RESULT 2152
 ABX14428/c
 ID ABX14428 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX14428;
 XX
 DT 07-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer #1 for human DNA polymorphic locus D2S2683.
 XX
 KM Human: multiplex amplification; polymorphic locus: CTR;
 KM complex tandem repeat; parentage; forensic; tissue origin; sample origin;
 KM genetic relatedness; D2S2683; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN US6458537-B1.
 XX
 PD 01-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 14-SEP-1999; 99US-00395604.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-1996; 96US-00637115.
 XX
 PA (IDEN-) IDENTIGENE INC.
 XX

PI Staub RW, Carriaco MG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-155535/15.
 XX
 PR Multiplex amplification of DNA molecules comprising loci, for analyzing
 PT human samples and samples from other species, by amplifying at least two
 PT loci in a single amplification reaction.
 XX
 PS Claim 11; Col 11; 31pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for the multiplex amplification
 CC of a plurality of human DNA polymorphic loci, or genetic systems
 CC comprising at least two loci. The polymorphic loci may be selected from
 CC D9S302, D2S2683, D18S535, D3S2387, D4S2366, D5S1719 or D7S1804.
 CC Preferably the at least two loci comprise complex tandem repeat (CTR)
 CC sequences. Also disclosed are kits, compositions, and ladders useful for
 CC analyzing human samples, as well as samples from other species. The
 CC method and kits of the invention may be used to analyze samples for
 CC parentage, forensic, tissue origin, sample origin, and genetic
 CC relatedness studies. ABX14426-ABX14439 represent PCR primers for human
 CC DNA polymorphic loci D18S535, D2S2683, D9S302, D3S2387, D4S2366, D5S1719,
 CC or D7S1804
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 18 A; 5 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4464 TTTTGTGTTTTTTTGTGTTTGT 4485
 DB 23 TGTGTTGTTGTTGTTGTTGT 2
 RESULT 2153
 AAD58215/c
 ID AAD58215 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD58215;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cytokine amplifying RT-PCR primer, IL-18R.
 XX
 KM Virus suppressing factor protein; VSF; immune cell; proteinase K;
 KM immunoprecipitation; immunoneutralisation; viral infection; virucide;
 KM RT-PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 OS
 PN WO2003064461-A1.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-JAN-2003; 2003WO-KR000231.
 XX
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002KR-00005969.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUNEMED INC.
 XX
 PI Kim Y, Kim Y, Choi Y, Ahn J, Woo S, Sin S, Cho M, Byn Y;
 PI Kang J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-618354/58.
 XX
 PT New virus suppressing factor protein having antiviral activity produced
 PT in immune cell stimulated by encephalomyocarditis virus variant, useful
 PT for suppressing proliferation or replication of virus e.g. herpes virus.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 22; 95pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a virus suppressing factor (VSF) protein
 CC increasingly produced in an immune cell stimulated by

CC encephalomyocarditis virus variant. The protein has antiviral activity
 CC unchanged by immunoprecipitation and immunoneutralisation, is inactivated
 CC by proteinase K, is not chosen from antiviral cytokines. The invention is
 CC useful for preventing or treating viral infections by administering the
 CC protein to a subject suffering from a viral infection. The invention has
 CC antiviral activity which is to suppress proliferation or replication of a
 CC virus belonging to Orthomyxoviridae, Picornaviridae, Retroviridae or
 CC Herpes. The present sequence is a RT-PCR primer used in the amplification
 CC of cytokines of the invention

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 829 CCGCCATGTGGAAGATGATGC 850
 22 CTTGCCAAGAGAGATGATGC 1

RESULT 2154
 ADC61352/c
 ID ADC61352 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC ADC61352;
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer GAG022 for amplifying HIV-1 gag gene.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid amplification; nucleic acid target sequence;
 KM non-specific amplification; primer extension;
 KM primer hybridisation specificity; primer dimer; unblocked;
 KM hoc-start amplification; HIV-1; gag gene; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 XX
 XX US6509157-B1.
 PN 21-JAN-2003.
 PD 21-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-00687910.
 PR 05-NOV-1999; 99US-0163890P.
 XX
 XX (HOFF) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.
 PA Martinez TR;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-719581/68.
 DR
 XX
 PT Amplifying target nucleic acid sequence, by amplification reaction using
 PT pair of primers, a primer of the pair is reversibly blocked by covalent
 PT attachment of triarylmethyl group to 3' terminal hydroxyl group.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 3; Col 11; 9pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for amplifying a nucleic acid
 CC target sequence. The method involves carrying out an amplification
 CC reaction using a pair of primers, where at least one primer of the pair
 CC is reversibly blocked by the covalent attachment of a triarylmethyl group
 CC to the 3' terminal OH. The method is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid
 CC target sequence. The method reduces non-specific amplification because
 CC the reaction mixture does not support primer extension until the
 CC temperature of the reaction mixture is elevated to a temperature which
 CC insures primer hybridisation specificity. Amplifications carried out
 CC using the blocked primers result in less non-specific amplification
 CC product, in particular, primer dimer, and a concomitant greater yield of
 CC the intended amplification product compared to amplifications carried out
 CC using unblocked primers. The use of blocked primers prevents extension of
 CC any primer during the low-temperature, pre-amplification set-up stage.
 CC The blocking group is removed, thus allowing primer extension, only after

CC The reaction temperature is raised to a temperature which insures
 CC reaction specificity. Thus, use of the reversibly blocked primers
 CC provides a hot-start amplification. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used to amplify the HIV-1 gag gene in the examples of the present
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1969 CAACAGCCAGTATATTCTCTGG 1990
 22 CAACAGGAAGTGCATTCTGG 1

RESULT 2155
 ADC46895
 ID ADC46895 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC ADC46895;
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE KRT14 forward qRT-PCR primer.
 XX
 XX se; primer; biomarker gene; gene expression; nucleic acid array;
 KM molecular diagnostic method; molecular target.
 KM
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003067217-A2.
 PN 14-AUG-2003.
 PD 14-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 10-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003673.
 PR 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354519P.
 XX
 XX (INTE-) INTEGRIDERM INC.
 PA Dooley TP, Curto EV, Davis RL;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-731515/69.
 DR
 XX
 XX Identifying biomarker genes using nucleic acid microarrays, useful for
 PT molecular diagnostic and pathology applications, comprises comparing the
 PT Gibbs-likelihood ratios for each gene and determining a rank order for
 PT the gene.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 38; 54pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method of identifying one or more biomarker
 CC genes for a type of cells among a group of (m) different cell types, from
 CC a multiplicity of genes whose expression levels in cells of the group are
 CC measured using nucleic acid arrays, to generate a plurality of
 CC measurements of expression levels for the m types of cells, by comparing
 CC the likelihood ratios of (m) and (m-1) for each gene and determining a
 CC rank order for the gene among the multiplicity. The method is useful in
 CC identifying biomarkers using nucleic acid microarrays. The biomarkers of
 CC skin may be used in molecular diagnostic and pathology applications in
 CC normal and abnormal tissues and cell. The biomarker genes may also be
 CC used as molecular targets for therapeutics of a disorder or a disease in
 CC humans. This sequence represents a qRT-PCR primer used in the method of
 CC the invention.

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7417 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAA 7438
 |||||
 DB 1 AGCAGCAGAACGAGTACAA 22

RESULT 2156
 ID AB223536 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX AB223536;
 AC
 XX 07-APR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX fragment of a plasmid used to detect somatic instability.
 DE
 XX Replication error; drug development; somatic instability; ss.
 KM
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 FT Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 4
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "this base represents an unspecified number of
 FT bases"
 FT 21
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "this base represents an unspecified number of
 FT bases"
 XX
 PN WO200295071-A2.
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 22-MAY-2002; 2002WO-NL000322.
 XX
 PR 22-MAY-2001; 2001EP-00201936.
 XX
 PA (NEVA-) KONINK NEDERLANDSE AKAD VAN WETENSCHAPPE.
 PA (TJUS/) TUIJSTERMAN M.
 XX
 PI Plasterk RMA, Tuijsterman M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-129440/12.
 XX
 PT Determining whether a product of a gene is involved in preventing a
 PT replication error in a cell comprises providing a specific inhibitor for
 PT the product and determining the level of expression of a marker gene.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Fig 3; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes a method for determining whether a product of
 CC a gene is involved in preventing a replication error in a cell. The
 CC method comprises providing the cell with a specific inhibitor for the
 CC product and determining the level of functional expression of a marker
 CC gene in the cell, where the level of expression of the marker gene is
 CC dependent on the occurrence of the replication error. The method is used
 CC for determining whether a product of a gene is involved in preventing a
 CC replication error in a cell. The identified genes are useful for
 CC developing diagnostic tools, or as targets for drug development to
 CC manipulate cells on the basis of the presence or absence of function of
 CC the gene. AB223535-36 represents fragments of plasmids used to detect
 CC somatic instability, in the course of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4015 ATGAGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAA 4038
 |||||
 DB 1 ATGNAAAAAAAGAAAAAATAA 24

RESULT 2157
 ID ABA05517/C
 XX ABA05517 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA05517;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Tre carcinogenic gene protein 10.56 PCR primer 2.
 XX
 KM Human; Tre carcinogenic gene protein 10.56; cytostatic; haemostatic;
 KM virolytic; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; cancer;
 KM haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; infection;
 KM immunological disease; inflammatory disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200190131-A1.
 XX
 PD 29-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 21-MAY-2001; 2001WO-CN000833.
 XX
 PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115824.
 XX
 PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
 XX
 PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-083078/11.
 XX
 PT Human tre carcinogenic gene protein 10.56 and encoding polynucleotide,
 PT used in diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human
 PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 17; 36pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide of human tre
 CC carcinogenic gene protein 10.56 comprising a 96 residue amino acid
 CC sequence, fully defined in the specification, or its fragment, analogue
 CC or derivative. The polypeptide is useful in the diagnosis and treatment
 CC of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 CC infection, immunological diseases and various inflammatory disorders. The
 CC present sequence is a primer used to amplify a polynucleotide encoding
 CC the polypeptide of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAAA 4039
 |||||
 DB 24 AAAAAAAGAGAAAAAATAA 3

RESULT 2158
 ID ABA9264/C
 XX ABA9264 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA9264;
 XX
 DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tra oncogene 10-56 RT-PCR primer 2.
 XX
 KM Oncogene; tra oncogene 10.56; human; treatment; gene therapy; cytostatic;
 KM haemostatic; virolytic; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; diagnosis;
 KM malignant tumour; haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus;
 KM HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200200824-A2.
XX PD 03-JAN-2002.
XX PF 11-JUN-2001; 2001WO-CN000936.
XX PR 12-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116436.
XX PA (BIOW-) BIOWINDOM GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX DR WPI; 2002-075668/10.
XX PT human tre oncogene 10.56 and encoding polynucleotide, used in diagnosis
XX PT and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency
XX PT virus infection, immunological diseases and inflammation.
XX PS Example 2; Page 12; 32pp; Chinese.
XX CC This invention describes a novel human tre oncogene 10.56 which has
XX CC cytostatic, haemostatic, virocidic, immunomodulatory and antiinflammatory
XX CC activity and can be used for gene therapy. The polypeptide of the
XX CC invention and its encoding polynucleotide are used in diagnosis and
XX CC treatment of malignant tumours, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus
XX CC (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations. This
XX CC sequence represents an RT-PCR primer used in the amplification of the
XX CC human tre oncogene 10.56 gene which is described in the disclosure of the
XX CC invention
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX QY
XX DB 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAGAAAAA 4039
XX DB 24 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAGAAAAA 3
XX RESULT 2159
XX ID AAQ64570/c
XX AC AAQ64570 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAQ64570;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 08-DEC-1994 (first entry)
XX DE Primer for amplifying Fas cell surface protein coding sequence.
XX KM Fas; ETn; retrotransposon; retroviral transposon; apoptosis;
XX KM programmed cell death; probe; T cell; auto-immune disease; screening;
XX KM testing; detection; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9408454-A1.
XX PD 28-APR-1994.
XX PF 14-OCT-1993; 93WO-US009839.
XX PR 14-OCT-1992; 92US-00961164.
XX PR 23-JUL-1993; 93US-00097826.
XX PA (UABR-) UAB RES FOUND.
XX PI Mountz JD;

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XX DR WPI; 1994-150823/18.
XX XX New nucleic acid encoding Fas protein with ETn gene insert - is used for
XX PT detecting apoptosis defective T-cells implicated in development of auto-
XX PT immune disease, and screening potential therapeutic agents.
XX PS Example 1; Page 30; 76pp; English.
XX CC Fas, a membrane receptor like protein, has been reported to be involved
XX CC in programmed cell death. A mutation in the fas gene has been implicated
XX CC in the cause of the lymphoproliferative disorder seen in MRL-1pr/1pr
XX CC mice. Insertion of an Etn element (murine retrotransposon) into the fas
XX CC gene thereby rendering the fas gene dysfunctional induces autoimmune
XX CC disease. Two primers (AAQ64569, AAQ64570) were used to obtain a full
XX CC length cDNA of the fas gene sequence. Two additional primers (AAQ64571,
XX CC AAQ64572) were used to amplify an internal sequence of the fas gene which
XX CC corresponded to the coding region for the extracellular domain of the
XX CC protein. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX QY
XX DB 5252 ACCGACATTGCAATGTCAT 5273
XX DB 22 ACCGAGAGTTGCCAATGTCAT 1
XX RESULT 2160
XX ID AAT37521
XX AC AAT37521 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAT37521;
XX DT 23-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Enterovirus genomic amplification primer.
XX KM Enterovirus chain reaction; PCR primer; Herpesviridae; Picornaviridae;
XX KM human herpesvirus; enterovirus; diagnosis; detection; ss.
XX OS Enterovirus.
XX PN WO9625909-A2.
XX PD 29-AUG-1996.
XX PF 16-FEB-1996; 96WO-ES000031.
XX PR 17-FEB-1995; 95ES-00000320.
XX PA (SALU-) INST SALUD CARLOS III.
XX PT Casas I, Tenorio A, Echevarria JM, Klapper PE, Cleator GM;
XX DR WPI; 1996-402109/40.
XX PT Differential diagnosis of infectious agents by genomic amplification -
XX PT using primer mixts., each specific for a family of infectious agents,
XX PT esp. for distinguishing human herpes virus and entero-virus infection.
XX PS Claim 13; Page 28; 55pp; Spanish.
XX CC A mixture of amplification primers was designed which could amplify both
XX CC enterovirus and herpesvirus sequences from the same sample. The mixture
XX CC contained at least one of the primers in AAT37520-737522 and at least one
XX CC of the primers in AAT37523-737532. A second PCR can be performed on the
XX CC products of the first reaction in order to distinguish specific viruses.
XX CC Alternatively, the PCR products can be detected by hybridisation to virus
XX CC -specific probes

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PR 22-FEB-1997; 97EP-00102951.
XX (LANS/) LANGING M.
PA (UHLE/) UHLENKEDEREN J.
PA (SCHM/) SCHMIDT G.
XX WPI; 1998-449114/39.
XX
PT Production of homogeneous polysaccharides from heterogeneous
PT polysaccharides used for diagnosis and therapy of diseases - comprises
PT immobilisation on support e.g. polymer matrix and selective cleavage with
PT e.g. glucosidase or hydrolase.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 6; 19pp; English.
XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used for the
CC amplification of the human aggrecan G1-B domain, which is used in the
CC method of the invention involving the production of homogeneous
CC polysaccharides from heterogeneous polysaccharides. The oligonucleotides
CC and polysaccharides are useful for the diagnosis and therapy of diseases
CC
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 977 GCTTCACCAAGAGATCAAGG 998
DB 22 GCTTCGCCGAGAGCTCGAGG 1
RESULT 2164
AAV41632
ID AAV41632 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAV41632;
XX
DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of 5' PCR primer LPL.
XX
KM Lipase like gene; LLG; human lipoprotein lipase; hepatic lipase; heparin;
KM phosphatidylcholine ester; laundry detergent; serum lipid;
KM atherosclerosis; diabetes; hyperlipidemia; intrahepatic cholestasis; PCR;
KM primer; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09824888-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 05-DEC-1997; 97WO-US022331.
XX
PR 06-DEC-1996; 96US-0032254P.
PR 06-DEC-1996; 96US-0032783P.
XX
PA (RHON) RHONE-POULENC RORER PHARM INC.
XX
PI Jaye MC, Doan KT, Krawiec JA, Lynch KJ, Amin DV, South VJ;
XX WPI; 1998-333310/29.
XX
PT Lipase like gene polypeptides - used for hydrolysis of
PT phosphatidylcholine esters or for treating e.g. atherosclerosis,
PT diabetes, hyperlipidemia or intrahepatic cholestasis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 1; 94pp; English.
XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used for amplification in
CC the method of the invention involving lipase like gene (LLG). It has
CC homology with human lipoprotein lipase and hepatic lipase, and binds to

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CC heparin. The LLG polypeptides can be used for the enzymatic hydrolysis of
CC phosphatidylcholine esters, for e.g. industrial or food processing, or in
CC laundry detergents. The products can also be used for improving the serum
CC lipid profiles of animals, e.g. in the treatment of atherosclerosis,
CC diabetes, hyperlipidemia or intrahepatic cholestasis. The products can
CC also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 981 CACCAAGAGATCAAGGCTTG 1002
DB 3 CACCATGAGAGCAAGCCCTG 24
RESULT 2165
AAV31739
ID AAV31739 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAV31739;
XX
DT 24-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of the oligonucleotide ME0677.
XX
KM PUR-alpha gene; inhibition; viral infection; cancer; PUR element;
KM hyperproliferative disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5756684-A.
XX
PD 26-MAY-1998.
XX
PF 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00470911.
XX
PR 28-AUG-1992; 92US-00938189.
PR 02-FEB-1993; 93US-00014943.
XX
PA (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Bergemann AD, Johnson EM;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-321632/28.
XX
PT PUR protein and its fragments - that inhibit PUR protein binding to PUR
PT element or other proteins.
XX
PS Example 7.1.1; Col 33; 63pp; English.
XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide used as a
CC competitor with the PUR element in the method of the invention, involving
CC the use of the PUR protein and its fragments, which inhibit PUR protein
CC binding to PUR element or other proteins. Inhibitors of PUR activity may
CC be useful for treating viral infections and hyperproliferative diseases
CC such as cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 5 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6452 TGTGTTTGATCTTTT 6473
DB 3 TTTTGTGAGGGTTT 24
RESULT 2166
AAV42871

```

```

ID  AAV42871 standard; mRNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC  AAV42871.
XX
DT  19-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE  Stem loop of Bacillus subtilis ribonuclease P RNA, nucleotides 61-80.
XX
KM  Ribonuclease P; RNA aptamer; detection; expression; DNA structural motif;
XX  gene therapy; ss.
XX  Bacillus subtilis.
OS
XX
FH  Key
FT  stem_loop
FT  3..24
FT  /tag= a
FT  misc_structure
FT  3..7
FT  /tag= b
FT  /note= "hybridises with nucleotides 21-24"
FT  8..9
FT  /tag= c
FT  /note= "hybridises with nucleotides 19-20"
FT  19..20
FT  /tag= d
FT  /note= "hybridises with nucleotides 8-9"
FT  21..24
FT  /tag= e
FT  /note= "hybridises with nucleotides 3..7"
XX
XX  US5792613-A.
XX
PD  11-AUG-1998.
XX
PF  12-JUN-1996; 96US-00662335.
XX
PR  12-JUN-1996; 96US-00662335.
XX
PA  (UMOR ) UNIV MISSOURI.
XX
PI  Nicholas HB, Schmidt FJ, Cho B;
XX
DR  WPI; 1998-456122/39.
XX
PT  Selection of RNA aptamers - using blocking oligo:deoxy:nucleotides to
XX  eliminate conventional base-pairing.
XX
PS  Example 1; Fig 2; 18pp; English.
XX
XX  The present sequence represents a stem loop of Bacillus subtilis
XX  ribonuclease P RNA, comprising nucleotides 61-80. RNA aptamers capable of
XX  binding to the present sequence are selected using the method of the
XX  invention. The specification describes the selection of an RNA aptamer
XX  that binds a structural element of a selecting nucleic acid molecule. The
XX  method comprises contacting an RNA population suspected of containing an
XX  RNA aptamer with blocking oligodeoxynucleotides under buffer conditions.
XX  Duplex formation between the blocking oligodeoxynucleotide and all
XX  complementary strands yields a candidate RNA population comprising free
XX  RNA molecules and blocked RNA oligodeoxynucleotide duplexes. The
XX  candidate RNA population is then contacted with the selecting nucleic
XX  acid molecule and non-complexed RNA is separated from the non-covalent
XX  complex. The bound RNA is separated from the selecting nucleic acid
XX  molecule of the non-covalent complex to yield a selected RNA population.
XX  The steps are repeated for a number of cycles sufficient to yield a
XX  selected RNA population composed of a detectable amount of RNA aptamer.
XX  RNA aptamers may be used to detect expression of certain DNA structural
XX  motifs and for gene therapy of conditions related to these motifs
XX
SQ  Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

```

```

Query Match      0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 68.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

```

QY  3806 CTCGAGCTGCTGAGATGACAG 3827
DB  2 CACGGUCUGCUGAGAGUCCCG 23

```

```

RESULT 2167
ID  AAV22161/c
XX  AAV22161 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC  AAV22161.
XX
DT  20-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE  BH3 interacting domain death agonist polynucleotide fragment 22.
XX
KM  Human; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; BID; BCL-2 family;
XX  apoptosis; regulation; cell death; inflammation; cancer; arthritis;
XX  autoimmune disease; viral infection; lymphoproliferative; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO9809980-A1.
XX
PD  12-MAR-1998.
XX
PF  09-SEP-1997; 97WO-US015872.
XX
PR  09-SEP-1996; 96US-00706741.
XX
PA  (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
PI  Kormeyer SJ;
XX
DR  WPI; 1998-193546/17.
XX
PT  BH3 interacting domain death agonist polypeptide - used for treating
XX  decreased apoptotic conditions resulting from inflammation etc.
XX
PS  Disclosure; Page 23; 118pp; English.
XX
XX  The present sequence represents a BH3 interacting domain death agonist
XX  (BID) polynucleotide fragment given in the present invention. The
XX  protein, the DNA encoding it or antisense sequences can be used for
XX  preventing or treating a decreased apoptotic state of a cell. The
XX  decreased apoptotic state that is treated results from a disease such as
XX  cancer, viral infections, lymphoproliferative conditions, arthritis,
XX  inflammation and autoimmune diseases. Antibodies against the BID protein
XX  can be used for detecting a BID polypeptide in a cell or population of
XX  cell. The nucleic acid sequence and the BID protein can also be used for
XX  treating immunodeficiency disease (including AIDS), senescence,
XX  neurodegenerative disease, ischemic and reperfusion cell death,
XX  infertility and wound-healing. Primers derived from the nucleic acid
XX  encoding the BID protein can be used for detecting/quantitating the
XX  protein and for detecting alterations in the nucleic acid encoding the
XX  BID protein
XX
SQ  Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

```

Query Match      0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

```

QY  645 CCTGTCACGGCCGACGATCCCT 666
DB  22 CCAGGCGACTGCGCAGTCCCT 1

```

```

RESULT 2168
ID  AAX04082
XX  AAX04082 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC  AAX04082;
XX

```

DT 12-APR-1999 (first entry)
 XX Oligonucleotide M0677 used in PCR cloning and sequencing.
 DE
 XX PUR element; PUR- α phage; hyperproliferative disease; cancer; human;
 KW monoclonal antibody; identification; characterisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5869622-A.
 XX
 PD 09-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486809.
 XX
 PR 28-AUG-1992; 92US-00938189.
 PR 02-FEB-1993; 93US-00014943.
 PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00470911.
 XX
 PA (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Bergemann AD, Johnson EM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-152881/13.
 XX
 PT Monoclonal antibody specific for PUR protein - useful for treating
 PT cancer.
 XX
 PS Example; Col 33; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a monoclonal antibody that specifically
 CC binds to an epitope of the PUR protein. Antibodies that bind to the PUR
 CC protein and neutralise PUR activity may be used to treat
 CC hyperproliferative diseases such as cancer. PUR antibodies may be used
 CC diagnostically to detect aberrant expression of the PUR protein and/or
 CC mutations in the PUR gene. The present sequence represents an
 CC oligonucleotide used in the cloning and sequencing of the PUR protein and
 CC its sequence element PUR repeat, in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 5 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 6452 TGTTCGATGACTTTTTCCTT 6473
 Db 3 TTTTTCGAGGCTTTTTCCTT 24
 RESULT 2169
 AAX21662/c
 ID AAX21662 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX21662;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human helicase gene RecQ4 primer.
 XX
 KW RecQ4 gene; helicase; Werner's syndrome; Bloom's syndrome; human;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W03905284-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-JP003114.
 XX

PR 25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00200387.
 XX
 PA (AGEN-) AGENE RBS INST CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Shimamoto A, Kitao S, Furuchi Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-142939/12.
 XX
 PT New human helicase gene RecQ4 - used for investigation and diagnosis of
 PT helicase-implicated diseases such as Werner's syndrome.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 50; 67pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a human gene RecQ4 encoding a protein having
 CC helicase activity. The gene has significant homology to the Escherichia
 CC coli helicase gene (RecQ). Host cells transformed with vectors comprising
 CC the RecQ4 gene are used for the recombinant expression of the protein.
 CC The gene may be used for the study and diagnosis of disorders in which
 CC helicase activity is involved, such as Werner's and Bloom's syndromes in
 CC which mutations in the helicase gene are implicated
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 3173 TTTGGGTTGATCTTTCAGATG 3194
 Db 23 TTTGGGTTGATCTTTCAGATG 2
 RESULT 2170
 AAX54149/c
 ID AAX54149 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX54149;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human fibronectin antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 PN W09913886-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 XX

PS Disclosure; Page 55; 120pp; English.

XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271) directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-end and the junction between coding and non-coding regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived from sequences AA55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer

XX Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 14 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 7416 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCACA 7437
DB 24 CACCACCACGACGACGACGACA 3

RESULT 2171
AA00525 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAX00525;
XX
XX 30-MAR-1999 (first entry)

DE Antisense oligonucleotide for poly-purine target sequence.
XX
XX Target; antisense; selective rank; inhibition; ranking; stability;
KM interaction; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US5856103-A.
PN
XX
XX 05-JAN-1999.

PF 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.
PR
XX
XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS.
PA
XX
XX Clark CL, Gray DM;
PI
XX
XX MPI; 1999-105098/09.

PT Selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules, for inhibitory efficiency -
XX comprises determining the fraction a set of nearest-neighbour nucleic
PT acid base pair types in a target sequence zone, substituting nearest-
XX neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions to determine the fractions and
PT multiplying.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 13-14; 72pp; English.

XX This oligonucleotide represents an antisense oligonucleotides (ASO)
CC targeted to a poly-purine mRNA sequence generated by a method of

CC selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules for inhibitory efficiency. The
CC method comprises: (a) determining the fraction of each of a set of 13
CC nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types in a target sequence zone
CC RNA:ASO-DNA hybrid nucleic acid sequence; (b) substituting nearest-
CC neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions into formulas to determine the
CC fractions of each of a series of 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base
CC pair types to provide determined fractions; and (c) multiplying the
CC fractions of the 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types by a
CC stability ranking to the nucleic acid antisense sequence; where the
CC results are ordered to produce a ranking. The process is used to rank
CC nucleic acid sequences based on the stability of nucleic acid oligomer
CC binding interactions to select sequence zones for antisense targeting

XX Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5327 TCTCTCTTGCCTCACTCTCTC 5348
DB 2 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 23

RESULT 2172
AAX00524/C
ID AAX00524 standard; mRNA; 24 BP.

AC AAX00524;
XX
XX 30-MAR-1999 (first entry)

DE Target sequence #2 for antisense oligonucleotides.
XX
XX Target; antisense; selective rank; inhibition; ranking; stability;
KM interaction; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US5856103-A.
PN
XX
XX 05-JAN-1999.

PF 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.
PR
XX
XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS.
PA
XX
XX Clark CL, Gray DM;
PI
XX
XX MPI; 1999-105098/09.

PT Selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules, for inhibitory efficiency -
XX comprises determining the fraction a set of nearest-neighbour nucleic
PT acid base pair types in a target sequence zone, substituting nearest-
XX neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions to determine the fractions and
PT multiplying.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 13-14; 72pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a target mRNA for the generation of antisense
CC oligonucleotides (ASO) in a method of selectively ranking nucleic acid
CC molecules for inhibitory efficiency. The method comprises: (a)
CC determining the fraction of each of a set of 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic
CC acid base pair types in a target sequence zone RNA:ASO-DNA hybrid nucleic
CC acid sequence; (b) substituting nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair
CC fractions into formulas to determine the fractions of each of a series of
CC 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types to provide determined
CC fractions; and (c) multiplying the fractions of the 13 nearest-neighbour
CC nucleic acid base pair types by a stability ranking to the nucleic acid
CC antisense sequence; where the results are ordered to produce a ranking.
CC The process is used to rank nucleic acid sequences based on the stability

CC of nucleic acid oligomer binding interactions to select sequence zones
CC for antisense targeting
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP, 12 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 5327 TCTCTCTTGGCTGACTCTCTC 5348
DB 23 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 2
RESULT 2173
AAA33593/c
ID AAA33593 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAA33593;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1282.
XX
KM Human: adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KM phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KM allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KM antiallergic; antispasmodic; cytosolic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KM lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KM pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KM cancer; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200009525-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX
PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 425; 1343pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acid involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemia, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ON reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA33313 to AAA35312 represent the

CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 180 (AAA32323 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP, 0 A; 2 C; 14 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 7416 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCACA 7437
DB 24 CACCACCACCAGCAGCAGCACA 3
RESULT 2174
AAZ60156/c
ID AAZ60156 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAZ60156;
XX
DT 25-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer specific for Candida tropicalis chitin synthase gene.
XX
KM Candida species detection; Candida tropicalis; PCR primer; selection;
KM identify; infection; chitin synthase; ss.
XX
OS Candida tropicalis.
XX
PN US6017699-A.
XX
PD 25-JAN-2000.
XX
PF 29-MAR-1996; 96US-00624290.
XX
PR 15-SEP-1993; 93US-00120780.
XX
PR 19-JUN-1995; 95US-00491641.
XX
PA (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
XX
PI Jordan JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-136670/12.
XX
PT Nucleic acid amplification and hybridization assay for detecting Candida
PT species using specified primer pairs for amplification and corresponding
PT labeled species-specific probes for detection.
XX
PS Claim 7; Col 28; 23pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a Candida tropicalis specific PCR primer for
CC amplification of the chitin synthase gene. The primer is used in an assay
CC for detecting one or more Candida species using specified primer pairs
CC for amplifying Candida parapsilosis (CP), Candida tropicalis (CT),
CC Candida glabrata (CG) and/or Candida krusei (CK) nucleic acids. The
CC invention also includes probes for each Candida species. For
CC qualitatively or quantitatively detecting and identifying Candida
CC species, especially for the purpose of selecting the type or adjusting
CC the dosage of antifungal agent required to treat a Candida infection
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP, 12 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5793 TGCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 5814

Db 22 TGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 2175

AAA77685
ID AAA77685 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAA77685;

DT 07-NOV-2000 (first entry)

DE Human PRO1561 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:223.

XX Human; PRO; promotion; inhibition; angiogenesis; cardiovascularisation;
KM diagnosis; trauma; wound; cancer; atherosclerosis; cardiac hypertrophy;
KM angiogenic; proliferative; cardiac; cardiovascular; antiatherosclerotic;
KM cytosolic; gene therapy; vaccine; hybridisation; probe; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200032221-A2.

PD 08-JUN-2000.

PF 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.

PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.

PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115554P.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.

PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.

PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.

PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99WO-US020111.

PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.

PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.

PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.

PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.

PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Ferrara N, Gerber H, Hillan KJ,

PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Klein RD, Kuo SS, Paoni NF,

PI Smith V, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI,

DR WPI; 2000-412154/35.

PT Nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides useful for preventing, diagnosing

PT and treating diagnosing a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic

PT disorders in mammals.

XX Example 50; Page 166; 315pp; English.

CC The present invention describes nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides

CC useful for preventing, diagnosing and treating diagnosing a

CC cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder in mammals by

CC modulating cell proliferation, angiogenesis and cardiovascularisation,

CC and for identifying agonists and antagonists of these processes. The

CC nucleic acids and the proteins they encode may be used in the prevention,

CC treatment and diagnosis of diseases associated with inappropriate PRO

CC expression such as cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders in

CC mammals (e.g. atherosclerosis, cancers and cardiac hypertrophy). For

CC example, the nucleic acids (NCs) and vectors containing them and the PRO

CC polypeptide may be used to treat disorders associated with decreased PRO

CC expression. AAA77510 to AAA77721 and AAB24388 to AAB24435 represent

CC nucleotide and protein sequences used in the exemplification of the

CC present invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4259 CTCCTCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 4280

DB 1 CTGCTCCAGCTGCTGCTGCTG 22

RESULT 2176

AAAF19715/c

ID AAAF19715 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAAF19715;

DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human fibronectin polynucleotide fragment #1282.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;

XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;

XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;

XX immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cyostatic;

XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;

XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;

XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;

XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;

XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;

XX cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200062736-A2.

PD 26-OCT-2000.

PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.

PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.

PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX nyce JW;

DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.

PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger

PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers

PT and respiratory obstructions.

XX Claim 14; Page 221; 1592pp; English.

CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense

CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense

CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal or alternative base.

CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,

CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cyostatic activities.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the

CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with

CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and

CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,

CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and

CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,

CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and

CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central

CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system

CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide

CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and

CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention

XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 14 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 7416 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7437
Db 24 CACCACCACAGCAGCAGCAGCA 3

RESULT 2177
ID AAA37302 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAA37302:
AC
XX
XX
DT 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO1561 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:379.
XX
XX Human; PRO polypeptide; membrane bound protein; receptor; diagnosis;
KM transmembrane; secretion; immunoadhesion; pharmaceutical; screening;
KW PCR primer; hybridisation; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO200012708-A2.
XX
XX
PD 09-MAR-2000.
XX
XX
PF 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099753P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099752P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100547P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100549P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100651P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100652P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR 26-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
PR 26-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR 26-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103719P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.

PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
 XX
 XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Baker K, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Smith V, Watanabe CK, Wood WI,
 XX WPI, 2000-237871/20.
 DR

XX New mammalian DNA sequences encoding transmembrane, receptor or secreted
 PT PRO polypeptides, useful for screening of potential peptide or small
 PT molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interactions.
 XX

PS Example 114; Page 467; 773pp; English.

XX AAA37022 to AAA37144 encode the new isolated human transmembrane,
 CC receptor or secreted PRO polypeptides given in AA99340 to AA99462. The
 CC transmembrane and receptor PRO proteins can be used for screening of
 CC potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant
 CC receptor/ligand interactions. The polypeptides and nucleotide sequences
 CC encoding them have various industrial applications, including uses as
 CC pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. AAA37145 to AAA37330 represent PCR
 CC primers and hybridisation probes used in the isolation of the PRO
 CC polypeptides from the present invention
 XX

SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4259 CTCCTCCCTCTGCACCTCTCTG 4280
 DB 1 CTCCTCCACTGCTCTGCTGCTG 22

RESULT 2178

AAA89978/c
 ID AAA89978 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAA89978;

DT 15-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE PCR primer hAFexone for alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) cDNA amplification.

XX Liver progenitor; alpha-fetoprotein; albumin; AFP; hepatocarcinoma;
 XX antiinflammatory; virucide; cytostatic; antianaemic; hepatocholagitis;
 KW hepatomegalia; hepatomegalia; cirrhosis; hepatitis;
 KW acute liver failure; cancer; hematologic disorder; bioartificial liver;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200043498-A2.

XX 27-JUL-2000.

XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US001116.

XX 19-JAN-1999; 99US-0116331P.

XX (UNNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.

XX Reid LM, Kubota H, Moss N;

XX WPI, 2000-499227/44.

PT Composition comprising an enriched population of human liver progenitors,
 PT useful for treatment of liver disorders such as cirrhosis, fibrosis,
 PT hepatitis, chronic liver failure, and cancer, and for production of a
 PT bioartificial liver.
 XX

PS Example 1; Page 37; 103pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a method for providing a composition consisting
 CC of a mixture of cells derived from human liver tissue, where the mixture
 CC contains an enriched population of human liver progenitors. The liver
 CC progenitor cells exhibit at least 1 marker indicative of the expression
 CC of alpha-fetoprotein and/or albumin. Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) and albumin
 CC are cytoplasmic proteins which are reliable markers for hepatic lineages.
 CC The expression of these proteins is the foundation for identification of
 CC the hepatic subpopulations from other cell types in the liver. Sequences
 CC AAA89970-AA89978 represent PCR primers used to amplify cDNA encoding human
 CC alpha-fetoprotein, for use in the invention. Sequences AAA8979-AA89982
 CC represent PCR primers used to amplify cDNA encoding the human albumin
 CC protein, also used in the invention. The compositions of the invention
 CC exhibit hepatotropic, antiinflammatory, virucide, cytostatic, and
 CC antianaemic activity. The liver progenitors are useful for the treatment
 CC of disorders of the liver, such as hepatocholagitis, hepatomegalia,
 CC hepatomegalia, cirrhosis, fibrosis, hepatitis, acute liver failure,
 CC chronic liver failure, cancer, hematologic disorders or inherited errors
 CC of metabolism. The liver progenitors are also useful for research on
 CC human cells, production of vaccines or antivirals, toxicological studies,
 CC drug development, protein manufacturing and for the production of
 CC bioartificial livers
 XX

SO Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6044 AGCTGTTCTCTCATGCTT 6065
 DB 22 AGCTGTTCTCTTAATCTTT 1

RESULT 2179

AAA89950
 ID AAA89950 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAA89950;

DT 19-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding the human lipase LIPG.

XX LIPG; lipase; triacylglycerol lipase; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; very low density lipoprotein; VLDL;
 KW cholesterol; apolipoprotein A1; PCR primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200057837-A2.
 XX PN


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XX 05-OCT-2000.
PD
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007870.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277401.
XX
XX (AVET ) AVENTIS PHARM PROD INC.
XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX
XX Jave M, Lynch KJ, Amin DV, Doan XT, Marchadier D, Maugeais C;
XX Rader DJ, Krawiec JA, South VJ;
XX WPI; 2000-647196/62.
DR
XX
XX Modulating levels of high density, low density and very low density
XX lipoprotein cholesterol and apolipoprotein AI, using LIPG genes or
XX polypeptides and modulators of their expression and activity.
XX
XX Example 3; Fig 1; 171pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer which was used to amplify
XX cDNA encoding a human LIPG polypeptide (a lipase enzyme of the
XX triacylglycerol lipase family). LIPG is synthesised by endothelial cells,
XX and is therefore an endothelial lipase. The LIPG polynucleotides and
XX polypeptides are used for modulating levels of high density lipoprotein
XX (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL) and very low density lipoprotein
XX (VLDL), cholesterol and apolipoprotein AI. Specifically, HDL cholesterol
XX and apolipoprotein AI levels are raised, and LDL and VLDL cholesterol
XX levels lowered, by modulating the expression and activity of the LIPG
XX polypeptide
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY
XX 981 CACCAAGAGATCAAGGCGCTG 1002
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 3 CACCATGAGAGCAAGCCCTG 24
Db
XX
XX RESULT 2180
XX AAA72353/c
XX ID AAA72353 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAA72353;
XX
XX 11-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RecQ4 helicase PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:36.
XX
XX RecQ4 helicase; human; Rothmund-Thomson syndrome; chromosome 8q24.3;
XX poikiloderma congenitale; autosomal recessive; skin disorder;
XX dermatology; antibody; prenatal diagnosis; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200043522-A1.
XX
XX 27-JUL-2000.
XX
XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000WO-JP000233.
XX
XX 19-JAN-1999; 99JP-00011218.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENT RES INST CO LTD.
XX
XX KItao S, Shimamoto A, Furuchi Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-524241/47.
XX

```

```

XX RecQ4 helicase gene, gene products and antibody, used in the diagnosis
XX and treatment of Rothmund-Thomson syndrome, e.g. by gene therapy.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 31; 115pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents cDNA encoding human RecQ4 helicase. The
XX invention relates to the genomic DNA sequence of human RecQ4 helicase
XX (AA72320). Mutations in this gene, located on chromosome 8q24.3, are the
XX cause of Rothmund-Thomson syndrome (also known as poikiloderma
XX congenitale), an autosomal recessive skin disorder principally occurring
XX in females and often accompanied by juvenile cataracts, saddle nose,
XX congenital bone defects, hypogonadism and disturbances in the growth of
XX hair, nails and teeth. The invention also relates to vectors and host
XX cells comprising the human RecQ4 helicase genomic sequence. It
XX additionally encompasses use of the RecQ4 helicase protein as a
XX therapeutic and anti-ReQ4 antibodies as diagnostic agents. The RecQ4
XX helicase gene and its products, and anti-ReQ4 helicase antibodies are
XX useful in the diagnosis, especially prenatal diagnosis, and treatment of
XX Rothmund-Thomson syndrome. The genomic sequence may especially be used in
XX gene therapy for this condition. The present sequence represents a human
XX RecQ4 helicase PCR primer used in an exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY
XX 3173 TTGGGTTGATGACTTAGATG 3194
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 23 TTGGGTTGATGACTTAGATG 2
Db
XX
XX RESULT 2181
XX AAH19006/c
XX ID AAH19006 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAH19006;
XX
XX 21-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Forward primer used to amplify UCP3 gene promoter region 3.
XX
XX UCP3; uncoupling protein 3; polymorphism; obesity; diabetes mellitus; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200118232-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024784.
XX
XX 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0152789P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX (STEP/) STEPHENS J C.
XX
XX Chew A, Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-218562/22.
XX
XX Nucleic acids encoding uncoupling protein 3 (mitochondrial, proton
XX carrier) (UCP3) proteins comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms,
XX useful for the design of drugs for treating obesity.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 33; 94pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to the human uncoupling protein 3
XX (mitochondrial, proton carrier) (UCP3) gene and polymorphisms. The
XX polymorphisms are associated with obesity, especially diabetes mellitus
XX associated obesity. They polymorphisms may be identified and analysed to
XX determine whether an individual is susceptible to obesity and may be used

```

CC as the basis for targeted design of drugs to treat obesity. The present
 CC sequence was used in the identification and amplification of UCP3
 CC polymorphisms

XX Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 13 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4998 AGCTGAAGAACAGATGAGCG 5019

DB 22 AGAAGAAGAGAGAGAGAGCG 1

RESULT 2182

AA502986 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAS02986;

DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX Human CHM1 reverse PCR primer #3.

XX Human; m1 acetylcholine receptor; CHM1; immunogen; antibody;

XX Alzheimer's disease; dementia with Lewy bodies; DLB; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200127312-A2.

XX 19-APR-2001.

PF 12-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028211.

XX 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159269P.

XX (GENA-) GENA1SSANCE PHARM INC.

PI Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

XX MPI; 2001-282046/29.

XX New variants of the m1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor gene, useful to

XX find treatment for Alzheimer's and dementia, have single nucleotide

XX variations at one or more of five polymorphic sites.

XX Example 1; Page 29; 52pp; English.

XX The sequence represents a PCR primer designed to amplify a fragment

XX corresponding to nucleotides 812-1294 (containing a polymorphism) of the

XX Human gene encoding the m1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor, CHM1.

XX CHM1 is one subtype of a family of 5 genetically distinct muscarinic

XX acetylcholine receptors, mAChR, that play important roles in higher brain

XX function such as learning and memory. The protein is a possible drug

XX target for treatments for Alzheimer's disease and dementia with Lewy

XX bodies (DLB). The gene, polypeptide, haplotypes and antibodies raised

XX against the protein are useful for diagnosing and developing treatments

XX for diseases associated with the abnormal expression of the gene or

XX activity of the protein, e.g. Alzheimer's disease and dementia with Lewy

XX bodies

XX Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5704 CTCCTTTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 5725

DB 1 CTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 22

RESULT 2183
 AAF54467 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAF54467;

DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX DNA encoding protein of the invention #110.

XX Secreted; transmembrane; gene therapy; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX MO200078961-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004342.

XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144738P.

XX 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.

XX 01-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020111.

XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.

XX 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.

XX 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.

XX 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030055.

XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.

XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Baker KP, Borstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;

XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski FJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,

XX Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;

XX Williams PM, Wood WJ;

XX MPI; 2001-071395/08.

XX Secreted and transmembrane proteins and nucleic acids designated PRO,

XX useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and gene

XX therapy.

XX Claim 2; Fig 219; 787pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to secreted and transmembrane proteins.

XX CC These proteins and the DNA encoding them may be used as hybridization

XX CC probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-

XX CC sense RNA and DNA. They may also be used to generate either

XX CC transgenic animals or knockout animals which are in turn useful for

XX CC development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The nucleic

XX acids may also be used in gene therapy

XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4259 CTCCTCTCTGACATGCTCTG 4280

DB 1 CTGCTCAGCTGCTCTGCTG 22

RESULT 2184

AA164915 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AA164915;

DT 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX RNAsteriskDNA pyrimidineasteriskpurine duplex for use as an antisense
DE molecule, by heating a triplex to dissociate a Watson-Crick paired
XX pyrimidine strand.
XX Example 1; Page 9; 23pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for producing a nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising a Hoogsteen-paired RNA:DNA duplex capable of being
CC used as an antisense molecule and capable of recognising an RNA sequence
CC to form a triplex. This involves Watson-Crick pairing. This is useful in
CC antisense therapy, as it controls gene expression by causing
CC transcription to be prevented. The present sequence is an example of a
CC triplex sequence used in the methods of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5312 TGTGTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 5333
Db 3 TGTGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 24
RESULT 2185
AAFS7997/C
ID AAFS7997 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAFS7997;
XX
DT 26-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid triplex DNA sequence #2.
XX
KM Hoogsteen-paired duplex; Watson-Crick pairing; triplex;
KM antisense therapy; gene expression control; transcription; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200105937-A2.
XX
PD 25-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019783.
XX
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00357424.
PR 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487130.
XX
PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS.
XX
PI Gray DM, Hashem GM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-159523/16.
XX
PT Generating nucleic acid molecule comprising Hoogsteen-paired

PT RNAsteriskDNA pyrimidineasteriskpurine duplex for use as an antisense
PT molecule, by heating a triplex to dissociate a Watson-Crick paired
PT pyrimidine strand.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 9; 23pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for producing a nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising a Hoogsteen-paired RNA:DNA duplex capable of being
CC used as an antisense molecule and capable of recognising an RNA sequence
CC to form a triplex. This involves Watson-Crick pairing. This is useful in
CC antisense therapy, as it controls gene expression by causing
CC transcription to be prevented. The present sequence is an example of a
CC triplex sequence used in the methods of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5327 TCTCTCTTTCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 5348
Db 23 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 2
RESULT 2186
AAFS7998
ID AAFS7998 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAFS7998;
XX
DT 26-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid triplex DNA sequence #3.
XX
KM Hoogsteen-paired duplex; Watson-Crick pairing; triplex;
KM antisense therapy; gene expression control; transcription; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200105937-A2.
XX
PD 25-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019783.
XX
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00357424.
PR 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487130.
XX
PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS.
XX
PI Gray DM, Hashem GM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-159523/16.
XX
PT Generating nucleic acid molecule comprising Hoogsteen-paired
PT RNAsteriskDNA pyrimidineasteriskpurine duplex for use as an antisense
PT molecule, by heating a triplex to dissociate a Watson-Crick paired
PT pyrimidine strand.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 9; 23pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for producing a nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising a Hoogsteen-paired RNA:DNA duplex capable of being
CC used as an antisense molecule and capable of recognising an RNA sequence
CC to form a triplex. This involves Watson-Crick pairing. This is useful in
CC antisense therapy, as it controls gene expression by causing
CC transcription to be prevented. The present sequence is an example of a
CC triplex sequence used in the methods of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

PI Gray DM, Hashem GM;
XX WPI; 2001-159523/16.
XX
PT Generating nucleic acid molecule comprising Hoogsteen-paired
PT RNAaseRskDNA pyrimidineesteriskpurine duplex for use as an antisense
PT molecule, by heating a triplex to dissociate a Watson-Crick paired
XX pyrimidine strand.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 9; 23pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for producing a nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising a Hoogsteen-paired RNA:DNA duplex capable of being
CC used as an antisense molecule and capable of recognizing an RNA sequence
CC to form a triplex. This involves Watson-Crick pairing. This is useful in
CC antisense therapy, as it controls gene expression by causing
CC transcription to be prevented. The present sequence is an example of a
XX triplex sequence used in the methods of the invention
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5327 TCTCTCTTGGCTCACTCTCTC 5348
DB 2 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 23
RESULT 2190
AAF58001
ID AAF58001 standard; RNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAF58001;
XX
DT 26-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DS Nucleic acid triplex RNA sequence #2.
XX
KM Hoogsteen-paired duplex; Watson-Crick pairing; triplex;
KM antisense therapy; gene expression control; transcription; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200105937-A2.
XX
PD 25-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019783.
XX
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00357424.
PR 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487130.
XX
PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS.
XX
PI Gray DM, Hashem GM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-159523/16.
XX
PT Generating nucleic acid molecule comprising Hoogsteen-paired
PT RNAaseRskDNA pyrimidineesteriskpurine duplex for use as an antisense
PT molecule, by heating a triplex to dissociate a Watson-Crick paired
XX pyrimidine strand.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 17; 23pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for producing a nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising a Hoogsteen-paired RNA:DNA duplex capable of being
CC used as an antisense molecule and capable of recognizing an RNA sequence
CC to form a triplex. This involves Watson-Crick pairing. This is useful in
CC antisense therapy, as it controls gene expression by causing
CC transcription to be prevented. The present sequence is an example of a

CC Triplex sequence used in the methods of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 0 G; 1 T; 11 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 45.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 10; Conservative 8; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5327 TCTCTCTTGGCTCACTCTCTC 5348
DB 2 UCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUC 23
RESULT 2191
AAH42594/c
ID AAH42594 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAH42594;
XX
DT 11-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding alpha-fetoprotein exon 5.
XX
KM Donor tissue; progenitor cell; diploid cell; cell therapy; gene therapy;
KM artificial organ; bioreactor; organ regeneration; alpha-fetoprotein; AFP;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200153462-A1.
XX
PD 26-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 19-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001821.
XX
PR 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176798P.
XX
PA (UYNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.
XX
PI Reid L, Lecluyse EL;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-476111/51.
XX
PT Method for obtaining diploid cells, particularly progenitor cells, which
PT are useful for cell or gene therapy, or organ regeneration, by employing
PT tissues of donor cadavers with non-beating hearts as a source of
XX functional cells.
XX
PS Example; Page 39; 89pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes methods for processing non-fetal donor
CC tissues to obtain an enriched population of progenitor cells. The methods
CC comprise processing a non-fetal donor tissue from a source considered
CC unsuitable for an organ transplantation. The method is useful for
CC obtaining diploid cells, particularly progenitor cells, which are useful
CC for various medical purposes as means of cell therapy, gene therapy,
CC artificial organs, bioreactors or organ regeneration. PCR primers
CC AAH42586-94 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a human alpha-fetoprotein
CC (AFP) fragments. AFP is expressed in diploid cells
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6044 AGCTGCTTCTCTCACTGCTT 6055
DB 22 AGCTGCTTCTCTTAATCTTT 1
RESULT 2192
AAH75627/c

```

ID AAH75627 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAH75627;
XX
DT 31-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human excitatory amino acids transporter 17 PCR primer 1.
XX
KM Human, excitatory amino acid transporter 17; cytostatic; virucidal;
KW immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; malignant tumour; HIV;
KM human immunodeficiency virus; infection; immunological disease;
KM substance metabolic disorder; neural mental illness;
KM embryonic development disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO20016726-A1.
XX
PD 13-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 26-FEB-2001; 2001MO-CN000172.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111957.
XX
PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-557864/62.
XX
PT Human excitatory amino-acid transporter 17 and encoded polynucleotide,
PT applicable in diagnosis and treatment of e.g. malignant tumor, hemopathy,
PT HIV infection, immunological diseases and inflammations.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 17; 36pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to the human excitatory amino-acid transporter 17
CC with cytostatic, virucidal, immunomodulatory, antiinflammatory and
CC haemostatic activity. The protein and encoding polynucleotide are
CC applicable in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumours,
CC haemopathy, HIV infection, immunological diseases, various inflammations,
CC substance metabolic disorder, neural mental illness, embryonic
CC development disorder and growth and development disturbance illnesses. The
CC present sequence is that of a human excitatory amino-acid transporter 17
CC PCR primer
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4567 CATGCCCTCTGCGCTTTTCTTCT 4588
DB 24 CATGCCCTCTGCGCTTATCTCT 3
XX
RESULT 2193
AAH49710
ID AAH49710 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAH49710;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ATP-dependent helicase protein 68 coding sequence PCR primer #2.
XX
KM Human; ATP-dependent helicase protein 68; cancer; HIV infection;
KW haemopathy; immunological disease; inflammation; gene therapy;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200147964-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 18-DEC-2000; 2000WO-CN000581.
XX
PR 23-DEC-1999; 99CN-00125736.
XX
PA (UYFU-) UNIV FUDAN
XX
PI (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIO DOOR GENE TECHNOLOGY LTD.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-425620/45.
XX
PT ATP-dependent helicase protein 68 and encoded polynucleotide, applicable
PT in diagnosis and treatment of cancer, hemopathy, HIV infection,
PT immunological diseases and various inflammation.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 17; 38pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of human
CC ATP-dependent helicase protein 68. The sequences are useful in the
CC treatment of cancer, haemopathy, HIV infection, immunological diseases
CC and inflammation. The present sequence is a PCR primer for the coding
CC sequence of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7452 AAAGACACACGTGCTTCTATT 7473
DB 3 AAAGAAACACGTCTTTATT 24
XX
RESULT 2194
AAH62506/C
ID AAH62506 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAH62506;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer #5.
XX
KM Guanosine 5'-diphosphofucose; GDP-fucose;
KW Guanosine 5'-diphospho-4-keto-6-deoxymannose; GKDM; immunotherapy;
KM cardiovascular; infection; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN BP1076096-A1.
XX
PD 14-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 10-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00117167.
XX
PR 10-AUG-1999; 99JP-00225889.
XX
PA (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
PI Koizumi S, Nagano H, Endo T, Tabata K, Ozaki A;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-193203/20.
XX
PT Producing guanosine 5'-diphosphofucose (GDP-fucose) useful as a substrate
PT of complex carbohydrates for immunotherapy comprises employing
PT microorganisms that convert guanosine 5'-diphospho-4-keto-6-deoxymannose
PT to GDP-fucose.
XX

```

PS Example 2; Page 12; 19pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to producing guanosine 5'-diphosphofucose (GDP-fucose) by employing an enzyme source that is a culture broth of CC microorganisms. GDP-fucose is useful as a synthetic substrate of complex CC carbohydrates that are useful e.g. for immunotherapy for protection CC against cardiovascular diseases, or infections by bacteria or viruses. CC Guanosine 5'-diphospho-4-keto-6-deoxymannose (GKDM) is useful as an CC intermediate for the production of GDP-fucose

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 3788 CTTTCAACATGACAGCTCTG 3809
22 CTCCTCAACATGACATCTTG 1

RESULT 2195
ABLS7917/c
ID ABL57917 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ABL57917;
XX DT 22-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Rat VG41/51 PCR primer #2.
XX OS Rat; antiasthmatic; anxiolytic; antiepileptic; antihypertensive;
XX KM psychotropic; glutamate transporter; transporter; GABA;
XX KM gamma-aminobutyric acid transporter; GABA transporter; neurotransmitter;
XX KM asthma; anxiety; epilepsy; hypertension; psychiatric disorder;
XX KM neurotic disorder; VG1, VG3; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Rattus sp.
XX PN WO200071709-A1.
XX PD 30-NOV-2000.
XX PF 19-MAY-2000; 2000WO-FR001383.
XX PR 21-MAY-1999; 99FR-00006525.
XX PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PI Giros B, Gaenier B, Sagne C, El Mestikawy S, Hamon M;
XX WPI; 2001-025160/03.
XX PT New mammalian amino acid transporter, used e.g. to screen for
XX PT psychotropic agents, is high capacity but low affinity transporter of
XX PT gamma-aminobutyric acid.
XX PS Example 1; Page 41; 103pp; French.
XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer for rat VG1/3, a glutamate/ gamma-
XX CC aminobutyric acid (GABA) transporter. GABA and glutamate are
XX CC neurotransmitters. The transporter can be used to produce specific
XX CC antibodies, to screen for binding agents. Modulators of the transporter
XX CC are useful for treating disorders associated with deregulated
XX CC glutamate/GABA transport, e.g. asthma, anxiety, epilepsy, hypertension
XX CC and other psychiatric and neurotic disorders, while determining levels of
XX CC the transporter and its coding sequence can be used for diagnosis of such
XX CC disorders

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2152 CTCCTCATGCAATTCACAGT 2173
23 CTCCTCATGCAATTCACAGT 2

RESULT 2196
AAH91494
ID AAH91494 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAH91494;
XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #569.
XX KM Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
XX KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
XX KM chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 12
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "SNP, optionally A or G at this position"
XX PN WO200142511-A2.
XX PD 14-JUN-2001.
XX PF 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.
XX PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
XX PR 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
XX PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (ELI-1) ELIPISTIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PI Daly M, Hudson TU, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;
XX WPI; 2001-367874/38.
XX DT Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
XX DT bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
XX PS Claim 1; Page 62; 463pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
XX CC polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
XX CC ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
XX CC the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
XX CC disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
XX CC used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
XX CC testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
XX CC polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 13 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 3615 GCGGAATGCGGCTGCGGATGCGAG 3637
2 GCGAATGCGGAGGAGTGGGAG 24

RESULT 2197
AAH4618/c
ID AAH4618 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX

```
AC AAH4618;
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Synthetic oligonucleotide #21.
DE
XX
XX Helicobacter pylori; alpha-1,2-fucosyltransferase;
KM fucose-containing sugar production; Lewis antigen; as.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200146400-A1.
XX
XX 28-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP009033.
XX
XX 21-DEC-1999; 99JP-00362243.
XX
XX (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
XX Endo T, Koizumi S, Tabata K, Ozaki A;
XX WPI; 2001-418061/44.
XX
XX Modified alpha-1,2-fucosyltransferase gene and its expression product for
PT efficient production of fucose-containing sugars such as Lewis antigen.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 63; 69pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to DNA encoding a modified form of the alpha-1,2-
CC fucosyltransferase of Helicobacter pylori. The polycytosine sequence, the
CC AAAAAG sequence and/or the number of TAA repeats has been modified in
CC the DNA sequence. The modified gene is useful in the production of large
CC amounts of fucose-containing sugars, such as Lewis antigens for medicinal
CC use. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide provided in the
CC specification
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3788 CTTTCAACATGACAAGTCTCG 3809
DB 22 CTGTCAACATGAGAAATTTCTTG 1
RESULT 2198
AAH20251
ID AAH20251 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAH20251;
AC
XX
XX 27-JUL-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID 51 used in linker library generation.
DE
XX
XX Polynucleotide library; dual-domain; linker; vaccine; B-cell lymphoma;
KM ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1. .6
FT /*tag= a
FT /bound moiety= "Forms a double stranded region with
FT nucleotides 24-19 of AAH20250"
FT 19. 21
FT /*tag= b
FT /bound moiety= "Forms a double stranded region with
FT nucleotides 3-1 of AAH20250"
```

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XX
XX WO200123543-A1.
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX 22-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025965.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1999; 99US-0155978P.
XX
XX (LARG-) LARGE SCALE BIOLOGY CORP.
XX
XX Reinl SJ, Lindbo JA, Turpen T;
XX WPI; 2001-316135/33.
XX
XX Novel library of dual-domain nucleic acid molecules useful for producing
PT dual-domain proteins, or idiotypic scFv vaccine useful for treating B-
PT cell lymphoma.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 21; 77pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a library of dual-domain nucleic acid
CC molecules. The two domains in the molecules are separated and linked by a
CC linker which is a member of a randomised library of linkers. The linkers
CC in the library vary in size and nucleotide sequence and consist of a
CC repeated pattern of degenerate repeated triplet nucleotides. Included in
CC the invention is a method for the production of the library. The library
CC is useful for producing dual-domain proteins of interest that have
CC therapeutic value, e.g., idiotypic scFv vaccine for treating B-cell
CC lymphomas. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide which can
CC be used in the generation of the linker library of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 12 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 40.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 12; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 7410 CATCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
DB 3 CATGASYSASYSASYSASYS 24
RESULT 2199
AAH20250/C
ID AAH20250 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAH20250;
AC
XX
XX 27-JUL-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID 50 used in linker library generation.
DE
XX
XX Polynucleotide library; dual-domain; linker; vaccine; B-cell lymphoma;
KM ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1. .3
FT /*tag= a
FT /bound moiety= "Forms a double stranded region with
FT nucleotides 21-19 of AAH20251"
FT 19. 24
FT /*tag= b
FT /bound moiety= "Forms a double stranded region with
FT nucleotides 6-1 of AAH20251"
XX
XX WO200123543-A1.
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
XX
XX 22-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025965.
XX
```



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XX      PR    24-SEP-1999;          99US-0155978P.
XX      XX
XX      PA      (LARG-) LARGE SCALE BIOLOGY CORP.
XX      XX
XX      PI      Reini SJ, Lindbo JA, Turpen T;
XX      XX      WPI; 2001-316135/33.
XX      XX
XX      PT      Novel library of dual-domain nucleic acid molecules useful for producing
XX      XX      dual-domain proteins, or idiotypic scFv vaccine useful for treating B-
XX      XX      cell lymphoma.
XX      PS      Disclosure; Page 21; 77pp; English.
XX      XX
XX      CC      This invention relates to a library of dual-domain nucleic acid
XX      CC      molecules. The two domains in the molecules are separated and linked by a
XX      CC      linker which is a member of a randomised library of linkers. The linkers
XX      CC      in the library vary in size and nucleotide sequence and consist of a
XX      CC      repeated pattern of degenerate repeated triplet nucleotides. Included in
XX      CC      the invention is a method for the production of the library. The library
XX      CC      is useful for producing dual-domain proteins of interest that have
XX      CC      therapeutic value, e.g., idiotypic scFv vaccine for treating B-cell
XX      CC      lymphomas. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide which can
XX      CC      be used in the generation of the linker library of the invention
XX      XX
XX      SQ      Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 12 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match           0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX      Best Local Similarity 40.9%; Pred.No.1.9e+03;
XX      Matches 9; Conservative 12; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY      7410 CATCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
XX      DB      ||| :||:||||:||||:
XX      22 CATGASVSYASVASYASYASY 1
XX
XX      RESULT 2200
XX      AAS45579
XX      ID      AAS45579 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX      AC      AAS45579;
XX      DT      18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX      DE      B cell lymphoma CJ linker library, degenerate linker sequence #2.
XX      KW      Human; B cell lymphoma; cytostatic; immunostimulator; self-antigen;
XX      KW      tumour-specific vaccine; tumour; polyclonal immune response;
XX      KW      idiotype-specific anti-lymphoma immune response; PCR primer; ss.
XX      OS      Synthetic.
XX      TH      Key Location/Qualifiers
XX      FT      misc_binding 1..3
XX      FT      /tag= a
XX      FT      /bound_moiety= "Nucleotides 24-22 of AAS45578"
XX      FT      misc_binding 4..6
XX      FT      /tag= b
XX      FT      /bound_moiety= "Nucleotides 21-19 of AAS45578"
XX      FT      misc_binding 19..21
XX      FT      /tag= c
XX      FT      /bound_moiety= "Nucleotides 3-1 of AAS45578"
XX      PN      WO200168682-A1.
XX      PD      20-SEP-2001.
XX      PF      13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028362.
XX      PR      10-MAR-2000; 2000US--00522900.
XX      XX
XX      PA      (LARG-) LARGE SCALE BIOLOGY CORP.

```

PA	(MCCO/) MCCORMICK A. A.
PA	(TUSE/) TUSE D.
PB	
PI	Reinl SJ, Turpen TH;
PI	
DR	WPI; 2001-596903/67.
XX	
XX	
PT	Novel polypeptide vaccine produced in plants, useful for inducing an
PT	immune response to a self-antigen on the surface of certain tumor cells.
PS	Disclosure; Page 33; 89pp; English.
XX	
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a novel polypeptide self-antigen (I) useful as a
CC	tumour-specific vaccine in a subject with a tumour or at risk of
CC	developing a tumour. (I) includes an epitope or epitopes unique to, or
CC	over expressed by, cells of the tumour, thereby distinguishing the tumour
CC	from all other tumours of the same or different histological type, or in
CC	the subject or in another member of the subject's species. (I) is
CC	epitopes in their native form. (I) is capable of inducing an immune
CC	response in a mammal, when used as an individual-specific immunogenic
CC	product comprising (I); and as a vaccine composition useful for inducing
CC	a tumour-specific immune response, idiotype-specific anti-Lymphoma immune
CC	response, a polyclonal immune response to at least one idiotype of a
CC	surface immunoglobulin or a polyclonal immune response to an idiotype.
CC	The vaccine composition is useful for inducing a tumour-specific immune
CC	antibody response in a tumour-bearing subject or a subject who had a
CC	tumour e.g. B-cell lymphoma, and was treated so that no tumour is
CC	clinically or radiographically evident. (I) is useful for inducing a
CC	protective antitumour immune response. (I) can be produced at high
CC	levels, is easy to purify and can be appropriately folded to mimic the
CC	conformation of the native epitopes displayed at the tumour cell surface.
CC	AAS45579-AAS45579 represent B cell lymphoma self antigen vaccine linker
CC	sequences and PCR primers of the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 12 Other;
Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity	40.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches	9; Conservative % 12; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	7410 CATCAGCAGCGACGACGACGC 7431
Dd	::: ::: :
	3 CATGASYASYASYASYASYASY 24
RESULT 2201	
AAS45578/c	
ID	AAS45578 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX	
AC	AAS45578;
XX	
DT	18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
DE	B cell lymphoma CJ linker library, degenerate linker sequence #1.
XX	
XX	
KW	Human; B cell lymphoma; cytostatic; immunostimulator; self-antigen;
KW	tumour-specific vaccine; tumour; polyclonal immune response;
XX	idiotype-specific anti-Lymphoma immune response; PCR primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	misc_binding
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..3
FT	/tag= a
FT	/bound_moiety= "Nucleotides 21-19 of AAS45579"
FT	19..21
FT	/tag= b
FT	/bound_moiety= "Nucleotides 6-4 of AAS45579"
FT	22..24
FT	misc_binding
FT	/tag= c
FT	/bound_moiety= "Nucleotides 3-1 of AAS45579"
XX	
PN	WO200168682-A1.

RESULT 2206
AA87782
ID AAF87782 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAF87782;
XX
DT 11-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Hybrid DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:9.
XX
PS Antisense DNA oligomer; ASO; identification; gene therapy; target;
KM Nearest-Neighbour Thermal Stability Program; Thermal melting temperature;
KM phosphorothioate; disease treatment; DNA:RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6183966-B1.
XX
PD 06-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 22-JAN-1999; 99US-00235614.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.
PR 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.
XX
PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
PI Gray DM, Clark CL;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-280429/29.
XX
PT Identifying a nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene
PT of interest, for identifying nucleic acids for gene therapy, comprises
PT using the Nearest-Neighbor Thermal Stability Program.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 14; 43pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for the identification of a
CC nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest
CC comprising: (a) a first database having a list of stability values for
CC independent combinations of N(x); (b) a computing unit having a means for
CC inputting data comprising N(x), data list, defining a nucleic acid
CC sequence of interest to be targeted to provide a second database; and (c)
CC a program capable of processing the first and second database to N(x)
CC comparison, and a stability value of a nucleic acid sequence capable of
CC targeting the gene of interest. The method is useful for identifying a
CC nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest.
CC These nucleic acids are useful in gene therapy and disease treatment. The
CC method may be used to obtain thermodynamic parameters for 20 combinations
CC of nearest-neighbour base pairs of DNA:RNA hybrid sequences. The Nearest-
CC Neighbour Thermal Stability Program can process data for use in
CC calculating thermal melting temperatures for phosphorothioate DNA:RNA
CC hybrids. The program can be readily extended to predict the most stable
CC triplex-forming sequences, or antisense oligomers. The present sequence
CC represents a hybrid DNA sequence which is used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5327 TCTCTCTTTGCGCTCCTCTCTC 5348
DB 2 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 23
RESULT 2207
AB857731
ID AB857731 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX

AC AB857731;
XX
DT 03-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human zinc finger protein 41.58 RT-PCR primer #2.
XX
KM Human; zinc finger protein 41.58; solid tumour; nervous system disease;
KM malignant disease of blood; development disturbance; HIV;
KM human immunodeficiency virus; reverse transcriptase PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1345879-A.
XX
PD 24-APR-2002.
XX
PF 29-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125607.
XX
PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125607.
XX
PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-529900/57.
XX
PT New polypeptide-human zinc finger protein 41.58 for treating solid tumor,
PT nervous system disease, malignant disease of blood, development
PT disturbance and human immunodeficiency virus infection.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 17 (Disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention discloses a new polypeptide-human zinc finger
CC protein 41.58, a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide and producing
CC the polypeptide by using DNA recombination technology. The polypeptide is
CC useful for curing several diseases, such as solid tumour, nervous system
CC disease, malignant disease of blood, development disturbance and human
CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection by using the polypeptide. The
CC invention also discloses an antagonist for resisting the polypeptide and
CC its therapeutic action, and also discloses application of a
CC polynucleotide encoding the new human zinc finger protein 41.58. This
CC sequence represents a reverse transcriptase PCR primer used to isolate
CC DNA encoding the novel human zinc finger protein 41.58
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 4 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4468 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTGTCTTG 4489
DB 2 TGTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 23
RESULT 2208
AA150712
ID AA150712 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AA150712;
XX
DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Pseudomonas glutaryl amidase (GA) enzyme mutagenic PCR primer #15.
XX
KM Glutaryl amidase; GA; enzyme; cephalosporin C; CPC; 7-ACA;
KM 7-amino-cephalosporanic acid; mutagenic PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Pseudomonas sp.
XX
PN WO200272806-A2.
XX

PD 19-SEP-2002.
XX 12-MAR-2002; 2002WO-IB002119.
XX 14-MAR-2001; 2001DE-01012608.
PR 02-OCT-2001; 2001DE-01048723.
PR 31-OCT-2001; 2001DE-01053389.
XX (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
PA (KOLL/) KOLLER K.
PA (LANG/) LANGE G.
PA (SAUB/) SAUBER K.
PI Koller K, Lange G, Sauber K, Fritz-Wolf K, Kabesch W;
DR WPI; 2002-732828/79.
XX New non-naturally occurring variant of glutaryl amidase comprising
PT histidine or glutamate in its substrate binding pocket, binds
PT cephalosporin C (CPC) as substrate and catalyzes conversion of CPC to 7-
PT aminocephalosporanic acid.
XX Example 5; Page 14; 36pp; English.
XX The invention comprises the amino acid sequences of mutant Pseudomonas
CC glutaryl amidase (GA) enzymes. The mutant GA proteins of the invention
CC bind cephalosporin C (CPC) as a substrate and catalyze the conversion of
CC CPC to 7-amino-cephalosporanic acid (7-ACA). The mutant GA proteins of
CC the invention comprise a histidine or glutamate residue in the substrate
CC binding pocket that binds the alpha-amino adipyl moiety of the CPC. The
CC mutant GA proteins of the invention are useful for preparing 7-ACA from
CC CPC - the mutant GA enzyme cleaves the CPC directly to form 7-ACA. The
CC present DNA sequence represents a mutagenic PCR primer that was used to
CC create a mutant Pseudomonas glutaryl amidase enzyme of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2187 GCCTACCGCATCTTCTTAC 2208
DB 3 GCCGACCCACACACATCTTAC 24
RESULT 2209
AAD38044/C
ID AAD38044 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAD38044;
AC
XX 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX 4-SP4 PCR primer used to isolate Sall restriction fragment.
DE
XX Metabotropic glutamate receptor; mGluR4; neurodegeneration; analgesic;
KW antipsychotic; anticonvulsant; antidepressant; antileptic; PCR; primer;
KM ss.
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX US6384205-B1.
FN
XX 07-MAY-2002.
PD
XX 18-AUG-2000; 2000US-00641318.
PF
XX 12-MAR-1996; 96US-0013189P.
PR 12-MAR-1997; 97US-00816178.
XX (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX

PI Belagaje RM, Wu S;
XX WPI; 2002-442818/47.
XX New nucleic acid encoding human metabotropic glutamate receptor, useful
PT e.g. in screening for specific agonists and antagonists for treating e.g.
PT neurodegeneration.
XX Example 4; Col 41; 35pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to human metabotropic glutamate receptor
CC (mGluR4) proteins and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. mGluR4
CC sequences of the invention are useful for treating acute and chronic
CC neurodegeneration. They are also used as antipsychotic, anticonvulsant,
CC analgesic, antidepressant and antiemetic agents. They are also useful for
CC the diagnosis and/or treatment of conditions associated with an excess or
CC deficiency of mGluR4. The present sequence is a PCR primer which is used
CC to isolate Sall restriction fragment. This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2938 TGGGGAAACAGGCGCCAGCAGAC 2959
DB 22 TGGGGATGAAGCCAGCCAGCAGAC 1
RESULT 2210
ABN85224
ID ABN85224 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ABN85224;
AC
XX 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human translation initiation factor eIF4B binding protein 17.27 primer#2.
DE
XX Human; translation initiation factor subunit eIF4B binding protein 17.27;
KW embryo development malformation; tumour; diabetes; menoxenia;
KM peptic ulcer; translation initiation factor; eIF4B; binding protein; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX CN1339492-A.
FN
XX 13-MAR-2002.
PD
XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000CN-00119722.
PF
XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000CN-00119722.
PR
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
PA
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-464075/50.
DR
XX New polypeptide-human translation initiation factor subunit eIF4B binding
PT protein 17.27 for treating embryo development malformation, tumors,
PT diabetes, menoxenia, and peptic ulcer.
PT
XX Example 3; Page 20 (Disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.
PS
XX The present invention relates to human translation initiation factor
CC subunit eIF4B binding protein 17.27 (see ABN83427). The protein and its
CC coding sequence are useful for treating various diseases, such as embryo
CC development malformation, tumours, diabetes, menoxenia, peptic ulcer,
CC etc. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example

ABQ78896
 ID ABQ78896 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC ABQ78896;
 XX
 XX 17-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human zinc finger protein 27.50 PCR primer 2.
 DE
 XX Human; zinc finger protein 27.50; PCR; primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX CN1341649-A.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2002.
 PD
 XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125059.
 PF
 XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125059.
 PR
 XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125059.
 PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.
 XX
 XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-520724/56.
 DR
 XX Novel human zinc finger protein 27.50.
 PT
 XX Example 3; Page 17 (Disclosure); 31pp; Chinese.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel human zinc finger protein 27.50, and the
 CC polynucleotide encoding it. The polypeptide is useful for treating
 CC several diseases, such as solid tumour, nervous system disease, malignant
 CC disease of blood, development disturbance and HIV infection. The sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used in example 3 of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4462 ACTTTTATTTATTTATTTT 4483
 DB 1 ATTTTATTTATTTATTTT 22
 RESULT 2214
 ABO80847
 ID ABO80847 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC ABO80847;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Tyrosine specific protein phosphatase 23.87 PCR primer #1.
 DE
 XX Tyrosine specific protein phosphatase 23.87; phosphatase; enzyme; tumour;
 KW haemopathy; HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation;
 KW cyrostatic; anti-HIV; antiinflammatory; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX CN1352275-A.
 PN
 XX 05-JUN-2002.
 PD
 XX 02-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127178.
 PF
 XX 02-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127178.
 PR
 XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
 PA

XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
 XX WPI; 2002-619882/67.
 DR
 XX New polypeptide-tyrosine specific protein phosphatase 23.87 for treating
 PT various diseases, such as malignant tumors, hemopathy, human
 PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and various
 PT inflammations.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to tyrosine specific protein phosphatase
 CC 23.87 (see ABO80846 and ABB98541). The phosphatase and its coding
 CC sequence are useful for treating various diseases, such as malignant
 CC tumours, haemopathy, HIV infection, immunological diseases and various
 CC inflammations. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 15 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 61 GGAGGCTGGCGGCGCGCGCG 82
 DB 1 GGCGGCGCGGCTGGCGGAGCG 22
 RESULT 2215
 ABA05437
 ID ABA05437 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC ABA05437;
 XX
 XX 01-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human ribosome S6 serine-threonine protein kinase 10 PCR primer 2.
 DE
 XX Human; ribosome S6 serine-threonine protein kinase 10; malignant tumour;
 KW haemopathy; development disturbance; HIV; infection; inflammation;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; immunological disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX CN1311314-A.
 PN
 XX 05-SEP-2001.
 PD
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111851.
 PF
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111851.
 PR
 XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
 PA
 XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
 XX WPI; 2002-062759/09.
 DT
 XX New polypeptide-human ribosome S6 serine-threonine protein kinase 10 and
 PT polynucleotide for coding such polypeptide.
 PT
 XX Example 3; Page 18 (Disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to human ribosome S6 serine-threonine protein
 CC kinase 10 and the encoding polynucleotide useful in treating various
 CC diseases, such as malignant tumour, haemopathy, development disturbance,
 CC HIV infection and immunological disease and various inflammations. The
 CC present sequence is that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4095 TGCCTGATGAGTTTATATCCCA 4116
 DB 2 TGCCTATTTATTTATATATCCCA 23

RESULT 2216

ABA97997
 ID ABA97997 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ABA97997;

XX 26-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human mitochondria carrier protein 13 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4.

XX Human; mitochondria carrier protein 13; malignant tumour; blood disease;

KM HIV; infection; immunity disease; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN CN1323810-A.

PD 28-NOV-2001.

PF 16-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115695.

PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115695.

XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BODE GENE DEV CO LTD.

PI Mao Y, Xie Y;

DR WPI; 2002-148830/20.

PT New polypeptide-human mitochondria carrier protein 13 and polynucleotide
 for coding same.

XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.

CC The invention relates to human mitochondria carrier protein 13,

CC polynucleotide for coding this polypeptide through DNA recombination

CC technique. This invention also discloses the method for this polypeptide

CC to cure several diseases, such as malignant tumour, blood disease, HIV

CC infection and immunity disease and various inflammations etc. This

CC invention further discloses an antagonist against this polypeptide and

CC its therapeutic action, and the application of polynucleotide for coding

CC this new human mitochondria carrier protein 13. The present sequence is

CC that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 4465 TTTTGTGTC 4486

DB 1 TTTTGTGTC 22

AC ABA97997;

XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Huma shear protein 8.91 RT-PCR primer #1.

XX Human; ss; shear protein 8.91; tumour; haemopathy; HIV; PCR; primer;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus infection; immunological disease;
 KM inflammation; RT-PCR; reverse transcriptase PCR.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN CN1352095-A.

PD 05-JUN-2002.

PF 06-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127213.

PR 06-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127213.

PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.

PI Mao Y, Xie Y;

DR WPI; 2002-64454/70.

PT New human shear protein 8.91 polypeptide for treating malignant tumore,
 PT hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases
 and various inflammations.

XX Example 2; Page 16 (disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.

CC The present invention discloses a new kind of polypeptide, human shear

CC protein 8.91, polynucleotides encoding the polypeptide and producing the

CC polypeptide by recombinant DNA technology. The present invention also

CC discloses applying the polypeptide in treating various diseases, such as

CC malignant tumours, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

CC infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations. The present

CC invention also discloses the antagonist resisting the polypeptide and its

CC treatment effect. The present invention also discloses application of the

CC polynucleotides encoding human shear protein 8.91. The present sequence

CC is a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to isolate nucleic acids

CC encoding human shear protein 8.91

XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 491 ATCGAAGAGAACATTACAC 512

DB 22 AAGAAAGAAATAATTACAC 1

AC ABA97997;

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human gene specific PCR primer #893.

XX Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US6352829-B1.

PD 05-MAR-2002.

PF 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.

PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.

PA (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.

XX Chenchik A, Jokhadze G, Biblshvili R;
 XX WPI; 2002-314699/35.
 DR
 XX Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
 PT differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
 PT sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 893; 11pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
 CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
 CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
 CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each
 CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
 CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
 CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
 CC useful for analyzing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
 CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
 CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,
 CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
 CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably
 CC performed by hybridizing the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
 CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
 CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
 CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
 CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
 CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
 CC tissue, or different tissue or sub-tissue types. The present sequence is a
 CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
 CC at <http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docid=635282981>
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1640 CCAAGATGCGGCGATGCTAT 1661
 Db 23 CCAAGTTCCTGGATGCTGT 2
 RESULT 2219
 ID ABA94593/c
 AC ABA94593 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA94593;
 XX
 DT 28-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE G-protein-coupled receptor DNA PCR primer #12.
 XX
 KM Human; rat; primer; ss; G protein-coupled receptor; anorectic; anabolic;
 KM obesity; appetite enhancement; prolactin production; eating disorder;
 KM PCR; pig; mouse.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200244368-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 06-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-NOV-2001; 2001WO-JP010418.
 XX
 PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000JP-00364801.
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00087482.
 PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00145434.
 PR 06-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00270838.
 XX

PA (TAKA) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
 XX
 PT Terao Y, Shintani Y, Harada M, Shimomura Y, Mori M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-471832/50.
 XX
 PT New rat and mouse brain-originated G protein-coupled receptor proteins
 PT TGR26, useful in diagnosis and developing drugs for prevention or
 PT treatment of obesity or an eating disorder.
 XX
 PS Example 11; Page 239; 312pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to G protein-coupled receptor proteins and their
 CC associated nucleic acids. The sequences are used in diagnosis of diseases
 CC relating to function of the protein and can be used for treating obesity,
 CC enhancing appetite or inhibiting prolactin production by administering
 CC the compounds or their salts that can alter binding of the G protein-
 CC coupled receptors. The proteins and encoded DNAs are useful in diagnosis
 CC of and developing drugs for prevention or treatment of obesity and eating
 CC disorders. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in production of
 CC DNA encoding a G protein-coupled receptor protein
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 7414 AGCAGAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7435
 Db 23 AGCAGAGCAGCAGCAGCAGTCCA 2
 RESULT 2220
 ID ABA03363/c
 AC ABA03363 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA03363;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE B alpha1,2-fucosyltransferase coding sequence related DNA #7.
 XX
 KM Alpha1,2-fucosyltransferase; fucose-containing carbohydrate; cytostatic;
 KM vincristine; antibacterial; microbial infection; anticancer; tumour marker;
 KM primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200177313-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2001; 2001WO-JP003109.
 XX
 PR 11-APR-2000; 2000JP-00109148.
 XX
 PA (KYOWA) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
 XX
 PI Endo T, Koizumi S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-034238/04.
 XX
 PT Expression of approximately 1,2 fucosyltransferase producing fucose-
 PT containing complex carbohydrates as preventives or remedies of e.g.
 PT microbial infections, comprises using a transformation procedure.
 XX
 PS Disclosure, Page 52; 56pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method of producing a fucose-
 CC containing complex carbohydrate, involving using a culture of a
 CC transformant expressing a protein with Bacteroides-originated alpha1,2-
 CC fucosyltransferase as enzyme source, receptor complex carbohydrate and

CC guanosine diphosphate fucose in an aqueous medium to transfer fucose to
CC the receptor complex carbohydrate to accumulate the product for
CC isolation. The resulting carbohydrates can be used as preventives or
CC remedies of microbial infections, as tumour markers and as anticancer
CC drugs. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in the
CC exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3788 CTTCAACATGACAGTCTCG 3809

DB 22 CTGTCAAACATGAGAAATCTTG 1

RESULT 2221

ABQ06249

ID ABQ06249 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ABQ06249;

DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 6240.

KM Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200216649-A2.

PD 28-FEB-2002.

PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.

PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.

PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.

PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.

PI Gunderson K;

DR MPI; 2002-292068/33.

PT Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a

PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising

PT different specific capture probes.

PS Claim 1; Page 166; 261pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
XX 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
XX different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
XX given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
XX nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
XX ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
XX and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
XX above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
XX comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid

XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1439 GAGTGTGCGGCGGCCCATCTT 1460

DB 1 GAGTGTGCTGCTGCCCATATT 22

RESULT 2222

ABQ03462/c

ID ABQ03462 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ABQ03462;

DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 3453.

KM Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200216649-A2.

PD 28-FEB-2002.

PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.

PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.

PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.

PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.

PI Gunderson K;

DR MPI; 2002-292068/33.

PT Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a

PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising

PT different specific capture probes.

PS Claim 1; Page 126; 261pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
XX 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
XX different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
XX given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
XX nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
XX ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
XX and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
XX above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
XX comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid

XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1645 GATGCGGCGATCCATCCAGG 1666

DB 23 GATGCGGCGATCCAAACCAGG 2

RESULT 2223

ABQ06208/c

ID ABQ06208 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ABQ06208;

DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 6199.

KM Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200216649-A2.

PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
PA
XX Gunderson K;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.
DR
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
PT different specific capture probes.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 166; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilizing a target
CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1439 GAGTGTGCGCGGCCCATCTT 1460
Db 24 GAGTGTGCTGCTGCCCATATT 3
RESULT 2224
ABQ01125/c
ID ABQ01125 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABQ01125;
AC
XX
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 1116.
DE
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
KM
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200216649-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
PD
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
PF
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
PA
XX
XX Gunderson K;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.
DR
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
PT different specific capture probes.
XX

PS Claim 1; Page 70; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilizing a target
CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1439 GAGTGTGCGCGGCCCATCTT 1460
Db 24 GAGTGTGCTGCTGCCCATATT 3
RESULT 2225
ABA96608/c
ID ABA96608 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABA96608;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human hexokinase protein RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
DE
XX
XX Human; hexokinase; recombinant production; malignant tumour; cancer;
KM blood disease; HIV infection; gene therapy; human immunodeficiency virus;
KM immune disorder; inflammatory condition; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KM antiinflammatory; immunomodulator; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR;
KM primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200190378-A1.
PN
XX
XX 29-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 14-MAY-2001; 2001WO-CN000775.
PF
XX
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000CN-00115734.
PR
XX
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
PA
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-106205/14.
DR
XX
XX Human hexokinase protein and encoded polynucleotide, used in diagnosis
PT and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency
PT virus infection, immunological diseases and inflammation.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 17; 36pp; Chinese.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a human hexokinase protein (AAM53110), nucleic
CC acids encoding it (ABA96607), and a method for the recombinant production
CC of the hexokinase protein. The protein has a molecular weight of 11 kD.
CC The present invention additionally discloses an antagonist of the
CC hexokinase protein for therapeutic use, and an antibody which
CC specifically binds to the hexokinase protein. The hexokinase protein, and
CC nucleotides which encode it may be used for creating a variety of
CC diseases, such as malignant tumours, blood diseases, HIV (human
CC immunodeficiency virus) infection, immune disorders and inflammatory
CC conditions. The protein may also be used to screen for modulators of its
CC activity or for peptide fingerprinting identification. The polynucleotide
CC can be used as a primer for nucleic acid amplification reactions or as a

CC probe for hybridisation reactions, or in producing gene chips or
CC microarrays. Sequences ABA96608-ABA96609 represent reverse transcription-
CC PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an exemplification of the invention to
CC isolate human hexokinase protein cDNA

XX Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3900 TTACTTTCATAGCATTTTTCAC 3921

Db 23 TTACATTCATAGGATTTCTCAC 2

RESULT 2226

ABL60935 ABL60935 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ABL60935;

AC 23-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX Human nucleotide reducing enzyme 59.62 cDNA isolating primer 2.

DE Nucleotide reducing enzyme 59.62; embryo development; teratogenesis;

KM blood system disease; human; RT-PCR; primer; 88.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX CN1333352-A.

XX 30-JAN-2002.

XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-00117037.

XX 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-00117037.

XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.

XX Mao Y, Xie Y;

XX WPI; 2002-305607/35.

XX Human nucleotide reducing enzyme 59.62 polypeptide and its encoding
PT polynucleotide, for treating e.g. embryo development teratogenesis.

XX Example 2; Page 17 (disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.

XX The invention relates to a novel human nucleotide reducing enzyme 59.62
CC polypeptide and encoding polynucleotide. The polynucleotide, polypeptide
CC and its antagonist are useful for treating e.g. embryo development
CC teratogenesis, blood system disease, and growth development disturbance
CC disease. The present sequence represents the human nucleotide reducing
CC enzyme 59.62 cDNA isolating RT-PCR primer

XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4470 TTTTCTTTTCTGCTGAG 4491

Db 3 TTTTCTTTTCTGCTGAG 24

RESULT 2227

ABV75518 ABV75518 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ABV75518;

XX 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)

DT Human tetramerised peptide duplicon 40.48 PCR primer 2.

XX Human; tetramerised peptide duplicon 40.48; human immunodeficiency virus;

KM HIV; cancer; PCR; primer; 88.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX CN1343691-A.

XX 10-APR-2002.

XX 19-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125214.

XX 19-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125214.

XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.

XX Mao Y, Xie Y;

XX WPI; 2002-548664/59.

XX Novel human tetramerised peptide duplicon 40.48.

XX Example 2; Page 17 (disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.

XX The invention relates to a novel human tetramerised peptide duplicon

CC 40.48, and the polynucleotide encoding it. The polypeptide of the

CC invention is useful for treating diseases such as human immunodeficiency

CC virus (HIV) infection and cancer. The an antagonist of the polypeptide

CC and its medical function, and the application of the polynucleotide are

CC also disclosed. The presents sequence represents a PCR primer used to

CC amplify the human tetramerised peptide duplicon 40.48 gene of the

XX invention

XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 4 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4464 TTTTCTTTTCTGCTGCTG 4485

Db 2 TTTTCTTTTCTGCTGCTG 23

RESULT 2228

ABZ58004 ABZ58004 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ABZ58004;

XX 22-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX Silencing element binding factor binding site mutant m10.

XX PR-10a; silencing element; silencing element binding factor; SEBF;

KM potato; plant; transgenic plant; disease resistance;

KW herbicide resistance; crop protection; ripening; mutant; ds.

XX Solanum tuberosum.

XX Synthetic.

EH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT protein_bind 7..13

FT /tag= c

FT /bound moiety= "SEBF"

FT mutation /tag= a

FT mutation /tag= b

```

XX  NO2003006659-A2.
PN
XX
XX  23-JAN-2003.
PD
XX
XX  27-JUN-2002; 2002MO-CA000985.
PF
XX
XX  10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303780P.
PR
XX
XX  (UYMO-) UNIV MONTREAL.
PA
XX  Brisson N, Boyle B;
PI
XX  WPI; 2003-221751/21.
DR
XX
XX  New transcriptional repressor genes and proteins, particularly silencing
PT  element binding factors, useful for modulating plant responses to
PT  pathogens, auxins or ethylene, or delaying or inducing early ripening of
PT  fruits in plants.
PS
XX  Example 1; Page 85; 97pp; English.
XX
XX  The present sequence is that of a mutated binding region of novel potato
CC  transfection repressor, silencing element binding factor (SEBF, see
CC  ABP72153). In an example from the invention, mutations (see AB258000-14)
CC  were introduced into this sequence, and their effect on SEBF binding was
CC  monitored by electrophoretic mobility shift assay. Mutations affecting a
CC  central motif (CTGTCACT) of the binding region dramatically reduced the
CC  binding of SEBF, whereas mutations outside this region did not affect
CC  binding. Modulation of SEBF gene expression and protein accumulation can
CC  be used to alter plant responses to pathogens, auxins or ethylene. SEBF
CC  nuclear acids are particularly useful for generating plants genetically
CC  modified to exhibit increased or reduced resistance or tolerance to a
CC  pathogen, increased or reduced growth, rooting and/or fruit production,
CC  increased sensitivity or resistance to an auxinic herbicide, increased or
CC  reduced ethylene production, early or delayed fruit maturation and
CC  ripening, and/or protection of fruit against over-ripening
XX
XX  Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 3 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX  Query Match      0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX  Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
XX  Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      4459 TGGACTTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4480
Db      3 TAGACTGTCTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 24
XX
XX  RESULT 2229
XX  AB295409/c
XX  ID AB295409 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX  AC AB295409;
XX
XX  DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX  DE Human fibronectin antisense fragment no.1273.
XX
XX  KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX  antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquitinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX  antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy;
XX  antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX  adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX  lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX  OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX  PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX  PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

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XX  PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX  PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX  PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX  PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX  DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX  PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX  PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX  PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX  PT ubiquitinone.
XX
XX  PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10651; 872pp; English.
XX
XX  CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX  CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX  CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX  CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX  CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX  CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX  CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquitinone. A composition of the invention
XX  CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX  CC immunosuppressive, and cyclostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX  CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX  CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX  CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX  CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX  CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX  CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquitinone or
XX  CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX  CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX  CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX  CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX  CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX  SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 14 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match      0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX  Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
XX  Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      7416 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7437
Db      24 CACCACACAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 3
XX
XX  RESULT 2230
XX  AB283122
XX  ID AB283122 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX  AC AB283122;
XX
XX  DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX  DE Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #281.
XX
XX  KW Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX  OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX  OS Synthetic.
XX
XX  PN WO2003016500-A2.
XX
XX  PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX  PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002MO-US026514.
XX
XX  PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
XX
XX  PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.

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XX Nefc RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schweiser K;
PI Alen P;
XX WPI, 2003-268322/26.
XX
PT Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of
PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
PT toxicity.
XX
PS Claim 1, Page 117, 455pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
CC described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in AB282842
CC to AB284764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues
CC ; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
CC exposing cells to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
CC who was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known
CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP, 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5716 CTTCTCTCTTGGCTGGCTTCC 5737
DB 1 CTTATCAGCTTGGCTGGCTCCC 22
XX
RESULT 2231
ACD40373
XX ACD40373 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACD40373;
XX
DT 03-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Peptide linker modification oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW Gene therapy; vaccine; ss; tumour; immunoglobulin V; Igv.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003035807-A1.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-00067790.
XX
PR 24-SEP-1999; 99US-0155979P.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522900.
XX
PA (MCCO/) MCCORMICK A. A.
XX (TUSE/) TUSE D.
XX (REIN/) REINL S. J.

PA (LINDO/) LINDBO J. A.
PA (TURP/) TURPEN T. H.
XX
XX McCormick AA, Tuse D, Reintl SJ, Lindbo JA, Turpen TH;
XX WPI, 2003-492106/46.
XX
XX
PT Use of a polypeptide self-antigen as a tumor-specific vaccine.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 13; 47pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a polypeptide self-antigen useful as a tumour-
CC specific vaccine in a subject with a tumour or at risk of developing a
CC tumour and is encoded at least in part by a nucleic acid in the cells of
CC the tumour. The polypeptide self antigen is useful for treating or
CC preventing tumour. The present sequence represents a peptide linker
CC modification oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP, 7 A; 1 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 12 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 40.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 12; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7410 CATGACGACGACGACGACGAC 7431
DB 3 CATGASVASVASVASVASVASV 24
XX
RESULT 2232
ACD40372/C
XX ACD40372 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACD40372;
XX
DT 03-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Peptide linker modification oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW Gene therapy; vaccine; ss; tumour; immunoglobulin V; Igv.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003035807-A1.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-00067790.
XX
PR 24-SEP-1999; 99US-0155979P.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522900.
XX
PA (MCCO/) MCCORMICK A. A.
XX (TUSE/) TUSE D.
XX (REIN/) REINL S. J.
XX (LINDO/) LINDBO J. A.
XX (TURP/) TURPEN T. H.
XX
PI McCormick AA, Tuse D, Reintl SJ, Lindbo JA, Turpen TH;
XX WPI, 2003-492106/46.
XX
XX
PT Use of a polypeptide self-antigen as a tumor-specific vaccine.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 13; 47pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a polypeptide self-antigen useful as a tumour-
CC specific vaccine in a subject with a tumour or at risk of developing a
CC tumour and is encoded at least in part by a nucleic acid in the cells of
CC the tumour. The polypeptide self antigen is useful for treating or
CC preventing tumour. The present sequence represents a peptide linker
CC modification oligonucleotide
XX


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XX 20-FEB-2003.
PD
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US024971.
PF
XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311014P.
PR
XX (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
PA
XX Liu J, Fong TM, Van Der Ploeg LHT,
PI
XX WPI; 2003-268194/26.
DR
XX
XX
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding rat bombesin receptor subtype-3 (BRS-3)
PT protein, useful for preparing a composition for treating a condition
PT associated with deregulation of rat BRS-3 expression.
XX
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 18; 44pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to rat bombesin receptor subtype-3 (BRS-3,
CC also known as BR3) protein (see ABP59345). BRS-3 coding sequence is
CC useful for preparing a composition for treating a condition associated
CC with deregulation of rat BRS-3 expression. Expression of the nucleic acid
CC is also useful for identifying bombesin receptor modulators that may
CC contribute to the regulation of endocrine processes, metabolism, or the
CC cell cycle. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used to
CC amplify a full-length cDNA clone of rat BRS-3 from rat brain hypothalamus
CC cDNA
XX
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 7319 TGTTCGTCTCTGCTTGAAGCT 7340
XX |||||
XX 23 TGTGTGATCAGCTTTAAGCT 2
XX
XX RESULT 2236
XX ABX93004
XX ID ABX93004 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ABX93004;
XX
XX DT 19-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Polypeptide-ankyrin-similar protein -77.77 specific RT-PCR primer, #1.
XX
XX KM Polypeptide-ankyrin-similar protein -77.77; RT-PCR; ss; primer; cancer;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; inflammation; antagonist;
XX reverse transcription.
XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN CN1376679-A.
XX
XX PD 30-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 22-MAR-2001; 2001CN-00105725.
XX
XX PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001CN-00105725.
XX
XX PA (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX
XX PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-176044/18.
XX
XX PT New polypeptide-ankyrin-similar protein-77.77, it's encoding
XX polynucleotide, antagonists and preparation, useful for treating cancer,
XX HIV and inflammation.
XX
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```
XX Example 3; Page 16 (disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX
XX CC The present invention discloses a novel polypeptide-ankyrin-similar
XX protein -77.77, polynucleotide coding for the polypeptide and method for
XX producing this polypeptide by using DNA recombination technology. The
XX invention also discloses the method for curing several diseases, such as
XX cancer, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and inflammation by
XX using the polypeptide. The invention also discloses an antagonist for
XX resisting said polypeptide and its therapeutic action and also discloses
XX the application of the polynucleotide for coding this novel polypeptide-
XX ankyrin-similar protein -77.77. The sequence presented is the reverse
XX transcription (RT)-PCR primer, #1, which was used to isolate polypeptide-
XX ankyrin-similar protein -77.77 cDNA
XX
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 71 GGGGGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 92
XX |||||
XX Db 1 GGGGAGGCGCGCGCGCTCGGCG 22
XX
XX RESULT 2237
XX ADA00309/c
XX ID ADA00309 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ADA00309;
XX
XX DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human alpha-fetoprotein RT-PCR primer ex-65.
XX
XX KM human; detection; variant; alpha-fetoprotein; AFP;
XX haemopoietic stem cell; haematopoietic stem cell;
XX haemopoietic progenitor cell; haematopoietic progenitor cell;
XX hybridisation; cancer; cell cloning; developmental;
XX reverse transcription; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003027253-A2.
XX
XX PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
XX PF 26-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030520.
XX
XX PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324540P.
XX
XX PA (UYNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.
XX
XX PI Kubota H, Storms RW, Reid LM;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-371917/35.
XX
XX PT New isolated alpha-fetoprotein nucleic acid, useful for identifying
XX hemopoietic stem cells or progenitors, cancers, markers for cell cloning
XX and cloned cells, and for evaluating developmental stages in organs and
XX organisms.
XX
XX PS Example; Page 37; 42pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (1) comprising a
XX fully defined sequence of 197 bp (see ADA00283) or 317 bp (see ADA00284),
XX or its homologue or complement. Also described: (1) a nucleic acid primer
XX in which the primer comprises at least 10 contiguous nucleotides of (1);
XX (2) a polypeptide translated from (1); (3) a composition suitable for
XX detection of variant forms of alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) mRNA comprising a
XX first nucleic acid primer of (1); (4) a polynucleotide primer comprising
```


CC seven or more nucleotide residues capable of hybridising under stringent
CC conditions to a nucleic acid encoding a variant form of AFP; (5)
CC detecting a variant form of AFP mRNA comprising combining a sample
CC suspected of containing a variant form of AFP mRNA, at least one a primer
CC capable of hybridising to a variant form of AFP mRNA, and reagents for
CC PCR to form a mixture, subjecting the mixture to thermo cycling, and
CC determining the absence or presence of cDNA corresponding to a variant
CC form of AFP mRNA; (6) identifying or detecting haemopoietic stem or
CC progenitor cells comprising determining the presence or absence of a
CC variant form of AFP mRNA in cells suspected of being haemopoietic stem or
CC progenitor cells; (7) an isolated nucleic acid encoding a variant form of
CC AFP preferentially expressed in progenitor cells, in which exon 1 of
CC exons 1-14 of AFP has been replaced by a (I) or its fusion; (8) a probe
CC capable of detecting the expression of a variant form of AFP comprising a
CC nucleic acid consisting essentially of at least 10 contiguous nucleotides
CC of (1); (9) a recombinant expression vector comprising (I); (10)
CC detecting a polynucleotide which encodes a variant form of AFP,
CC comprising hybridising (I) or its portion, to a nucleic acid present in a
CC sample to be tested to form a hybridisation complex, and detecting the
CC presence of the hybridisation complex; (11) preparing a subpopulation of
CC cells enriched in haemopoietic progenitors, comprising providing a cell
CC suspension comprising subpopulations of various types of cells, and
CC selecting a subpopulation of cells which expresses a variant form of AFP
CC to provide an enriched population of haemopoietic progenitors; and (12) a
CC composition comprising at least one subpopulation of cells which
CC comprises haemopoietic progenitors, or their progeny, capable of
CC expressing variant AFP. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for identifying haemopoietic stem cells or
CC progenitors, cancers, markers for cell cloning and cloned cells, and for
CC evaluating developmental stages in organs and organisms. The present
CC sequence represents a human AFP reverse transcription PCR primer, which
CC is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.28; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 01.88; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6044 AGCTGTTCTCTCATTCCTT 6065

Db 22 AGCTGTTCTCTCATTCCTT 1

RESULT 2238

ACD68506 ACD68506 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ACD68506;

DT 17-SRP-2003 (first entry)

DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #106.

XX KM Human, secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; angiogenesis;
KM endothelial cell proliferation; wound healing; immune response;
KM T-lymphocytes proliferation; neonatal heart hypertrophy; tumour;
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux; inflammation;
KM vascular endothelial growth factor-stimulated proliferation;
KM mammalian kidney mesangial cell proliferation; Berger disease;
KM nephropathy; Schanlein-Henoch purpura; celiac disease; Crohn's disease;
KM dermatitis herpeticiformis; diabetes; haemoglobin switch; Insulinemia;
KM pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell differentiation; thalassemias;
KM obesity; auditory hair cell regeneration; hearing loss; bone disorder;
KM cartilage disorder; sports injury; arthritis; PCR, primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2003073130-A1.

PD 17-APR-2003.

XX PF 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015869.

XX PR 01-SRP-1998; 98US-0098716P
PR 01-SRP-1998; 98US-0098723P
PR 01-SRP-1998; 98US-0098749P
PR 01-SRP-1998; 98US-0098750P
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PR 02-SRP-1998; 98US-0098821P
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PR 10-SRP-1998; 98US-0099792P
PR 10-SRP-1998; 98US-0099808P
PR 10-SRP-1998; 98US-0099812P
PR 10-SRP-1998; 98US-0099815P
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000365.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000432.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000504.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US000684.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI, 2003-585293/55.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,
PT PRO1787 that modulate glucose or free fatty acid uptake by skeletal
PT muscle cells, and are useful for treating diabetes, hyper- or hypo-
PT insulinemia.
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4259 CTCGCTCCCTGACGACGTCCTG 4280
Db 1 CTGCTCCACGCTCTGTCTG 22
RESULT 2239
ACD06888
ID ACD06888 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACD06888;
XX
DT 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Cinglic chain variable antibody polypeptide (scfv) related linker DNA #2.
XX
KW Tumour; immunoglobulin variable region; anti-tumour; cytostatic; vaccine;
KW self-antigen; tumour-specific vaccine; B-cell lymphoma-specific vaccine;
KW B-cell lymphoma; single chain antibody polypeptide; scfv; linker; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX US2003044420-A1.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-00067893.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1999; 99US-0155979P.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522900.
XX
XX (MCCO/) MCCORMICK A A.
PA (TUSE/) TUSE D.
PA (REIN/) REINL S J.
PA (LIND/) LINDBO J A.
PA (TURE/) TURPEN T H.
XX
XX McCormick AA, Tuse D, Reinl SJ, Lindbo JA, Turpen TH;
PI WPI, 2003-456552/43.
DR
XX
PT Novel polypeptide self-antigen useful as tumor-specific vaccine in


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PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
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PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021114.
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PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023322.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PW, Wood WI;
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XX
DR WPI; 2003-492259/46.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them useful for treating various cardiac insufficiency
PT disorder, bone and/or cartilage disorders such as sports injuries and
PT arthritis.
XX

Query Match          0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4259 CTCCTCTCTGCACTGTCTG 4280
DB 1 CTGCTTCACTGCTGTGCTG 22

RESULT 2242
ACA61612/c
ID ACA61612 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACA61612;
XX
DT 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Single chain variable antibody polypeptide (scfv) related linker DNA #1.
XX
XX Tumour; immunoglobulin variable region; anti-tumour; cytostatic; vaccine;
KM inducer of immune response; self-antigen; B-cell lymphoma;
KM tumour-specific vaccine; single chain antibody polypeptide; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US2003044417-A1.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-00539382.
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XX 24-SEP-1999; 99US-0155979P.
XX
PA (MCCO/) MCCORMICK A A.
PA (TUSE/) TUSE D.
PA (REIN/) REINL S J.
PA (LIND/) LINDBO J A.
PA (TURP/) TURPEN T H.
XX
PI McCormick AA, Tuse D, Reinl SJ, Lindbo JA, Turpen TH;
XX WPI; 2003-456551/43.
XX
XX Novel polypeptide self-antigen useful as tumor-specific vaccine in
PT mammals, is produced in plants and mimics one or more epitopes of antigen
PT uniquely expressed by cells of tumor.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 13; 37pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a polypeptide self-antigen (I) useful as a tumour
CC - specific vaccine in a subject with a tumour or at risk of developing a
CC tumour, encoded by a nucleic acid in the cells of the tumour, including a
CC an epitope to, or overexpressed by tumour cells; produced in a cell or
CC organism that has been transfected with nucleic acid and in a correctly
CC folded form; and capable of inducing an immune response in a mammal. (I)
CC is useful as a tumour-specific vaccine, especially a B-cell lymphoma-
CC specific vaccine. A vaccine composition is especially for inducing a tumour-
CC specific immune antibody response in a tumour-bearing subject, preferably
CC human or a subject who had a tumour and was treated so that no tumour is
CC clinically or radiographically evident, where the tumour is B-cell
CC lymphoma. This sequence encodes a single chain antibody polypeptide
CC (scfv) linker peptide that functions to join variable heavy chain and
XX variable light chain DNA to form a single chain antibody polypeptide
XX
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SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 12 Other;
XX
XX Query Match          0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 40.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 12; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7410 CATCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
DB 22 CATGASVASTASTASTASTSY 1

RESULT 2243
ACD68152
ID ACD68152 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACD68152;
XX
DT 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #106.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; gene therapy; vaccine;
KM tissue typing; chromosome identification; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003073129-A1.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
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XX 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
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XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
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XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
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XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
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XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
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XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
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XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
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XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
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XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
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XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
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XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
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XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
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XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
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XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
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XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
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XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
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XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
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XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
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XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
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XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
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XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
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XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
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XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
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XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
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XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
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XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
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XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
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XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
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XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
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XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100911P.
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XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
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XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
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XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
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XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
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XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
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XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
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XX 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
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XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
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PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
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PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102664P.
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PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102665P.
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PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103355P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103356P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
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PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
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PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
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PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
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PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107753P.
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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
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PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
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PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-00403297.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US0872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-585292/55.

XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.

XX Example 114; Page 272; 561pp; English.

CC The invention describes an isolated PRO (secreted and transmembrane)
CC polypeptide (I), having at least 80% sequence identity to a sequence
CC selected from any one of the 123 amino acid sequences given in

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best local similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4259 CTCCTCTCTGCACTGTCCTG 4280

Db 1 CTGCTCCACTGCTCTGCTG 22

RESULT 2244

ACD45098

ID ACD45098 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ACD45098;

DT 10-SEP-2003 (first entry)

DE Self-antigen vaccine associated linker peptide related DNA #2.

KW Self-antigen; tumour-specific vaccine; tumour; immune response;

KM anti-tumour immune response; vaccine; B-cell lymphoma;

KW transient viral expression; transgenic plant;

KM variable region gene fragment; ds.

XX Synthetic.

PN US2003039659-A1.

PD 27-FEB-2003.

PF 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-00067892.

PR 24-SEP-1999; 99US-0155979P.

PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522900.

PA (MCCO/) MCCORMICK A A.

PA (TUSE/) TUSE D.

PA (REIN/) REINL S J.

PA (LIND/) LINDBO J A.

PA (TURP/) TURPEN T H.

PI McCormick AA, Tuse D, Reinl SJ, Lindbo JA, Turpen TH;

DR WPI; 2003-492153/46.

Novel polypeptide antigen which includes epitope overexpressed by tumor cells e.g. B-cell lymphoma, and is capable of inducing immune response in mammal without need for adjuvant, useful as anti-tumor vaccine component.

PS Disclosure; Page 13; 48pp; English.

The invention describes a polypeptide self-antigen (I) useful as tumour-specific vaccine in subject with a tumour, including an epitope or epitope unique to, or overexpressed by, cells of the tumour. is produced in a cell or organism that has been transformed or transfected with the nucleic acid derived from the tumour of subject, and is capable of inducing an immune response in a mammal without a need for adjuvant or other immunostimulatory materials. (I) is useful for inducing an immune response, preferably a protective anti-tumour immune response in a mammal, preferably human. A vaccine composition comprising (I) is useful for inducing a tumour-specific immune antibody response in a tumour-bearing subject (preferably human) or a subject who had a tumour and was treated so that no tumour is clinically radiographically evident. The vaccine are preferably useful for inducing immune antibody response against B-cell lymphoma. The polypeptide is produced without the need for denaturation or renaturation. (I) is rapidly produced in plants by transient viral expression. Plant samples expressing the desired protein can be positively identified by both enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and Western blotting 4 weeks after molecular cloning. Thus, (I) is expressed rapidly and easily in plants. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to demonstrate the method of altering the length of linker peptides used in the creation of self-antigen vaccines

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 12 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 40.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 12; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 7410 CATCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
3 CATGASTASTASTASTASTAST 24

RESULT 2245

ACD45097/c

ID ACD45097 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ACD45097;

DT 10-SEP-2003 (first entry)

DE Self-antigen vaccine associated linker peptide related DNA #1.

KW Self-antigen; tumour-specific vaccine; tumour; immune response;

KM anti-tumour immune response; vaccine; B-cell lymphoma;

KW transient viral expression; transgenic plant;

KM variable region gene fragment; ds.

XX Synthetic.

PN US2003039659-A1.

PD 27-FEB-2003.

PF 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-00067892.

PR 24-SEP-1999; 99US-0155979P.

PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522900.

PA (MCCO/) MCCORMICK A A.

PA (TUSE/) TUSE D.

PA (REIN/) REINL S J.

PA (LIND/) LINDBO J A.

PA (TURP/) TURPEN T H.

PI McCormick AA, Tuse D, Reinl SJ, Lindbo JA, Turpen TH;

DR WPI; 2003-492153/46.

Novel polypeptide antigen which includes epitope overexpressed by tumor cells e.g. B-cell lymphoma, and is capable of inducing immune response in mammal without need for adjuvant, useful as anti-tumor vaccine component.

PS Disclosure; Page 13; 48pp; English.

The invention describes a polypeptide self-antigen (I) useful as tumour-specific vaccine in subject with a tumour, including an epitope or epitope unique to, or overexpressed by, cells of the tumour. is produced in a cell or organism that has been transformed or transfected with the nucleic acid derived from the tumour of subject, and is capable of inducing an immune response in a mammal without a need for adjuvant or other immunostimulatory materials. (I) is useful for inducing an immune response, preferably a protective anti-tumour immune response in a mammal, preferably human. A vaccine composition comprising (I) is useful for inducing a tumour-specific immune antibody response in a tumour-bearing subject (preferably human) or a subject who had a tumour and was treated so that no tumour is clinically radiographically evident. The vaccine are preferably useful for inducing immune antibody response against B-cell lymphoma. The polypeptide is produced without the need for denaturation or renaturation. (I) is rapidly produced in plants by transient viral expression. Plant samples expressing the desired protein can be positively identified by both enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and Western blotting 4 weeks after molecular cloning. Thus, (I) is expressed rapidly and easily in plants. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to demonstrate the method of altering the length of linker peptides used in the creation of self-antigen vaccines

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 12 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 40.3%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 9; Conservative 12; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7410 CATCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
DB 22 CATGASYSYASYASYASYASY 1

RESULT 2246

AL55700
ID AAL55700 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAL55700;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE RT-PCR primer 2 isolated human respiration oxidase subunit-17-27 cDNA.

XX Human; ferrohaem Cu-ion respiration oxidase subunit-17.27; furuncle; ss;

KW osteoma; RT-PCR; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN CN1381471-A.

PD 27-NOV-2002.

PF 18-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112614.

PR 18-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112614.

PA (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.

PI Mao Y, Xie Y;

DR WPI; 2003-249007/25.

XX New human ferrohaem Cu-ion respiration oxidase sub-unit-17.27

PT polypeptide, encoding polynucleotide, antagonist and recombinant

PT production, useful for treating furuncle and osteoma.

XX Disclosure; Page 29; 0pp; Chinese.

XX The invention relates to a novel human ferrohaem Cu-ion respiration

CC oxidase subunit-17.27 polypeptide, the encoding polynucleotide, an

CC antagonist and a method for recombinant production. The polypeptide of

CC the invention may be useful for treating furuncle and osteoma. The

CC current sequence is that of the RT-PCR primer 2 of the invention which

CC was used to isolate the human ferrohaem Cu-ion respiration subunit 17.27

CC cDNA

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4468 TTTTGTGTTGTTGTTGTTGTTG 4489

DB 2 TGTGTTTGTGTTGTTGTTGTTG 23

RESULT 2247

ID ADB68055 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADB68055;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE G4 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide 2a used to modulate telomere length.

XX telomere length; aging; hyperproliferative condition; cancer; ss; G4.

XX Unidentified.

OS Key location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 13

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= 1

FT /note= "Inosine"

XX US2003096776-A1.

XX 22-MAY-2003.

XX 02-JAN-2002; 2002US-00038335.

XX 29-SEP-1992; 92US-00954185.

PR 29-SEP-1992; 93WO-US009297.

PR 12-JUN-1995; 95US-00403888.

PR 23-APR-1999; 99US-00299058.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Hanecak RC, Anderson KP, Bennett CF, Chiang M, Brown-Driver VL;

PI Ecker DJ, Vickers TA, Wyatt JR;

DR WPI; 2003-606442/57.

XX New chemically modified oligonucleotides, useful for modulating telomere

PT length of a mammalian chromosome, inhibiting the division of a malignant

PT mammalian cell, or modulating the effects of aging of a mammalian cell.

XX Example 2; Page 6; 10pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel chemically modified oligonucleotide

CC having no more than about 27 nucleic acid base units. The oligonucleotide

CC modulates mammalian telomere length. The chemically modified

CC oligonucleotide of the invention may be useful for modulating the

CC telomere length of a mammalian chromosome, inhibiting the division of a

CC malignant mammalian cell or modulating the effects of aging of a

CC mammalian cell. The oligonucleotides may also be useful for treating

CC diseases associated with abnormal telomere length such as aging and

CC hyperproliferative conditions including cancer. The current sequence is

CC that of the G4 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide 2 (alternative) of the

CC invention which was used to modulate telomere length.

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 16 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;

XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3613 TTGGGGATGGGGTGGGGTGGG 3635

DB 1 TTGGGGTGGGGTGGGGTGGG 23

RESULT 2248

ID ADC02727/c

AC ADC02727;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Ex vivo stem-cell expansion related polynucleotide #164.

XX cytostatic; antiangiogenic; immunomodulator; immunostimulant;

XX immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; interleukin agonist 3;

XX interleukin antagonist 3; gene therapy; ex vivo expansion of stem cell;

XX modified human interleukin-3; cell proliferation;

XX acute myelogenous leukaemia cell proliferation; Tt-1 cell proliferation;

XX methylenelulose assay; haematopoietic disorder; cancer;

XX acute myelogenous leukaemia; B lymphoid cancer; leukopenia; neutropenia;

KW aplastic anaemia; Chediak-Higashi's syndrome;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; myelodysplastic syndrome; myelofibrosis;
 KW bone marrow; blood cell activation; blood cell growth; ds.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX US6479261-B1.
 PN 12-NOV-2002.
 XX 15-NOV-1995; 95US-00559390.
 PF 24-NOV-1992; 92US-00981044.
 PR 22-NOV-1993; 93MO-US011198.
 PR 06-APR-1995; 95US-00411796.
 XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 PA
 PI Bauer SC, Abrams MA, Braford-Goldberg SR, Caparon MH, Easton AM;
 PI Klein BK, McKearn JP, Oline P, Paik K, Polazzi J, Thomas JW;
 DR WPI; 2003-655574/62.
 XX
 PT Selective ex vivo expansion of stem cells, useful for treating a patient
 PT having hematopoietic disorder, e.g. leukemia, neutropenia or aplastic
 PT anemia, comprises using recombinant human interleukin-3 variant or mutant
 PT proteins.
 PT
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 187; 288bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes selective ex vivo expansion of stem cells
 CC comprising separating stem cells from other cells, culturing the cells
 CC with modified human interleukin-3 polypeptide with at least 3 times
 CC greater cell proliferative activity than native human interleukin-3 in at
 CC least one assay selected from the group of acute myelogenous leukemia,
 CC cell proliferation, TF-1 cell proliferation, and methylcellulose assay,
 CC and harvesting the cultured cells. The method is useful for selective ex
 CC vivo expansion of stem cells. The recombinant human interleukin-3 variant
 CC or mutant proteins are useful for treating a patient having a
 CC haematopoietic disorder, such as cancer (e.g. acute myelogenous leukemia
 CC or certain types of B lymphoid cancers), leukemia, neutropenia,
 CC aplastic anaemia, Chediak-Higashi's syndrome, systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus, myelodysplastic syndrome, or myelofibrosis. The
 CC interleukin-3 muteins are also useful as antagonists for producing
 CC antibodies used in immunoassay and immunotherapy protocols, or for
 CC stimulating bone marrow and blood cell activation and growth before
 CC infusion into patients. This sequence represents an ex vivo stem cell
 CC expansion method associated polynucleotide.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 48 CGGCGGCGGCAACGAGGCTGC 69
 Db 24 CAGCAGCGGCGGCGGCTGC 3
 RESULT 2249
 ADIC18248
 ID ADIC18248 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADIC18248;
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO PCR primer #102.
 XX
 KW Human: PRO; PCR; ss; protein electrophoresis; chromosome mapping;
 KW gene mapping; genetic disorder; primer.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2003064925-A1.
 PN 03-APR-2003.
 PD
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013907.
 XX
 XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
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 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
 PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
 PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.

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PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
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PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
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PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
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PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0108664P.
PR 30-NOV-1998; 98US-0108656P.
PR 30-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 30-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114233P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US0000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US0000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US0000376.

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PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
XX Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-555602/52.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
XX preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
XX polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 379; 555bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides
XX encoding them. The sequences are useful in the preparation of a
XX medicament for treating a condition responsive to a PRO polypeptide. The
XX polypeptides are useful in a number of functional biological assays, as
XX molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis and as therapeutic
XX agents. The polynucleotides are useful as hybridisation probes for a cDNA
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4259 CTCCTCTCTCTGACACTGTCTG 4280
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 CTCCTCTCTCTGACACTGTCTG 22
XX
XX RESULT 2250
XX AD51826/c
XX ID AD51826 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AD51826;
XX
XX AC
XX
XX XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DT
XX
XX DE GPR8 PCR primer, SEQ ID 37.
XX
XX XX
XX
XX KM Body weight; GPR8; brain; hyperphagia; obesity; anorectic; GPR8; PCR;
XX primer; ss.
XX
XX XX
XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN MO2003057236-A1.
XX
XX PD 17-JUL-2003.
XX
XX XX
XX
XX PF 27-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013781.

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CC transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an exemplification of the
CC invention to isolate N-acetylglucosamine transferase-38.61 cDNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 15 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 68 GCGGGGCGGCGGCGGCGGCGG 89
DB 3 GCGGCGGCGGCGGCGGCGGCGG 24
RESULT 2253
ADD24846 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
ID ADD24846 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ADD24846;
XX
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE Human TPMT mutant G460A and A719G probe H140.
XX
XX diagnostic; pharmaceutical tolerance; side effect; drug; human;
KM allelic variability; polymorphism; phase I; phase II;
KM detoxification mechanism; PCR; primer; probe; NAT2; CYP2D6; CYP1A2;
KM CYP3A4; MEH; TPMT; paraoxonase; CYP2C9; CYP2C19; CYP2E1; DPD; SS.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2003018837-A2.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 22-AUG-2002; 2002MO-EP009386.
XX
PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01040651.
PR 30-APR-2002; 2002DE-01019373.
XX
PA (ADNA-) ADNAGEN AG.
PI Maschuetza S, Schnakenberg E, Luetig M;
DR WPI; 2003-290079/28.
XX
PT Diagnostic kit, useful for assessing a subject's tolerance of drugs,
PT comprises reagents for determining alleles of genes encoding
PT detoxification enzymes.
XX
XX
PS Claim 6; Page 52; 156pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel diagnostic kit for determining tolerance
CC of pharmaceuticals in humans by determining allelic variability of at
CC least two polymorphisms of a human enzyme involved in phase I and/or II
CC of the detoxification mechanism in a blood, tissue or other human sample,
CC where tolerance is determined from presence or absence of alleles. The
CC kit comprises two pairs of oligonucleotide primers, in which each pair
CC amplifies, by PCR, part of a gene for a human detoxification mechanism-
CC associated enzyme. The kit may also contain two further pairs of
CC oligonucleotides, serving as probes for detection of amplified DNA
CC segments, especially where the probes are complementary to a single
CC strand of one allele of the target gene. The probes are labelled with
CC fluorophores (LC-Red640 or LC-Red705 for 5'-labelling or fluorescein for
CC 3'-labelling) which generate a different signal in the hybridized and non
CC -hybridized condition. The enzymes detected include NAT2, CYP2D6, CYP1A2,
CC CYP3A4, MEH, TPMT, MTHFR, paraoxonase, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2E1 or DPD.
CC The kit is used to determine an individual's tolerance of a particular
CC drug, to establish a suitable dose and/or to predict if a subject will
CC show side-effects to a drug. The kit provides minimally invasive, safe
CC and reliable determination of the metabolic capacity of phase I and/or II
CC enzymes at the molecular level. This sequence represents a probe used in
CC the kit of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6631 AATCATCTCAACTAGCCCAAAA 6652
DB 1 AATCATGTCAAAATTGTCACATA 22
RESULT 2254
ADD70894
ID ADD70894 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ADD70894;
XX
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1561 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KM immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KM umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KM arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KM Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; colliac disease;
KM dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; SS.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US200309625-A1.
XX
PD 29-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015386.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099566P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
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PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
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PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
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PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.

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PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
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PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
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PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
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PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
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PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.

PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-011326P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114233P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US016992.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Geo W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillian KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-874602/81.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,
PT PRO1787 affect glucose or free fatty acid (FFA) uptake by skeletal muscle
PT cells and are useful for treating diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.
XX
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 379; 553pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4259 CTCCTCTGCTGCACTGCTCTG 4280
 XX |||||
 Db 1 CTCCTCTGCTGCTCTGCTG 22
 RESULT 2255
 ADD39971
 ID ADD39971 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD39971;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1561 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003083462-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013913.
 XX
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Denoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurey AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-755122/71.
 XX
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
 PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
 PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
 XX

PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 379; 557bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as
 CC given in the specification (including their extracellular domains either
 CC or without their associated signal peptides. Also include are the
 CC nucleotide (NA) sequences encoding PRO, a vector comprising the PRO NA, a
 CC host cell comprising the vector, producing PRO, a chimeric molecule
 CC comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-
 CC PRO antibody. PRO is useful as molecular weight markers for protein
 CC electrophoresis and also for chromosome identification. PRO is also
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO and PRO NA are useful as hybridisation
 CC probes for a cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA. PRO NA is
 CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knock-out animals which are
 CC useful in development and screening useful reagents. PRO NA is also
 CC useful in gene therapy. PRO1244, PRO1286 and PRO1303 polypeptides are
 CC useful for treating cancerous tumours. PRO1250, PRO1418 and PRO1410
 CC polypeptides are useful for suppressing immune response. PRO1246
 CC polypeptide is useful for treating cardiac insufficiency disorders.
 CC PRO1246 polypeptide is also useful for treating tumours. PRO1246 and
 CC PRO1561 polypeptide are useful for stimulating calcium flux in human
 CC umbilical vein endothelial cells. PRO1265, PRO1250 and PRO1474
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating bone and/or cartilage disorders
 CC (e.g., arthritis) and wound healing. PRO1130, PRO1275 and PRO1418
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating diabetes in skeletal muscle cells
 CC and obesity. PRO1265, PRO1244 and PRO1382 polypeptides are useful for
 CC treating Berger disease or other nephropathies associated with Schonlein-
 CC Henoch purpura, coeliac disease, dermatitis, herpeticiformis or Crohn's
 CC disease. PRO1478, PRO1265, PRO1412, PRO1304, PRO1306, PRO1418,
 CC PRO1410 and PRO1575 are useful in treating thalassemias. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA encoding a PRO protein of
 CC the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. 1.9e+03;
 Db 1 CTCCTCTGCTGCTCTGCTG 22
 XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4259 CTCCTCTGCTGCACTGCTCTG 4280
 XX |||||
 Db 1 CTCCTCTGCTGCTCTGCTG 22
 RESULT 2256
 ADD70417
 ID ADD70417 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD70417;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1561 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003054406-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006818.
 XX
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
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 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099556P.
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PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
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 PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
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 PR 22-NOV-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.

PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
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PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003365.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005044.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032578.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.

PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Jaker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MM, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-787000/74.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide, useful for treating cancerous tumors,
PT cardiac insufficiency disorders, wound healing, diabetes mellitus,
PT thalassemias.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 379; 556pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as
CC
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4259 CTCCTCTCTCTGCGCTGCTG 4280
Db 1 CTCGCTCACCTGCTGCTGCTG 22
RESULT 2258
ADb68286/c
ID ADb68286 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADb68286;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer relating to the invention ZC41,500 SEQ ID NO:156.
DE
XX
XX sg; PCR; zcytor17; antiinflammatory; dermatological;
KW immunosuppressive; antimicrobial; vaccine; inflammatory disease;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease;
KW atopic dermatitis; eczema; psoriasis; endotoxaemia; septicemia;
KW toxic shock syndrome; infectious disease.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003060090-A2.
PN
XX
XX 24-JUL-2003.
PD
XX
PF 21-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US001984.
XX
XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350325P.
PR 25-APR-2002; 2002US-0375323P.
PR 19-DEC-2002; 2002US-0435315P.
XX
XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
PA
XX Sprecher CA, Kujiyer JL, Dasovich MM, Grant FJ, Hammond AK;
PI Novak JE, Gross JA, Dillon SR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-618179/58.
DR
XX
XX New zcytor17 ligand polypeptides, useful for treating inflammatory
PT diseases, such as inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's
PT disease, atopic dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis, endotoxaemia, septicemia.
PS
XX Example 27; SEQ ID NO 156; 372pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated zcytor17 ligand polypeptide. A

CC polypeptide of the invention has antiinflammatory, dermatological,
CC immunosuppressive, and antimicrobial activity, and may have a use in a
CC vaccine. The polypeptide is useful for treating inflammatory diseases,
CC such as inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease,
CC atopic dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis, endotoxemia, septicemia, toxic
CC shock syndrome or infectious diseases. The present sequence is used in
CC the exemplification of the invention.

XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 16 A; 3 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.28; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.88; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4465 TTTTGTGTC 4486
Db 23 TTTATGTTTATGTC 2

RESULT 2259
ADD39494
ID ADD39494 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADD39494;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1561 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; Chlasisaema; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003096954-A1.
XX
PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00011671.
XX
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
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PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
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PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
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PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
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PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.

PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
 PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
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 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
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 PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
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 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
 PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
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 PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
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 PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-014758P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
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 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
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 PI Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski FJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
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 XX MPI; 2003-786599/74.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
 PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
 PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 379; 550bp; English.
 XX

CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 CC Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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 AC ADD39017;
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 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
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 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1561 PCR primer #1.
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 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; Coeliac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
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 OS Homo sapiens.
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 FN US2003092061-A1.
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
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PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX PA
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Pan J, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Gao W, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2003-765477/72.

XX New isolated PRO polypeptide such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,
PT PRO1444, PRO1246, useful for treating cancerous tumors, cardiac
XX insufficiency disorders, wound healing, Crohn's disease, celiac disease.

PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 379; 555bp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


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XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
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PI Pan Y, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-755104/71.
XX
PT New isolated PRO polypeptides such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,
PT PRO1244, PRO1246, are useful for treating cancerous tumors and cardiac
PT insufficiency disorders.
XX
XX PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 379; 550bp; English.
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CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
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with:
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Beat Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
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KW	Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour	
KW	immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;	
KW	arterial vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;	
KW	arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;	
KW	Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; colliac disease;	
XX	dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.	
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PN	US2003069179-A1.	
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PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
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PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

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XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Pan W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Gao J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tunes D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-708395/67.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
PT polypeptide and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 379; 555pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4259 CTCCTCCCTGTGACGTGCTG 4280
DB 1 CTCCTCCACTGCTCTGTGCTG 22

RESULT 2263
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ID ADE20281 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ADE20281;
AC ADE20281;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1561 PCR primer #1.

XX Human: PCR; primer: secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; neuropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003092883-A1.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013430.
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PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
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PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.

PR 01-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021194.
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PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
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PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005804.
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PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
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PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023522.
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PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032878.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019592.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021355.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DI, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-765493/72.
DR
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.
XX
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 379; 555pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 4259 CTCCTCTCTGCACGTCTCTG 4280
Db 1 CTCCTCTCTGCACGTCTCTG 22
RESULT 2264
ADE50192
ID ADE50192 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADE50192;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1561 PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KM immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KM umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KM arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KM Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KM dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003082626-A1.
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006116.
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XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.

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PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
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PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WT;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-755105/71.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 379; 548bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. NO. 1.9e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4259 CTCCTCCTCTGACGACGTGCTG 4280
DB 1 CTCCTCCTCTGCTGCTGCTG 22
RESULT 2266
AAFL16616
ID AAFL16616 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX AAFL16616;
AC
XX
XX 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Gastric acid production inhibiting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 103.
DE Gastric acid disturbance; gastric reflux; gastritis; dyspepsia;
XX stomach ulcer; duodenal ulcer; Helicobacter pylori; antisense;
XX DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200071164-A1.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000MO-AU000498.
XX
XX 24-MAY-1999; 99AU-00000510.
XX
XX (TACH/) TACHAS G.
XX
XX Tachas G;
XX
XX MPI; 2001-025093/03.
XX

```

```

PT Treating gastric acid disturbance by administering an oligonucleotide
PT which modulates the activity of a polypeptide involved in gastric acid
PT production or secretion.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 150; 164bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides oligonucleotides, and methods for their
CC use, which are useful in modulating the action of proteins involved in
CC gastric acid production. The target protein is preferably the histamine
CC H2 receptor or one of the proteins which form part of the gastric proton
CC pump. The sequences and methods of the invention are useful in the
CC treatment of gastric reflux, gastritis, dyspepsia, stomach ulcers,
CC duodenal ulcers and other gastric acid disturbances, most of which are
CC caused by Helicobacter pylori.
XX
XX Sequence 26 BP; 23 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. NO. 2e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGGAAAAACAAA 4039
DB 2 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAAAAA 23
RESULT 2267
AAT93819/C
ID AAT93819 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX AAT93819;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 24-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Antitumoural phosphodiester oligonucleotide 9 with cytotoxic activity.
DE Antitumoural phosphodiester oligonucleotide 9 with cytotoxic activity.
XX
XX Phosphodiester; selective binding; cell viability; growth;
XX tumoural cell line; cytotoxic activity; tumour cell; lymphoma;
XX lymphoblastic tumour; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..26
FT FT /*tag= a
FT FT /note= "phosphodiester oligonucleotide"
XX
XX WO9720924-A1.
XX
XX 12-JUN-1997.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1996; 96WO-EP005388.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1995; 95IT-MI002539.
XX
XX (SAIC-) SAICOM SRL.
XX
XX Scaggiante B, Quadrifoglio F;
PI
XX
XX MPI; 1997-319771/29.
XX
XX New phosphodiesteric oligonucleotide(s) - which exert a specific and
PT selective cytotoxic effect on tumour cells, for treating both solid and
PT liquid tumours.
XX
XX Claim 10; Page 5; 38bp; English.
XX
XX Novel phosphodiesteric oligonucleotides AAT93811-27 are based on the
CC generic formula, in the 3'-5' or 5'-3' direction: (Gata')a''-(Gbtb')b''-
CC (Gctc')c''-(Gatd')d''-(Gere')e''-(Gfrf')f''-(G-gtg')g''-N', where: N and
CC N' = T or G, equal or different from each other; x = 0-8, equal or
CC different from each other; a, b, c, d, e, f, and g = 0-10, equal or

```

CC different from each other; a', b', c', d', e', f', and g' = 0-30, equal
CC or different from each other; a'', b'', c'', d'', e'', f'', and g'' = 1-
CC 16, equal or different from each other; The oligonucleotides are believed
CC to selectively bind and sequester some proteins which are essential to
CC the viability and growth of tumoural cell line. They have specific and
CC selective cytotoxic activity against tumour cells, and can be used for
CC treating tumours of the liquid type, in particular of lymphoblastic
CC origin, and of solid type, in particular lymphomas. The present
CC phosphodiester oligonucleotide, at a concentration of 15 micromolar,
CC reduced growth of CCRF-CEM tumoural cells by 76%, which is detectable 48
CC hours after administration. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 2 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAA 4039
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
26 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAACAAA 5

RESULT 2268
AAF74918
ID AAF74918 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
XX AAF74918;
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE CD40L poly-A tract sequence SEQ ID NO:15.
XX
XX Human; CD40L; promoter; CD40 ligand promoter; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX diagnosis; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; immunosuppressive;
XX antinflammatory; inflammatory disease; autoimmune disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200119844-A1.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024966.
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153625P.
XX
XX (NYRE-) NEW YORK SOC RELIEF RUPTURED & CRIPPLED.
XX
XX Crow MK, Li Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-244776/25.
XX
XX New altered CD40L promoter for use in the study, diagnosis and treatment
XX of a variety of inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases, such as
XX rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
XX Example 1; Fig 3; 90pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated, purified nucleic acid, which
XX is an altered CD40 ligand (CD40L) promoter (I) for CD40 ligand, having
XX residues 331-455 of the sequence comprising 455 nucleotides given in
XX AAF74905 where A in the wild type sequence at position 331 (corresponding
XX to position -125) is replaced with C. (I) has antiarthritic,
XX antirheumatic, immunosuppressive and antinflammatory activities, and can
XX be used in gene therapy. (I) is useful in the study, diagnosis and
XX treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, as well as diseases in
XX which elevated expression of CD40L is a factor, e.g., rheumatoid
XX arthritis. The present sequence represents a CD40L poly-A tract sequence
XX which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 23 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAA 4039
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAA 22

RESULT 2269
AAF74907
ID AAF74907 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
XX AAF74907;
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX CD40L poly-A tract sequence SEQ ID NO:4.
XX
XX Human; CD40L; promoter; CD40 ligand promoter; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX diagnosis; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; immunosuppressive;
XX antinflammatory; inflammatory disease; autoimmune disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200119844-A1.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024966.
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153625P.
XX
XX (NYRE-) NEW YORK SOC RELIEF RUPTURED & CRIPPLED.
XX
XX Crow MK, Li Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-244776/25.
XX
XX New altered CD40L promoter for use in the study, diagnosis and treatment
XX of a variety of inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases, such as
XX rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
XX Example 1; Fig 3; 90pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated, purified nucleic acid, which
XX is an altered CD40 ligand (CD40L) promoter (I) for CD40 ligand, having
XX residues 331-455 of the sequence comprising 455 nucleotides given in
XX AAF74905 where A in the wild type sequence at position 331 (corresponding
XX to position -125) is replaced with C. (I) has antiarthritic,
XX antirheumatic, immunosuppressive and antinflammatory activities, and can
XX be used in gene therapy. (I) is useful in the study, diagnosis and
XX treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, as well as diseases in
XX which elevated expression of CD40L is a factor, e.g., rheumatoid
XX arthritis. The present sequence represents a CD40L poly-A tract sequence
XX which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 23 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAA 4039
Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAA 22

RESULT 2270
AAF74935
ID AAF74935 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
XX AAF74935;

```

XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
DT CD40L poly-A tract sequence SEQ ID NO:32.
XX
DE Human; CD40L; promoter; CD40 ligand promoter; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX diagnosis; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; immunosuppressive;
XX antiinflammatory; inflammatory disease; autoimmune disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO200119844-A1.
XX
PD 22-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024966.
XX
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153625P.
XX
PA (NYRE-) NEW YORK SOC RELIEF RUPTURED & CRIPPLED.
XX
PI Crow MK, LI Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-244776/25.
XX
PT New altered CD40L promoter for use in the study, diagnosis and treatment
PT of a variety of inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases, such as
PT rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
PS Example 1; Fig 3; 90pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated, purified nucleic acid, which
CC is an altered CD40 ligand (CD40L) promoter (I) for CD40 ligand, having
CC residues 331-455 of the sequence comprising 455 nucleotides given in
CC AAF74905 where A in the wild type sequence at position 331 (corresponding
CC to position -125) is replaced with C. (I) has antiarthritic,
CC antirheumatic, immunosuppressive and antiinflammatory activities, and can
CC be used in gene therapy. (I) is useful in the study, diagnosis and
CC treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, as well as diseases in
CC which elevated expression of CD40L is a factor, e.g., rheumatoid
CC arthritis. The present sequence represents a CD40L poly-A tract sequence
CC which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 23 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAGAAAAACAAA 4039
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAA 22

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XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024966.
PF
XX
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153625P.
XX
PA (NYRE-) NEW YORK SOC RELIEF RUPTURED & CRIPPLED.
XX
PI Crow MK, LI Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-244776/25.
XX
PT New altered CD40L promoter for use in the study, diagnosis and treatment
PT of a variety of inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases, such as
PT rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
PS Example 1; Fig 3; 90pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated, purified nucleic acid, which
CC is an altered CD40 ligand (CD40L) promoter (I) for CD40 ligand, having
CC residues 331-455 of the sequence comprising 455 nucleotides given in
CC AAF74905 where A in the wild type sequence at position 331 (corresponding
CC to position -125) is replaced with C. (I) has antiarthritic,
CC antirheumatic, immunosuppressive and antiinflammatory activities, and can
CC be used in gene therapy. (I) is useful in the study, diagnosis and
CC treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, as well as diseases in
CC which elevated expression of CD40L is a factor, e.g., rheumatoid
CC arthritis. The present sequence represents a CD40L poly-A tract sequence
CC which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 23 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAGAAAAACAAA 4039
DB 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAA 22

```

XX Example 1; Fig 3; 90pp; English.

PS The present invention describes an isolated, purified nucleic acid, which

CC is an altered CD40 ligand (CD40L) promoter (I) for CD40 ligand, having

CC residues 331-455 of the sequence comprising 455 nucleotides given in

CC AAF74905 where A in the wild type sequence at position 331 (corresponding

CC to position -125) is replaced with C. (I) has antiarthritic, and can

CC antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive and antiinflammatory activities, and can

CC be used in gene therapy. (I) is useful in the study, diagnosis and

CC treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, as well as diseases in

CC which elevated expression of CD40L is a factor, e.g., rheumatoid

CC arthritis. The present sequence represents a CD40L poly-A tract sequence

CC which is used in an example from the present invention

XX Sequence 29 BP; 23 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 29;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAAA 4039

Db 1 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAA 22

RESULT 2273

AAF74908

ID AAF74908 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX AAF74908;

AC 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DT CD40L poly-A tract sequence SEQ ID NO:5.

XX Human; CD40L; promoter; CD40 ligand promoter; rheumatoid arthritis;

KM diagnosis; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;

KW antiinflammatory; inflammatory disease; autoimmune disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200119844-A1.

PN 22-MAR-2001.

PD 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024966.

PF 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153625P.

PR (NYRE-) NEW YORK SOC RELIEF RUPTURED & CRIPPLED.

XX CROW MK, LI Y;

PI WPI; 2001-244776/25.

XX New altered CD40L promoter for use in the study, diagnosis and treatment

PT of a variety of inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases, such as

PT rheumatoid arthritis.

XX Example 1; Fig 3; 90pp; English.

PS The present invention describes an isolated, purified nucleic acid, which

CC is an altered CD40 ligand (CD40L) promoter (I) for CD40 ligand, having

CC residues 331-455 of the sequence comprising 455 nucleotides given in

CC AAF74905 where A in the wild type sequence at position 331 (corresponding

CC to position -125) is replaced with C. (I) has antiarthritic,

CC antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive and antiinflammatory activities, and can

CC be used in gene therapy. (I) is useful in the study, diagnosis and

CC treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, as well as diseases in

CC which elevated expression of CD40L is a factor, e.g., rheumatoid

CC arthritis. The present sequence represents a CD40L poly-A tract sequence

CC which is used in an example from the present invention

XX Sequence 30 BP; 24 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 30;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAGAAACAAAA 4039

Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAA 23

RESULT 2274

ABL56892/C

ID ABL56892 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX ABL56892;

AC 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DT Synthetic deoxyribonucleotide poly A.

XX Concentration; quantification; mutation detection; polymorphic;

KM polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS EP1046717-A2.

PN 25-OCT-2000.

PD 20-APR-2000; 2000EP-00108643.

PF 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.

PR (NIBI-) JAPAN BIOINDUSTRIAL ASSOC.

PA (AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.

PA (KANK-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.

XX Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Kurata S, Yamada K, Yokomaku T;

PI Koyama O, Furusho K;

PI WPI; 2000-657765/64.

DR Determining the concentration of a target nucleic acid, useful e.g. for

XX detecting genetic mutations, comprises using a fluorescently labeled

PT probe in which emission is reduced by binding to the target nucleic acid.

XX Example 5; Page 21; 55pp; English.

PS The invention relates to the determination of the concentration of a

CC nucleic acid target, using a fluorescently labeled probe which produces

CC reduced fluorescence emission when hybridised to the target nucleic acid.

CC The method comprises measuring the reduction in emission caused by

CC hybridisation. The new method is particularly used to quantify target

CC nucleic acids by a real-time polymerase chain reaction, e.g. for

CC quantifying microbial cells in co-cultures or symbiotic systems, for

CC detecting gene mutations or polymorphisms, and for analysing melting

CC curves of target nucleic acids to determine a Tm value. Methods of the

CC invention allow target nucleic acids to be quantified quickly, easily and

CC accurately. Particularly there is no need to remove unbound probe, and no

CC materials are introduced that inhibit amplification by Taq polymerase (so

CC conventional PCR conditions can be used). The specificity of PCR is kept

CC high (amplification of primer dimers is delayed), and the limit of

CC quantitation is reduced. Complex probes are not needed, and amplification

CC can be monitored in real time. The working graph for data analysis

CC (automatically generated by a computer) has a higher correlation

CC coefficient than conventional graphs so more accurate quantitation is

CC possible. The current sequence represents a synthetic

CC deoxyribonucleotide that was used for investigating the base

CC selectivity of a target nucleic acid

XX Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 70.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+03;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4018 AGAAAAAAAAAGAGAGAAAAACAAATGTTATTT 4047
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAATATATATAT 1

RESULT 2275

ABL56890/c
ID ABL56890 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX ABL56890;

DT 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Synthetic deoxyribonucleotide poly c.

XX Concentration; quantification; mutation detection; polymorphic;

KM polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX EP1046717-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2000.

PF 20-APR-2000; 2000EP-00108643.

PR 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.

PA (NIBI-) JAPAN BIOINDUSTRY ASSOC.

PA (AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.

PA (KANR-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.

PI Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Kurata S, Yamada K, Yokomaku T;

PI Koyama O, Furusho K;

DR WPI; 2000-657765/64.

PT Determining the concentration of a target nucleic acid, useful e.g. for
PT detecting genetic mutations, comprises using a fluorescently labeled
PT probe in which emission is reduced by binding to the target nucleic acid.

PS Example 5; Page 21; 55pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the determination of the concentration of a
CC nucleic acid target, using a fluorescently labeled probe which produces
CC reduced fluorescence emission when hybridised to the target nucleic acid.

CC The method comprises measuring the reduction in emission caused by
CC hybridisation. The new method is particularly used to quantify target
CC nucleic acids by a real-time polymerase chain reaction, e.g. for

CC quantifying microbial cells in co-cultures or symbiotic systems, for
CC detecting gene mutations or polymorphisms, and for analysing melting
CC curves of target nucleic acids to determine a Tm value. Methods of the

CC invention allow target nucleic acids to be quantified quickly, easily and
CC accurately. Particularly there is no need to remove unbound probe, and no
CC materials are introduced that inhibit amplification by Taq polymerase (so

CC conventional PCR conditions can be used). The specificity of PCR is kept
CC high (amplification of primer dimers is delayed), and the limit of
CC quantitation is reduced. Complex probes are not needed, and amplification

CC can be monitored in real time. The working graph for data analysis
CC (automatically generated by a computer) has a higher correlation
CC coefficient than conventional graphs so more accurate quantitation is

CC possible. The current sequence represents a synthetic
CC deoxyribonucleotide that was used for investigating the base
CC selectivity of a target nucleic acid

XX Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 30;

Best Local Similarity 70.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+03;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4018 AGAAAAAAAAAGAGAGAAAAACAAATGTTATTT 4047
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAAATATATATAT 1

RESULT 2276

ABL56889/c
ID ABL56889 standard; DNA; 30 BP.

XX ABL56889;

DT 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Synthetic deoxyribonucleotide poly b.

XX Concentration; quantification; mutation detection; polymorphic;

KM polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX EP1046717-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2000.

PF 20-APR-2000; 2000EP-00108643.

PR 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.

PA (NIBI-) JAPAN BIOINDUSTRY ASSOC.

PA (AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.

PA (KANR-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.

PI Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Kurata S, Yamada K, Yokomaku T;

PI Koyama O, Furusho K;

DR WPI; 2000-657765/64.

PT Determining the concentration of a target nucleic acid, useful e.g. for
PT detecting genetic mutations, comprises using a fluorescently labeled
PT probe in which emission is reduced by binding to the target nucleic acid.

PS Example 5; Page 21; 55pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the determination of the concentration of a
CC nucleic acid target, using a fluorescently labeled probe which produces
CC reduced fluorescence emission when hybridised to the target nucleic acid.

CC The method comprises measuring the reduction in emission caused by
CC hybridisation. The new method is particularly used to quantify target
CC nucleic acids by a real-time polymerase chain reaction, e.g. for

CC quantifying microbial cells in co-cultures or symbiotic systems, for
CC detecting gene mutations or polymorphisms, and for analysing melting
CC curves of target nucleic acids to determine a Tm value. Methods of the

CC invention allow target nucleic acids to be quantified quickly, easily and
CC accurately. Particularly there is no need to remove unbound probe, and no
CC materials are introduced that inhibit amplification by Taq polymerase (so

CC conventional PCR conditions can be used). The specificity of PCR is kept
CC high (amplification of primer dimers is delayed), and the limit of
CC quantitation is reduced. Complex probes are not needed, and amplification

CC can be monitored in real time. The working graph for data analysis
CC (automatically generated by a computer) has a higher correlation
CC coefficient than conventional graphs so more accurate quantitation is

CC possible. The current sequence represents a synthetic
CC deoxyribonucleotide that was used for investigating the base
CC selectivity of a target nucleic acid

XX Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 30;

Best Local Similarity 70.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+03;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


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Oy 4022 AAAAGAGGAAACAAATGTTATTTAT 4051
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAACCAAAAAAAAAATATATAT 1

RESULT 2277
ABA97613/C
ID ABA97613 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC ABA97613;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Poly b nucleotide sequence.
XX
KW ss; fluorochrome; nucleic acid probe; fluorescence.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN JP2001286300-A.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 20-APR-2000; 2000JP-00120097.
XX
PR 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.
XX
PR 24-AUG-1999; 99JP-00236666.
XX
PR 30-AUG-1999; 99JP-00242693.
XX
PR 01-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00028896.
XX
PA (BIOI-) BIOINDUSTRY KYOKAI SH.
PA (KANK-) KANKYO ENG KK.
PA (KEIZ-) KEIZAI SANGYOSHIO SANGYO GIUTTSU SOGO KEN.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-134193/18.
XX
PT Measurement of nucleic acids, using a nucleic acid probe and analysis of
PT the obtained data.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 17; 34pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention relates to a method for measuring nucleic acids using a
CC nucleic acid probe labelled with a fluorochrome. The nucleic acid probe
CC decreases the fluorescence of the fluorochrome when hybridised with a
CC target nucleic acid, the decrease in the fluorescence is measured. The
CC method can be used for measuring a target nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 70.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+03;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 4022 AAAAGAGGAAACAAATGTTATTTAT 4051
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAACCAAAAAAAAAATATATAT 1

RESULT 2278
ABA97614/C
ID ABA97614 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC ABA97614;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Poly c nucleotide sequence.
XX
KW ss; fluorochrome; nucleic acid probe; fluorescence.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX

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PN JP2001286300-A.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 20-APR-2000; 2000JP-00120097.
XX
PR 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.
XX
PR 24-AUG-1999; 99JP-00236666.
XX
PR 30-AUG-1999; 99JP-00242693.
XX
PR 01-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00028896.
XX
PA (BIOI-) BIOINDUSTRY KYOKAI SH.
PA (KANK-) KANKYO ENG KK.
PA (KEIZ-) KEIZAI SANGYOSHIO SANGYO GIUTTSU SOGO KEN.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-134193/18.
XX
PT Measurement of nucleic acids, using a nucleic acid probe and analysis of
PT the obtained data.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 17; 34pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention relates to a method for measuring nucleic acids using a
CC nucleic acid probe labelled with a fluorochrome. The nucleic acid probe
CC decreases the fluorescence of the fluorochrome when hybridised with a
CC target nucleic acid, the decrease in the fluorescence is measured. The
CC method can be used for measuring a target nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 70.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+03;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 4018 AGAAAAAGAGGAAACAAATGTTATTT 4047
Db 30 AAAAAAAAAACCAAAAAAAAAATATATAT 1

RESULT 2279
ABA97616/C
ID ABA97616 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC ABA97616;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Poly e nucleotide sequence.
XX
KW ss; fluorochrome; nucleic acid probe; fluorescence.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN JP2001286300-A.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 20-APR-2000; 2000JP-00120097.
XX
PR 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.
XX
PR 24-AUG-1999; 99JP-00236666.
XX
PR 30-AUG-1999; 99JP-00242693.
XX
PR 01-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00028896.
XX
PA (BIOI-) BIOINDUSTRY KYOKAI SH.
PA (KANK-) KANKYO ENG KK.
PA (KEIZ-) KEIZAI SANGYOSHIO SANGYO GIUTTSU SOGO KEN.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-134193/18.
XX
PT Measurement of nucleic acids, using a nucleic acid probe and analysis of
PT the obtained data.
XX

```



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XX ABL95889;
AC
XX
XX 19-JUN-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Probe poly e for assaying nucleic acids.
DE
XX
XX Probe; polymorphism detection; mutation detection; disease diagnosis;
KW microbial identification; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX WO200208414-A1.
PN
XX
XX 31-JAN-2002.
PD
XX
XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001WO-1B001147.
PE
XX
XX 27-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00193133.
PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00236115.
PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00292483.
PR
XX
XX (NAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
PA (KANK-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.
XX
XX Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Torimura M, Kurata S, Yamada K;
PI Yokomaku T;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-195876/25.
DR
XX
XX Fluorescently-labeled nucleic acid probes for assaying nucleic acids and
PT their polymorphism and mutation, particularly useful in science and
PT medicine for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis and
PT microbial identification.
XX
XX Example 12; Page 60; 152pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid probes, which are useful
CC for assaying nucleic acids by hybridizing with a target nucleic acid, in
CC which a single-stranded oligonucleotide is labeled with a fluorescent
CC substance and a quencher in a manner that the fluorescence intensity of
CC the hybridisation reaction system is increased after completion of the
CC hybridisation but no stem loop structure is formed. The probes are useful
CC for assaying nucleic acids and their polymorphism and mutation,
CC particularly useful for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis
CC and microbial identification. The present sequence was used to illustrate
CC the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 30;
XX Best Local Similarity 70.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+03;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAAATGTTATT 4047
DB 30 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAATATATATAT 1

```

```

OS Synthetic.
OS Oryza sativa.
XX
XX WO2003070934-A1.
PN
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 07-FEB-2003; 2003WO-JP001317.
PE
XX
XX 25-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00048115.
PR
XX
XX (PLAN-) PLANT GENOME CENT CO LTD.
PA
XX
XX Minobe Y, Momma L, Kitazawa N, Yoshino R, Suzuki J;
PI WPI; 2003-697617/66.
XX
XX Judging the genotype of a region around a plant sd-1 gene with
PT polymorphism-obtained markers isolated by positional cloning, useful in
PT genotyping for examination of semi-dwarf character of rice.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 15; 104pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for judging the genotype of a
CC region around a plant semi-dwarf (sd-1) gene in which polymorphisms are
CC present, by detecting the polymorphisms. Also described: (1) examining
CC semi-dwarf characteristics of a plant using the judgment method with
CC detection of polymorphisms; (2) oligonucleotides for amplifying sd-1 DNA
CC regions, which are primers for judging the genotype of a region around a
CC plant sd-1 gene; (3) reagents for judging the genotype of a region around
CC a plant sd-1 gene containing these oligonucleotides; and (4) reagents for
CC examining the semi-dwarf character of a plant containing the
CC oligonucleotides. The method is for judging the genotype of a region
CC around a plant sd-1 gene, which is applicable in genotyping by (d)CAPs
CC (derived) cleaved amplified polymorphic sequence) for examination of the
CC semi-dwarf character of rice to identify desirable strains e.g. with high
CC crop yield, pest resistance and resistance to flooded water. The method
CC is easy and quick, in which a seedling is required for studying single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for genotyping, without needing
CC cultivation of seedling to fully-grown plant for judging heterozygote and
CC distinguishing morphology. The present sequence represents a rice sd-1
CC DNA fragment, which is given in the exemplification of the present
CC invention. Rice sd-1 is located on chromosome 1.
XX
XX Sequence 30 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 30;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAAAAACAAA 4039
DB 30 AAAAAAAAAAGAAAAAA 9

```

```

RESULT 2283
ADA26181/c
ID ADA26181 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
XX ADA26181;
AC
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Rice semi-dwarf (sd-1) DNA fragment SEQ ID NO:26.
DE
XX
XX genotype; plant; rice; semi-dwarf; sd-1; polymorphism; detection;
KW characteristic; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping;
KW chromosome 1; gene; ds.
XX
XX

```

```

RESULT 2284
AAT27160
ID AAT27160 standard; DNA; 42 BP.
XX
XX AAT27160;
AC
XX
XX 11-DEC-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Machado-Joseph disease gene probe.
DE
XX
XX Human; Machado-Joseph disease; mature protein; repeat motif; probe;
KW cerebral temporal fossa lobe cortex; primer; amplification; PCR; ss;
KW polymerase chain reaction.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX JF08092289-A.
XX
XX

```

PD 09-APR-1996.
 XX 21-SEP-1994; 94JP-00251600.
 XX 21-SEP-1994; 94JP-00251600.
 XX (ONOV) ONO PHARM CO LTD.
 PA WPI; 1996-236099/24.
 DR
 XX Human Machado-Joseph disease-related protein and DNA encoding it - used
 PT in the diagnosis and treatment of MJD.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 6; 12pp; Japanese.
 CC A human Machado-Joseph disease-related gene (AAT77151) was isolated from
 CC a human cerebral temporal fossa lobe cortex mRNA-derived cDNA library
 CC using this probe. 8 highly positive clones were isolated including the
 CC clone CAG-27. The BamH1-BglII and DraIII-SacI fragments of this clone were
 CC then used to isolate other clones (sequences not in specification). The
 CC clones or fragments can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of Machado
 CC -Joseph disease
 CC
 SQ Sequence 42 BP; 1 A; 13 C; 14 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 42;
 Best Local Similarity 63.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+03;
 Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 14; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 43 CTCGCGGCGGCGGCAACGAGGCTGCGGCGGCGGCGG 80
 Db 4 CTCGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 41

RESULT 2285
 AAQ98018
 ID AAQ98018 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAQ98018;
 AC
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 19-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PNA oligomer targeting HIV gag/pol gene.
 XX
 KM Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; AIDS;
 KM antiviral; antisense; triple helix; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key
 FH misc_feature
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 FT 1..17
 FT /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone
 FT subunits are composed of N-acetyl N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine
 FT peptide residues, the nucleobase being attached
 FT covalently to the acetyl group and the peptide linkage
 FT being formed by condensation of the glycine carboxy group
 FT of one residue with the amino group of the 2-aminoethyl
 FT moiety in the next residue"
 FT 17
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= T-Lys
 XX
 XX WO9504068-A1.
 XX
 PD 09-FEB-1995.
 XX 28-JUL-1994; 94WO-US0008517.
 XX 29-JUL-1993; 93US-00099718.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA

XX
 PI Becker DJ;
 XX WPI; 1995-082179/11.
 DR
 XX Oligomer hybridisable to HIV sequence and contg. peptide nucleic acid
 PT sub:unit - binds in complementary manner to DNA and RNA, and useful for
 PT modulating HIV viral activity, e.g. in treating AIDS.
 PS Claim 2; Page 177; 186pp; English.
 XX
 CC New peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers are provided which (a) consist
 CC of naturally occurring nucleobases covalently bound to a polyamide
 CC backbone and (b) hybridise to the translation initiation AUG region, 5'
 CC untranslated region (5' UTR), 3' untranslated region (3' UTR), splice
 CC junctions or coding sequence of a human immunodeficiency virus gene
 CC chosen from env, gag, pol, rev and tat. The PNAs can be used to target
 CC RNA and single stranded DNA (ssDNA) to produce antisense-type gene
 CC regulation moieties. They have utility as gene-targeted drugs for
 CC modulating HIV processes. Hence they can be used to treat AIDS and other
 CC viral infections. They are also useful in diagnostic applications and as
 CC research tools. PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary single
 CC stranded DNA. They are also able to form triple helices in which a first
 CC PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds with the
 CC resulting double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs possess no
 CC significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates cellular
 CC uptake. Further, since they contain amides of non-biological amino acids,
 CC they are biostable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by proteases.
 CC The present sequence is a specifically claimed PNA sequence (represented
 CC by the sequence of nucleobases) targeting the HIV gag/pol gene. (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 5698 TTTTGGCTTCCTTTCC 5714
 Db 1 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTCC 17

RESULT 2286
 AAT53745/c
 ID AAT53745 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAT53745;
 AC
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 03-APR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2588).
 XX
 KM Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KM gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KM intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KM TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KM translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KM Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KM atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KM transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KM myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KM human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KM ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus rattus.
 XX
 XX WO9523225-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-AUG-1995.
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 XX

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dizenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpelsky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Meswajgen JA;
 PI Modak K, Pavco P, Belgelman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Ueman N, Wincott FG, Woolf T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 XX
 PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 204; 407bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICM-1 mRNA at the
 CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
 CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
 CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
 CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
 CC designed and synthesized with modifications that improve their nuclease
 CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICM-1 target sequences and thereby
 CC inhibit ICM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
 CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 QY Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 QY Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5018 GGCTCTGGAGGAGGCA 5034
 QY 17 GGCTGTGGAGGAGGCA 1
 DB
 RESULT 2287
 AAX56931/c
 ID AAX56931 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX56931;
 XX
 DT 16-OCT-2003 (revised)

DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HIV-1 proviral DNA fragment 14.
 XX
 KM DNA-targeting conjugate; anticancer drug; viral DNA-cleaving agent;
 KM viral DNA-binding agent; solid support; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 XX
 PN WO9531434-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-NOV-1995.
 XX
 PF 12-MAY-1995; 95MO-US006379.
 XX
 PR 13-MAY-1994; 94US-00242664.
 XX
 PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
 PA (ZMBI-) ZM BIOMEDICAL RES AG.
 XX
 PI Watanabe KA, Ren W, Weil R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-010846/01.
 XX
 PT Derivatized solid supports and reagents for oligo:nucleotide synthesis -
 PT and new oligo:nucleotide phosphoramidate conjugates.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 45; 68pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel derivatised solid supports of formula S'-L
 CC -Z-CH₂CH₂-R, where: S' = a solid support; L = a bond or an (in)organic
 CC linker; Z = SO₂ or S-S; R = OH, an H-phosphate, alkane phosphonate,
 CC phosphotriester, phosphate triester, phosphite diester, phosphorothioate,
 CC phosphorodithioate, phosphoramidate or phosphoramidite group, OR1, SR1,
 CC or an optionally substituted or modified nucleotide (N'), or an
 CC oligonucleotide of formula (N')_gGR₂; g = 1-200; R₁ = a protecting group;
 CC R₂ = an H-phosphate, alkane phosphonate, phosphotriester, phosphite
 CC triester, phosphite diester, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate,
 CC phosphoramidate or phosphoramidite group, OH, OR1, SR1 or
 CC OP(OCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂OR₁). Also mentioned are compounds of formula
 CC R₃CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂OR₄, where: R₃ = a protecting group; and R₄ = OH or an H-
 CC phosphonate, alkane phosphonate, phosphotriester, phosphite triester,
 CC phosphite diester, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, phosphoramidate
 CC or phosphoramidite group. Also claimed are new phosphoramidates, a
 CC process for preparing an oligonucleotide 5'-phosphate, a process for
 CC preparing a solid support useful for preparation of an oligonucleotide 3'-
 CC -phosphate, a process for preparing an oligonucleotide 3'-phosphate and a
 CC process for preparing an oligonucleotide 3',5'-diphosphate. The
 CC oligonucleotide 3'-and/or 5'-phosphates may be used to prepare DNA-
 CC targeting conjugates, e.g. with anticancer drugs or viral (e.g. HIV) DNA-
 CC cleaving or -binding agents. The process for preparing oligonucleotide
 CC 3',5'-diphosphates is simple and suitable for use in automatic DNA
 CC synthesizers. This sequence represents a fragment of the HIV-1 provirus
 CC genome, used to describe the method of the invention. (Updated on 16-OCT-
 CC 2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 QY Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 QY Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5698 TTTTGCCCTTCCTTTCC 5714
 QY 17 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTCC 1
 DB
 RESULT 2288
 AAX70134/c
 ID AAX70134 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX70134;
 XX

DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1429.
 DE
 XX
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KM KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KM tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KM fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KM foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO975662-A2.
 XX
 XX 01-MAY-1997.
 PD
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 PF
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON-CORP.
 XX
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 PI WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 89; 218pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3324 GATGTTTATGGGTTT 3340
 |||||
 DB 17 GATGTTTAAACGGGTTT 1

RESULT 2289
 AAA23093
 ID AAA23093 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA23093;
 XX
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6319.
 DE
 XX Human; aryl hydriocarbon nucleic transport; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
 KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic;
 KM ophtalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KM dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;

KM tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KM Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO950403-A2.
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 PF
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 PR
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshort C, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 DR
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factor.
 PT
 PS Claim 54; Page 261; 305pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 11; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4103 GAGTTATATCCAGAA 4119
 |||:::|:|:|
 DB 1 GAGUUDUUAUCCUAGAA 17

RESULT 2290
 AAX18371
 ID AAX18371 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX18371;
 XX
 XX 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 12.
 DE
 XX RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
 KM

OS Synthetic.
XX JPI1032765-A.
XX 09-FEB-1999.
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX WPI; 1999-183822/16.
XX Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-PCR.
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 19pp; Japanese.
XX This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta-N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n = natural number indicating the repetition of alpha, beta, delta = V or N; V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the repetition of gamma, in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene sequences
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4480
Db 1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 17
RESULT 2291
AAA25448
ID AAA25448 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAA25448;
XX 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1946.
XX Oestrogen receptor; c-rafi; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphothioate; endonuclease;
XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9954459-A2.
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
XX 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswigen JA, Karpelsky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeblerl P;

PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences, used to treat cancer.
XX Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
XX Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 4462 ACTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4478
Db 1 AGTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 17
RESULT 2292
AAA25454
ID AAA25454 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAA25454;
XX 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1952.
XX Oestrogen receptor; c-rafi; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphothioate; endonuclease;
XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9954459-A2.
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
XX 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswigen JA, Karpelsky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeblerl P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;

DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
 XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
 PT used to treat cancer.
 XX
 XX Claim 77; Page 79; 148pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
 CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
 CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
 CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
 CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
 CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
 CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
 CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
 CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
 CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
 CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
 CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
 CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
 CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
 CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
 CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
 CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4471 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GCT 4487
 Db 1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GCTAT 17
 RESULT 2293
 ID ABA91530 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABA91530;
 AC
 XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE DNA-RNA-DNA oligonucleotide AGT02014 used to test RNase H cleavage.
 XX
 KM DNA-RNA hybrid; RNase H; nucleic acid detection; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_RNA 8
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /label= RNA
 FT
 XX WO200206531-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 24-JAN-2002.
 PD
 PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022166.
 XX
 XX 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-00616761.
 PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00823647.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) APPLIED GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 XX Dateagupta N;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-171819/22.
 XX

PT Probes for detecting target nucleotide sequence in sample, has sequence
 PT that forms hairpin structure having a double-stranded segment and single-
 PT stranded loop collectively forming region complementary to target
 PT sequence.
 XX
 XX Example 4; Page 49; 72pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The present sequence is that of DNA-RNA-DNA hybrid oligonucleotide
 CC AGT02014. This is one of a set of oligonucleotides (see ABA91527-30) used
 CC to assess the minimum number of ribonucleotides in DNA-RNA chimeric
 CC oligonucleotides required for RNase H cleavage. Each oligonucleotide of
 CC the set had a different number of ribonucleotides, 1 in the present case.
 CC The oligonucleotides were mixed with target DNA oligonucleotide AGT02009
 CC (see ABA91531) and incubated with RNase H (5 U/ml) at 37 degrees C for 30
 CC minutes. The results showed that 4 ribonucleotides were the minimum
 CC number for RNA cleavage. The invention provides probes for nucleic acid
 CC hybridisation. The probes form a hairpin structure comprising a double-
 CC stranded stem and a single-stranded loop, and are capable of both
 CC intramolecular and intermolecular hybridisation. The double-stranded stem
 CC may comprise a methylphosphonate DNA:RNA hybrid that is resistant to
 CC RNase H cleavage. When the probe hybridises with a target DNA, the RNA
 CC strand in the DNA:RNA duplex becomes sensitive to RNase H treatment and
 CC can be removed. Arrays and methods for nucleic acid hybridisation using
 CC the probes are provided
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTT 4480
 Db 1 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTT 17
 RESULT 2294
 ID ABT06124/c
 ABT06124 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABT06124;
 AC
 XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human light chain kappa gene related PCR primer SEQ ID No 138.
 XX
 KM Single Primer Amplification; nested oligonucleotide extension reaction;
 XX hairpin; SPA; library; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200248401-A2.
 PN
 PD 20-JUN-2002.
 PD
 PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047727.
 XX
 XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254669P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323400P.
 XX
 PA (ALEX-) ALEXION PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bowdish KS, Barbas-Frederickson S, Lin Y, Mcwhirter J, Maruyama T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-500537/53.
 XX
 PT Amplifying nucleic acid by synthesizing template nucleic acid containing
 PT a predetermined sequence and hairpin structure and using the template for
 PT target amplification by Single Primer Amplification.
 XX
 XX Example 5; Page 33; 54pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a method for amplifying a nucleic acid using
 CC

CC Single Primer Amplification (SPA). The method comprises synthesizing a
CC template nucleic acid containing a predetermined sequence and hairpin
CC structure with the nested oligonucleotide extension reaction. The method
CC is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid, preferably for amplifying a
CC family of related nucleic acid sequences to build a complex library of
CC polypeptides encoded by the sequences. The engineered nucleic acid strand
CC is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid strand by providing a nucleic
CC acid with a predetermined sequence engineered onto its first end, a
CC sequence complementary to the predetermined sequence and a hairpin
CC structure between them and contacting the engineered nucleic acid strand
CC with a primer containing at least a portion of the predetermined
CC sequence. This process is done in the presence of a polymerase and
CC nucleotides under conditions suitable for polymerisation to produce a
CC complementary nucleic acid strand. The method of the invention is useful
CC for producing large amounts of a target nucleic acid sequence and for
CC amplifying simultaneously more than one different target nucleic acid
CC sequence located on the same or different nucleic acid molecules. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2831 AGCCCGAGAGCTGTGC 2847
DB 17 AGCCCGAGAGCTGTGC 1

RESULT 2295
ABKS6672
ID ABKS6672 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABKS6672;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DS Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1043.
XX
KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
KW acetylcysteine.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200211674-A2.
XX
PD 14-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.
PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
XX
PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE,
PI Grupe A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
XX
PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 77; 152P; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes

CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5015 GAGGCTCTGGAGAG 5031
DB 1 GCGGCTCTUGGAGAG 17

RESULT 2296
AAD44151
ID AAD44151 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAD44151;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo-AT PCR primer #2 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KW Sequential consensus region-directed amplification; gene expression;
KW disease diagnosis; gene analysis; human; matrix metalloproteinase; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US627571-B1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 30-SEP-1998; 98US-00163485.
XX
PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943162.
XX
PR 03-OCT-1997; 97US-0108152P.
XX
PA (UVVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH INTELLECTUAL.
XX
PI Fillmore H, Broadus W, Gillies G;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-412824/44.
XX
PT Sequential consensus region-directed amplification for sorting mixture of
PT DNAs into 2 or more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in
PT 2 samples, useful for disease diagnosis and gene analysis.
XX
PS Example; Fig 1D; 19P; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of sequential consensus region-directed
CC amplification for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or more subsets or
CC distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples. The methods, kits
CC and oligonucleotides are useful for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or
CC more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples e.g.
CC for disease diagnosis and gene analysis. The present sequence is oligo AT
CC PCR primer used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4464 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4480
 1 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 17
 Db

RESULT 2297

ADB04269
 ID ADB04269 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADB04269;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MD27 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5255.

XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KM chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KM developmental disorder; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1281758-A2.

PD 05-FEB-2003.

PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 XX

PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5255; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4464 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4480
 1 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 17
 Db

RESULT 2298

ADB04878
 ID ADB04878 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADB04878;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MD212 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5864.

XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KM chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KM developmental disorder; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1281758-A2.

PD 05-FEB-2003.

PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 XX

PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5864; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5657 TCATCCCTTAGTGGG 5673
 1 TCATCTCTTAGTGGG 17
 Db

RESULT 2299

ADB04877
 ID ADB04877 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADB04877;
 XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MD212 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5863.
XX
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KM zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; chromosome 7q22.1;
KM chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KM developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EPI281758-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
PD
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
PF
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
PR
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acid, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX
XX Example 6; SEQ ID NO 5863; 103pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5656 CTCATCCTCTAGTGG 5672
DB 1 CTCATCCTCTAGTGG 17
RESULT 2300
ADC38428
ID ADC38428 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC
XX ADC38428;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human AMLP1b scanning 17-mer oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:777.
DE
XX human; angiotensin-like protein 1; AMLP1; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KM AMLP1b; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO2003037931-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
PD
XX
XX 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035129.
PF
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334773P.
PR
XX
XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
PA
XX
XX Shannon M, Phan T;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-430501/40.
DR
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiotensin-like
PT protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
PT decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLP1.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 777; 172pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes the human angiotensin-like protein 1
CC (AMLP1). human AMLP1 has cytosstatic activity, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. The AMLP1 protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
CC or activity of AMLP1. The present sequence represents a scanning
CC oligonucleotide for human AMLP1b, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4015 ATGAGAAAAGAGAGA 4031
DB 1 ATGAGAAAAGAGAGA 17
RESULT 2301
ADC37823
ID ADC37823 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC
XX ADC37823;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human AMLP1a scanning 17-mer oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:172.
DE
XX human; angiotensin-like protein 1; AMLP1; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KM AMLP1a; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003037931-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
PD
XX
XX 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035129.
PF
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334773P.
PR
XX
XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
PA
XX
XX Shannon M, Phan T;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-430501/40.
DR
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiotensin-like
PT

PT protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
PT decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLP1.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 172; 172bp; English.

XX The present invention describes the human angiotensin-like protein 1
CC (AMLPI). human AMLPI has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. The AMLPI protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
CC or activity of AMLPI. The present sequence represents a scanning
CC oligonucleotide for human AMLPIa, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7414 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 7430

DB 1 AGCAGCAACAGCAGCAGCAG 17

RESULT 2302

ADC37821
ID ADC37821 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ADC37821;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human AMLPIa scanning 17-mer oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:170;

XX human; angiotensin-like protein 1; AMLPI; cytostatic; gene therapy;

KM AMLPIa; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003037931-A2.

PS 08-MAY-2003.

PF 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035129.

PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334773P.

PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.

PI Shannon M, Phan T;

DR WPI; 2003-430501/40.

PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiotensin-like
PT protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
PT decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLPI.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 170; 172bp; English.

XX The present invention describes the human angiotensin-like protein 1
CC (AMLPI). human AMLPI has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. The AMLPI protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
CC or activity of AMLPI. The present sequence represents a scanning
CC oligonucleotide for human AMLPIa, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7415 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431

DB 1 GCAGCAGCAACAGCAGCAGC 17

RESULT 2303

ADC37818
ID ADC37818 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ADC37818;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human AMLPIa scanning 17-mer oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:167.

XX human; angiotensin-like protein 1; AMLPI; cytostatic; gene therapy;

KM AMLPIa; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003037931-A2.

PS 08-MAY-2003.

PF 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035129.

PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334773P.

PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.

PI Shannon M, Phan T;

DR WPI; 2003-430501/40.

PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiotensin-like
PT protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
PT decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLPI.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 167; 172bp; English.

XX The present invention describes the human angiotensin-like protein 1
CC (AMLPI). human AMLPI has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. The AMLPI protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
CC or activity of AMLPI. The present sequence represents a scanning
CC oligonucleotide for human AMLPIa, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7415 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431

DB 1 GCAGCAGCAACAGCAGCAGC 17

RESULT 2304

ADC37819
ID ADC37819 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADC37819;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human AMLPIa scanning 17-mer oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:168.

```
XX human; angiotensin-like protein 1; AMLP1; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;
KM AMLP1; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003037931-A2.
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035129.
XX PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334773P.
XX PA (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX PI Shannon M, Phan T;
XX WP; 2003-430501/40.
XX DR
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiotensin-like
XX protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
XX decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLP1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 168; 172pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes the human angiotensin-like protein 1
XX CC (AMLP1). human AMLP1 has cytoskeletal activity, and can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. The AMLP1 protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
XX CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
XX CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
XX CC or activity of AMLP1. The present sequence represents a scanning
XX CC oligonucleotide for human AMLP1, which is used in an example from the
XX CC present invention.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 7429
DB 1 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 17

RESULT 2305
ADC37820
ID ADC37820 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADC37820;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human AMLP1 scanning 17-mer oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:169.
XX
XX human; angiotensin-like protein 1; AMLP1; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;
KM AMLP1; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003037931-A2.
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035129.
XX PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334773P.
XX PA (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX PI
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PI Shannon M, Phan T;
XX
XX WP; 2003-430501/40.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiotensin-like
XX protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
XX decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLP1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 169; 172pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes the human angiotensin-like protein 1
XX CC (AMLP1). human AMLP1 has cytoskeletal activity, and can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. The AMLP1 protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
XX CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
XX CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
XX CC or activity of AMLP1. The present sequence represents a scanning
XX CC oligonucleotide for human AMLP1, which is used in an example from the
XX CC present invention.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7414 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 7430
DB 1 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 17

RESULT 2306
ADC38429
ID ADC38429 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADC38429;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human AMLP1 scanning 17-mer oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:778.
XX
XX human; angiotensin-like protein 1; AMLP1; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;
KM AMLP1; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003037931-A2.
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035129.
XX PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334773P.
XX PA (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX PI Shannon M, Phan T;
XX WP; 2003-430501/40.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiotensin-like
XX protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
XX decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLP1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 778; 172pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes the human angiotensin-like protein 1
XX CC (AMLP1). human AMLP1 has cytoskeletal activity, and can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. The AMLP1 protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
XX CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
XX CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
XX CC or activity of AMLP1. The present sequence represents a scanning
XX CC oligonucleotide for human AMLP1, which is used in an example from the
```

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CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4016 TGAGAAAAAGAGAGAA 4032
DB 1 TGAGAAAAAGAGAGAA 17
RESULT 2307
ADC37822 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ADC37822;
XX
AC ADC37822;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human AMLP1a scanning 17-mer oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO.171.
XX
KM human; angiotensin-like protein 1; AMLP1; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX AMLP1a; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003037931-A2.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035129.
XX
PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334773P.
XX
PA (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Shannon M, Phan T;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-430501/40.
XX
DR
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiotensin-like
PT protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
PT decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLP1.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 171; 172pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes the human angiotensin-like protein 1
CC (AMLP1). human AMLP1 has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. The AMLP1 protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
CC or activity of AMLP1. The present sequence represents a scanning
CC oligonucleotide for human AMLP1a, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7429
DB 1 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 17
RESULT 2308
AAQ20109
ID AAQ20109 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

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AC AAQ20109;
XX
XX 01-APR-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Cross-linking oligomer 943 to target human TNF Receptor mRNA.
XX
DE deoxyribonucleic acid; major groove; ethanamine group;
XX
KM tumour necrosis factor; receptor; messenger RNA; aziridinylcytosine;
XX cross-linking group; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 5
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
XX modified_base 18
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"
XX
XX WO9118997-A.
XX
XX 12-DEC-1991.
XX
XX 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
XX
XX 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
XX
XX 14-JAN-1991; 91US-00640654.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCIB INC.
XX
XX Matteucci MD, Krawczyk S;
XX
XX WPI; 1992-007480/01.
XX
XX
XX New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to
XX the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent
XX infections e.g. HIV.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 27; 42pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The oligomer was designed to target human TNF receptor mRNA beginning at
XX nucleotide 2354 and to covalently cross-link to the target via the N4N4-
XX ethanocytosine group. See also AAQ20108
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4464 TTTTATTTTTTTTTTTT 4480
DB 1 TTTTATTTTTTTTTTTT 17
RESULT 2309
AAQ20108
ID AAQ20108 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ20108;
XX
XX 01-APR-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Cross-linking oligomer 942 to target human TNF Receptor mRNA.
XX
DE deoxyribonucleic acid; major groove; ethanamine group;
XX
KM tumour necrosis factor; receptor; messenger RNA; aziridinylcytosine;
XX cross-linking group; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

```

```
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 5 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 18 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"
XX
XX W09118997-A.
XX
XX PD 12-DEC-1991.
XX
XX PF 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
XX
XX PR 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
XX PR 14-JAN-1991; 91US-00640654.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCIE INC.
XX
XX PI Matteucci MD, Krawczyk S;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1992-007480/01.
XX
XX PT New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to
XX the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent
XX infections e.g. HIV.
XX
XX PS Example 4; Page 27; 42pp; English.
XX
XX CC The oligomer was designed to target human TNF receptor mRNA beginning at
XX CC nucleotide 2354 and to covalently cross-link to the target via the N4N4-
XX CC ethanocytosine group. See also AAQ20109
XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4464 TTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4460
Db 1 TTTTCTTTTCTTTT 17

RESULT 2310
AAQ30446
ID AAQ30446 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ30446;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligomer TNFR941 for forming triplex with HUMNFR target duplex.
XX
XX KW Human tumour necrosis factor receptor mRNA; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV;
XX KW HPV; malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 5 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 18 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
XX
XX W09209705-A1.
XX
```

```
PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX
XX PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
XX PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
XX PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
XX PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
XX PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX PI Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
XX PS Claim 12; Page 72; 77pp; English.
XX
XX CC The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
XX CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
XX CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
XX CC tumour necrosis factor receptor mRNA beginning at nucleotide 2354 contg.
XX CC a purine rich sequence concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer,
XX CC and others like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases
XX CC characterised by specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. HPV, HER, HIV,
XX CC hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and inflammation. The triplex
XX CC helices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out without
XX CC subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. See also AAQ25452-25501
XX CC and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
XX CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PD field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4464 TTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4460
Db 1 TTTTCTTTTCTTTT 17

RESULT 2311
AAQ30448
ID AAQ30448 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ30448;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligomer TNFR943 for forming triplex with HUMNFR target duplex.
XX
XX KW Human tumour necrosis factor receptor mRNA; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV;
XX KW HPV; malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 5 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 18 /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
XX
XX W09209705-A1.
XX
```

```

XX XX MO9209705-A1.
XX PN
XX PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
PR 18-JUN-1991; 91US-00643382.
PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX PA
XX PI Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX DR
XX PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX PS Claim 12; Page 72; 77pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
CC tumour necrosis factor receptor mRNA beginning at nucleotide 2354 contg.
CC a putine rich sequence concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer,
CC and others like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases
CC characterised by specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. HPV, HER, HIV,
CC hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and inflammation. The triplex
CC heilices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out without
CC subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. See also AAQ25452-25501
CC and AAQ30226-447. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PD field.)
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4464 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4480
Db 1 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 17
RESULT 2312
AAQ30447
ID AAQ30447 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AAQ30447;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX DE Oligomer TNFR942 for forming triplex with HUMANFR target duplex.
XX XX
XX Human tumour necrosis factor receptor mRNA; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV;
KW HPV; malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 5 /*tag= a
XX FT /*mod_base= msc
XX modified_base 18 /*tag= b
XX FT

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FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
XX XX
XX PN MO9209705-A1.
XX PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
PR 18-JUN-1991; 91US-00643382.
PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX PA
XX PI Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX DR
XX PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX PS Claim 12; Page 72; 77pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
CC tumour necrosis factor receptor mRNA beginning at nucleotide 2354 contg.
CC a putine rich sequence concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer,
CC and others like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases
CC characterised by specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. HPV, HER, HIV,
CC hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and inflammation. The triplex
CC heilices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out without
CC subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. See also AAQ25452-25501
CC and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PD field.)
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4464 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4480
Db 1 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 17
RESULT 2313
AAV54170
ID AAV54170 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX AAV54170;
XX DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 7.
XX XX
XX PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
KW immunohistological staining.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 5 /*tag= a
XX FT /*mod_base= msc
XX modified_base 18 /*tag= b
XX FT
XX 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.
XX PF

```



```

XX 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.
PR (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX Sakaki Y;
XX WPI; 1998-495844/42.
XX DR
XX Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 49; 70pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 4468 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT
Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT

RESULT 2314
AAVS4169
ID AAVS4169 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAVS4169;
XX
XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 6.
XX
XX PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
XX immunohistological staining.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9839437-A1.
XX
XX 11-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.
XX
XX (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
XX Sakaki Y;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-495844/42.
XX
XX Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 49; 70pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases
XX

```

```

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT
Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT

RESULT 2315
AAVS4172
ID AAVS4172 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAVS4172;
XX
XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 9.
XX
XX PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
XX immunohistological staining.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9839437-A1.
XX
XX 11-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.
XX
XX (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
XX Sakaki Y;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-495844/42.
XX
XX Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 50; 70pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 4468 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT
Db 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT

RESULT 2316
AAVS4167
ID AAVS4167 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAVS4167;
XX
XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Nucleotide sequence PCR primer 4.
XX

```

KW PCR; primer; amplification; apoptosis; antibody; inhibition; ss;
 KM immunohistological staining.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO9839437-A1.
 XX 11-SEP-1998.
 PD 05-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000905.
 PF 05-MAR-1997; 97JP-00050302.
 PR (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
 PA Sakaki Y;
 PI WPI; 1998-495844/42.
 DR Novel apoptosis-related DNAs and proteins - for diagnosis, preventing or
 PT treating diseases associated with apoptosis.
 PS Example 1; Page 48; 70pp; Japanese.
 XX This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the method of the
 CC invention, involving the use of novel apoptosis-related DNAs and
 CC proteins. The inventions can be used as diagnostic reagents for apoptosis
 CC e.g. (monoclonal) antibodies for the protein, as a reagent in
 CC immunohistological staining, as apoptosis inhibitors. It can also be used
 CC for treatment of apoptosis-related diseases
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4464 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 4480
 Db 2 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTAT 18
 RESULT 2317
 AAX84475
 ID AAX84475 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAX84475;
 AC AAX84475;
 XX 10-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer for Human EDIRF II coding sequence.
 XX Embryo derived interleukin related factor; diagnosis; detection; therapy;
 KM EDIRF-related disease; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder;
 KM developmental disorder; inflammatory disease; arthritis; psoriasis;
 KM EDIRF II; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9932632-A1.
 XX 01-JUL-1999.
 PD 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027068.
 PF 19-DEC-1997; 97US-00994890.
 PR (MILL-) MILLENNIUM BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC.
 PA Holtzman DA;
 PI WPI; 1999-418929/35.
 DR

XX Nucleic acid encoding embryo-derived interleukin-related factors.
 PT Example 1; Page 73; 116pp; English.
 XX This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding the embryo-derived
 CC interleukin-related factor (EDIRF) of the invention, designated human
 CC EDIRF II. The EDIRF DNA and protein sequences (and their homologues),
 CC antibodies (Ab) specific for EDIRF, and other modulators are used: (1) in
 CC screening and detection assays, e.g. for chromosome mapping, tissue
 CC typing or forensic studies; (11) in diagnosis, prognosis or monitoring
 CC clinical trials; and (111) for treating or preventing EDIRF-related
 CC diseases (especially immune, haematopoietic, differentiative,
 CC developmental or inflammatory disease, including arthritis and psoriasis.
 CC The EDIRF coding sequence, or its fragments, are also useful as probes
 CC and primers (for detecting related sequences and disease-associated
 CC mutations, also for mutagenesis), for expressing recombinant EDIRF and as
 CC source of antisense, ribozyme and peptide nucleic acids for inhibiting
 CC translation of EDIRF-derived mRNA. EDIRF is used to raise Ab (useful for
 CC detecting EDIRF, including forms with aberrant post-translational
 CC modification, for affinity purification and therapeutically) and to
 CC screen for specific modulators (e.g. peptides or peptidomimetics)
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4994 GCCCAGCTGAGAACAG 5010
 Db 1 GCCCAGCTGAGAACAG 17
 RESULT 2318
 AAX24686
 ID AAX24686 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAX24686;
 AC AAX24686;
 XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DT Oligonucleotide ZC15002 used in zsig39 gene mapping.
 XX Adipocyte-specific protein; zsig39; human; fatty acid metabolism;
 KM energy balance; nutrition; antimicrobial; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9910492-A1.
 XX 04-MAR-1999.
 PD 26-AUG-1998; 98WO-US017724.
 PF 26-AUG-1997; 97US-0056938P.
 PR (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
 PA Shepard PO, Humes JW;
 PI WPI; 1999-204665/17.
 DR zsig39 protein - used to modulate fatty acid metabolism.
 PS Example 3; 121; 132pp; English.
 XX Oligonucleotides ZC15002 and ZC15003 (see AAX24687) were used in the PCR
 CC amplification of the GeneBridge 4 Radiation Hybrid Panel 4 in the
 CC chromosomal mapping of the human zsig39 gene. The results showed that the
 CC gene maps 549.99 cR 3000 from the top of human chromosome 11 linkage
 CC group on the WIGR Radiation Hybrid map. The use of surrounding markers

CC positioned the zslg39 gene in the 11q23.3 region. The invention provides
 CC zslg39 polypeptides (see AA290642) and polynucleotides (see AA290644).
 CC zslg39, an adipocyte-specific protein homologue, is used in a claimed
 CC method for modulating free fatty acid metabolism
 CC
 CC Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2875 AGGAGGTGGGTAGG 2891
 DB 1 AGGAGGTGGGTAGG 17

RESULT 2319
 AA290642
 ID AA290642 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AA290642;
 XX
 DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #3.

XX Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
 KM arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2000037190-A.

XX 08-FEB-2000.

XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.

XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.

XX (NISR) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.

XX WPI; 2000-306578/27.

XX A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.

XX Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
 CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
 CC obesity, including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
 CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AA290631-633) and the
 CC proteins (AA290638-290640) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
 CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AA290640-51
 CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4468 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTG 4484
 DB 2 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTG 18

RESULT 2320
 AA290640
 ID AA290640 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AA290640;
 XX
 DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #1.

XX Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
 KM arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2000037190-A.

XX 08-FEB-2000.

XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.

XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.

XX (NISR) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.

XX WPI; 2000-306578/27.

XX A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.

XX Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
 CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
 CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
 CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AA290631-633) and the
 CC proteins (AA290638-290640) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
 CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AA290640-51
 CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4468 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTG 4484
 DB 2 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTG 18

RESULT 2321

AA290645
 ID AA290645 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AA290645;

XX 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #6.

XX Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
 KM arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2000037190-A.

XX 08-FEB-2000.

XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.

XX 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.

XX (NISR) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.

XX WPI; 2000-306578/27.

XX A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
 XX Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.

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XX
CC The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
CC proteins (AAV67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4480
DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 18
RESULT 2322
AAZ90643
ID AAZ90643 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ90643;
XX
XX 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adipose tissue gene amplifying primer #4.
XX
XX Adipose tissue; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipemia; hypertension; human;
KM arteriosclerosis; hyperuricemia; sleep apnea syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2000037190-A.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PR 23-JUL-1998; 98JP-00225228.
XX
PA (NISR) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-306578/27.
XX
XX A physiologically active protein specifically derived from mammal tissue.
PT
XX
XX Example 2; Page 18; 50pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to identification of genes and proteins of adipose
CC tissue relating to obesity, particularly complications of visceral
CC obesity including diabetes, hyperlipemia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis,
CC hyperuricemia and sleep apnea syndrome. The genes (AAZ90631-633) and the
CC proteins (AAV67598-Y67600) are used in the genetic diagnosis, prevention
CC and treatment of adipose tissue related diseases. Sequences AAZ90640-51
CC represent PCR primers amplifying the human adipose tissue genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4480
DB 2 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 18
RESULT 2323
AAA58495/c
ID AAA58495 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

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XX
AC AAA58495;
XX
XX 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify bleomycin (BLM) gene cluster ORF18.
XX
XX BLM gene cluster; bleomycin gene cluster; polyketide metabolite;
KM bleomycin; bleomycin analogue; halo-carrier protein; thiazolidine;
KM thiazoline; bithiazoline; microbial metabolite; sugar; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Streptomyces verticillius.
XX
XX WO2000040704-A1.
XX
PD 13-JUL-2000.
XX
PF 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000445.
XX
PR 06-JAN-1999; 99US-0115435P.
PR 05-FEB-1999; 99US-0118848P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00477962.
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI Shen B, Du L, Sanchez C, Chen M, Edwards DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-465974/40.
XX
PT New bleomycin gene cluster components useful for peptide and/or
PT polyketide metabolites, especially bleomycin, production and for
PT chemically modifying biological molecules.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 22; 162pp; English.
XX
PS
XX
CC PCR primers AAA58474-A58541 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) 8 to 41 of the BLM (bleomycin) gene cluster. The proteins encoded
CC by the gene cluster are useful for producing peptides and/or polyketide
CC metabolites, especially bleomycin or bleomycin analogues. They are also
CC useful for chemically modifying biological molecules to produce branched
CC methyl groups, and for coupling amino acids and fatty acids. They may be
CC reacted with an apo-carrier protein and coenzyme A to produce a halo-
CC carrier protein. The BLM gene cluster or catalytic domains can be used
CC individually or collectively to produce thiazolidine, thiazoline,
CC bithiazoline and bithiazoline-containing microbial metabolites. The BLM
CC gene cluster may also be used to produce sugars
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 52 GCGCGCAACGCGGCTG 68
DB 18 GCGCGCAACGCGGCTG 2
RESULT 2324
ACA05072/c
ID ACA05072 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACA05072;
XX
XX 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Flea ecdysone receptor cDNA, PCR primer #3.
XX
DE Ecdysone receptor; Ecd; ultraspriacle; usp; ss; PCR; flea; primer;
KM flea allergic dermatitis; PAD; allergy; parasitic infection;
KM bacterial infection; viral infection; steroid hormone; moulting;
KM metamorphosis; insecticide.
XX

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OS Ctenocephalides felis.
XX
XX US6489140-B1.
XX
XX 03-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435019.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107559P.
XX
XX (WISN/) WISNWSKI N.
XX (BECH/) BECHER A M.
XX (JARV/) JARVIS E.
XX
XX Wismewski N, Becher AM, Jarvis E;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-327244/31.
XX
XX New nucleic acid molecule for treating, ameliorating or protecting
XX animals from flea infestation, comprises a sequence that encodes a
XX protein having an ecdysone receptor activity.
XX
XX Example 2; Col 36; 73pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
XX sequence that encodes a protein having an flea ecdysone receptor (ECR)
XX activity. Ecdysone is a steroid hormone involved in moulting and
XX metamorphosis. Also disclosed are nucleic acids and their encoded
XX proteins of the flea ECR heterodimeric partner, ultra spiracle (USP).
XX Also included are a recombinant molecule comprising the above ECR nucleic
XX acid molecule operatively linked to a transcription control sequence, a
XX transformed cell comprising the above recombinant nucleic acid molecule
XX and producing an ECR protein (comprising culturing a cell transformed
XX with the above nucleic acid molecule, and recovering the expressed
XX protein). The nucleic acid molecule, protein, antibody raised against the
XX protein or isolated inhibitory compounds are useful in therapeutic
XX compositions to treat, ameliorate or protect animals from flea
XX infestation, which can manifest itself as an allergic reaction
XX (particularly flea allergic dermatitis, PAD), a parasitic infection, a
XX bacterial infection or a viral infection. The present sequence is a PCR
XX primer used to isolate cDNA encoding a flea ECR protein
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5045 GAGCCTACATCTCTTAC 5061
XX 17 GAGCCTACATCTCTGAC 1
XX
XX RESULT 2325
XX AAD54040
XX ID AAD54040 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAD54040;
XX
XX 17-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human TEM7alpha cDNA amplifying PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; tumour endothelial marker 7 alpha; TEM7alpha; osteoporosis;
XX osteoporosis; cancer; inflammatory disease; inflammatory bowel disease;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; arhythmia; congestive heart failure; hypertension;
XX myocardial infarction; acute respiratory distress syndrome; bronchospasm;
XX asthma; angiogenesis; polycystic kidney disease; acute renal failure;
XX angina; gene therapy; osteopathic; cytostatic; nephrotropic; cardiant;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200297110-A2.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016639.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293852P.
XX
XX (ANGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
XX Juan T, Bass MB, Oliner JD;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-175124/17.
XX
XX Novel tumor endothelial marker 7 alpha polypeptide and polynucleotide
XX useful for diagnosing, preventing and treating e.g. cancer, osteoporosis,
XX diseases of the lung, heart, kidney and inflammatory diseases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 125; 128pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel murine or human tumour endothelial
XX marker 7 alpha (TEM7alpha) proteins and polynucleotides encoding such
XX proteins. Sequences of the invention are useful for treating, preventing
XX or ameliorating medical conditions or disorders, especially osteoporosis
XX or osteoporosis and also for diagnosing a pathological condition or a
XX susceptibility to a pathological condition. They are useful as surrogate
XX markers for the treatment or diagnosis of cancer diseases, inflammatory
XX diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease,
XX diseases involving the heart including arhythmias, angina, hypertension,
XX myocardial infarction and congestive heart failure, diseases involving
XX the lung including asthma, bronchospasm and acute respiratory distress
XX syndrome and diseases involving the kidney including polycystic kidney
XX disease and acute renal failure. TEM7alpha polypeptides play a role in
XX the control of angiogenesis in inflammatory diseases. They are also
XX useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is a PCR primer which is
XX used for amplifying human TEM7alpha DNA. This sequence is used in the
XX exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1614 CTTGACAGACCAAGCTGC 1630
XX 2 CTTGACAGACCTGCTGC 18
XX
XX RESULT 2326
XX ACD28312/C
XX ID ACD28312 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACD28312;
XX
XX 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Flea Ecdysone receptor PCR primer BBR-10.
XX
XX Ecdysone receptor; ECR; flea; ss; PCR; primer; insecticide;
XX flea infestation; ultraaspiracle; USP.
XX
XX Ctenocephalides felis.
XX
XX US2003064478-A1.
XX
XX 03-APR-2003.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-00065200.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107559P.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435019.
XX

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PA (HESK-) HESKA CORP.
 XX
 XX Wisniewski N, Becher AM, Jarvis E;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-555596/52.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel flea ecdysone receptor nucleic acid molecule useful for protecting
 PT animals from flea infestation.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 19; 24pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid selected from a nucleic acid
 CC molecule having at least 34 nucleotides, where the nucleic acid molecule
 CC hybridizes with a flea cDNA encoding a Ecdysone receptor (designated
 CC nPCR1680) and a flea BCR cDNA (nPCR1683) defined in the specification,
 CC and a nucleic acid molecule having at least 30 nucleotides, where the
 CC nucleic acid molecule hybridizes with a flea ultraspiracle cDNA
 CC (nUSP1422) or a flea cDNA nUSP1422 defined (but not shown) in the
 CC specification, where the above nucleic acid hybridizes under conditions
 CC comprising hybridizing in a solution comprising 2X by sodium saline
 CC citrate (SSC) and 0% formamide at a temperature of 37degrees C, and
 CC washing in a solution comprising 1XSSC and 0% formamide at a temperature
 CC of 52 degreesC. Also include are a recombinant molecule comprising the
 CC USP/BCR nucleic acids operatively linked to a transcription control
 CC sequence, a recombinant cell comprising the USP/BCR nucleic acids and a
 CC composition comprising an excipient and the USP/BCR nucleic acids. The
 CC recombinant cell is useful for the production of a protein, where the
 CC protein is selected from Escherichia coli:pGEX- nPCR12, E.coli:ptc-
 CC nUSP718and E.coli:pGEX- ECR612-USP943 (a USP/BCR fusion protein). The
 CC USP/BCR nucleic acid is useful for protecting an animal from flea
 CC infestation. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate Flea
 CC BCR cDNA. nPCR666 Note: Sequences are referred to (SEQ ID 1-43 and 64-
 CC 71) in the specification, but are not shown
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 17 GAGCCTACATTCCTGAC 1
 5045 GAGCCTACATTCCTTAC 5061
 |||||
 17 GAGCCTACATTCCTGAC 1
 RESULT 2327
 AA057387/c
 ID AA057387 standard; mRNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA057387;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 26-JUL-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Enzymatic RNA molecule ACE mRNA target sequence.
 XX
 KM Specific; cleavage; target RNA; protein; prophylaxis; expression;
 KM inhibitor; inhibition; ribozyme; treatment; prevention; psoriasis;
 KM asthma; inflammatory diseases; cardiovascular condition; hypertension;
 KM arthritis; restenosis; angiotensin converting enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W09402595-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-FEB-1994.
 XX
 PF 02-JUL-1993; 93WO-US006316.
 XX
 PR 17-JUL-1992; 92US-00916763.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00887132.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00989848.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00989849.

PR 19-JAN-1993; 92US-00008895.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 PI Sullivan SM, Draper KG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1994-048853/06.
 DR
 XX
 PT Enzymatic RNA molecules which cleave mRNA - used to treat or prevent
 PT inflammatory, arthritic, stenotic or cardiovascular diseases or
 PT conditions.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 23; 65pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is a ACE mRNA target sequence (nucleotide no. 2147) of an enzymatic
 CC RNA molecule (ribozyme) which cleaves mRNA associated with the
 CC development or maintenance of a cardiovascular condition. The concn. of
 CC the ribozyme necessary to effect a therapeutic treatment is lower than
 CC that of an antisense oligonucleotide and the specificity of action is
 CC higher. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 19 GGAGCTGCGGCGCGG 77
 |||||
 19 GGAGCTGCGGCGCGG 3
 RESULT 2328
 AA086354
 ID AA086354 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA086354;
 XX
 DT 29-DEC-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mutagenic oligo for human protein S variant R49L.
 XX
 KM Protein S; PS; vitamin K-dependent protein; mutagenic oligo; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US5405946-A.
 XX
 PD 11-APR-1995.
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-1992; 92US-00985691.
 XX
 PR 02-DEC-1992; 92US-00985691.
 XX
 PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
 XX
 PI Bertina R, Griffin JH, Bouma BN;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-154630/20.
 XX
 PT New recombinant protein S variants - having reduced C4b binding protein
 PT binding activity and anticoagulant activity for treating thrombosis.
 XX
 PS Example; Col 18; 24pp; English.
 XX
 CC For preparing a protein S (PS) expression vector, partial cDNAs coding
 CC for human protein S were first isolated as described by Ploos van Amstel
 CC et al., FEBS Lett., 223:186-190 (1987) from a PUC9 human liver cDNA
 CC library. The cDNA sequence is given in Q86348. The PS nt sequence is also
 CC listed in Genbank having the accession number Y00692. The mRNA encodes a
 CC preprotein having 676 AAs. After post- translation processing the
 CC corresp. translated mature PS consists of 635 AAs as given in R72350. The
 CC AA sequence is also listed in Genbank having the accession no. A26157. A

CC variant protein S (VPS) contains a mutation in the thrombin sensitive
CC loop region of wild type mature human protein S defined by residues 45-72
CC of the sequence shown in R72350. The mutagenic oligos used to construct
CC VPS are Q86354-Q86356

XX Sequence 19 BP; 12 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4022 AAAAGAGAAACAAA 4038

DB 3 AAAAGAGAGAACAA 19

RESULT 2329

AAT48575/c

ID AAT48575 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAT48575;

AC AAT48575;

DT 19-OCT-1997 (first entry)

XX Human tub gene primer R12.

DE tubby; tub; CBT9 gene; body weight; obesity; cachexia; anorexia;

KW disorders; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9702048-A1.

XX 23-JAN-1997.

XX 28-JUN-1996; 96WO-US011186.

XX 30-JUN-1995; 95US-0000604P.

XX 20-JUL-1995; 95US-0001273P.

XX 26-JUL-1995; 95US-0001444P.

XX 24-AUG-1995; 95US-0002759P.

XX 28-SEP-1995; 95US-0004424P.

XX 09-APR-1996; 96US-0015396P.

XX 12-APR-1996; 96US-00631200.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX K1eyn PW, Moore KJ;

XX WPI; 1997-108751/10.

XX New nucleic acid encoding mammalian tub protein - useful for diagnosis

PT and treatment of body wt. disorders, esp. obesity, and for screening for

PT drugs.

XX Disclosure; Page 35; 122pp; English.

XX The murine and human tub gene (AAT48550 and AAT48551 respectively)

CC products are wild-type, expressed in the hypothalamus. The form lacking

CC exon 5 is produced by alternative splicing. The products participate in

CC the control of mammalian body weight. Measuring tub expression and

CC detection of tub gene mutation are used to diagnose body weight

CC disorders, esp. obesity, cachexia and anorexia, or related sensory and

CC fertility defects

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5795 CTTGCTGCTGCTGT 5811

DB 19 CTTGCTGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 2330

AAAX16754/c

ID AAAX16754 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAAX16754;

XX 27-APR-1999 (first entry)

DE Human tub gene exon 12 R12 primer.

KW Mouse; wild type; tubby; identification; SH2 domain; mammal; obesity;

KW body weight disorder; cachexia; anorexia; primer; PCR; amplification; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US5861239-A.

XX 19-JAN-1999.

XX 32-SEP-1997; 97US-00922267.

XX 12-APR-1996; 96US-00631200.

XX 28-MAR-1997; 97US-00829553.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Kapeller R, Moore KJ, K1eyn PW;

XX WPI; 1999-130383/11.

XX Identifying compounds which modulate tub protein activity - by detecting

PT compounds which alter the interaction of tub protein with a SH2

PT containing peptide, used to develop agents for treating e.g. obesity,

XX cachexia or anorexia.

XX Disclosure; Col 22; 95pp; English.

XX Primers AAAX16733-X16754 are examples of primers which can be used to PCR

CC amplify the human "tub" gene (AAAX16702) exons. The invention relates to a

CC method for identifying compounds that modulate tub protein activity,

CC especially its interaction with proteins containing an SH2 domain. The

CC method can be used for identifying compounds which modulate tub protein

CC activity for use in the treatment of mammalian body weight disorders

XX including obesity, cachexia and anorexia

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5795 CTTGCTGCTGCTGT 5811

DB 19 CTTGCTGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 2331

AAAX35929

ID AAAX35929 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAAX35929;

XX 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer for granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) DNA.

DE Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor; G-CSF; feline tumour;

KW long-term chemotherapy; serious infection; cancer therapy;

KW neutrophilic leukocyte production; early hematopoiesis;

KM bone marrow transplant; antibody; diagnosis; cat; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX MO9920652-A1.
 PN
 XX 29-APR-1999.
 PD
 XX 23-OCT-1998; 98WO-JD004809.
 PF
 XX 23-OCT-1997; 97JD-00291055.
 PR
 XX (NIPP) NIPPON INST BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.
 PA
 XX Yamamoto A, Tuchiya K, Iwata A, Ueda S;
 PI WPI; 1999-288274/24.
 DR
 XX Novel feline protein useful in treating feline tumors.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 15; 28pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers AAX35928-30 were used to amplify DNA encoding a granulocyte
 CC colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF). The specification describes a feline G
 CC CSF protein. The products can be used to treat feline tumors, to
 CC support long-term chemotherapy, to treat serious infection during cancer
 CC therapy, and to boost up neutrophilic leukocyte production and early
 CC hematopoiesis after bone marrow transplant. Antibodies against the
 CC protein are applicable for diagnosis of neutrophilic leukocyte production
 CC in cats
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 634 CTGCATGAGGCGCTGTGT 650
 DB 2 CTGCAGAGAGCGCCCTGTGT 18
 RESULT 2332
 AA218566
 ID AA218566 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA218566;
 XX
 DT 19-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for ASTH1 polymorphic microsatellite marker.
 XX
 KM ASTH1; asthma; human; chromosome 11p; ASTH1; ASTH1J; genetic locus; ss;
 KM therapeutic; immunogen; polymorphism; PCR primer; microsatellite marker.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9937809-A1.
 PD
 XX 29-JUL-1999.
 PF
 XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.
 PR
 XX 21-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001260.
 PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Brooke-Wilson AR, Buckler A, Cardon L, Carey AH, Galvin M;
 PI Miller A, North M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-479058/40.
 XX

PT Mammalian asthma related genes, useful for diagnosis of a predisposition
 PT to development of asthma.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 50; 195pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention identifies a genetic locus ASTH1, associated with asthma,
 CC mapped to human chromosome 11p. ASTH1 and ASTH1J are genes present
 CC within the locus, located close to each other on human chromosome 11p.
 CC and have similar patterns of expression, and common sequence motifs. The
 CC ASTH1 genes and fragments, encoded protein, genomic regulatory regions
 CC and anti-ASTH1 antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals
 CC predisposed to development of asthma, and for the modulation of gene
 CC activity in vivo for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The ASTH1
 CC protein is useful as an immunogen to raise specific antibodies, in drug
 CC screening for compositions that mimic or modulate ASTH1 activity or
 CC expression, including altered forms of ASTH1 protein, and as a
 CC therapeutic. Sequences AA218510-218631 represent PCR primers for
 CC polymorphic microsatellite markers in the ASTH1 region
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4068 ATTGCCAAATTTGGAA 4084
 DB 1 ATTGCCAAATTTGGAA 17
 RESULT 2333
 AA287330
 ID AA287330 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA287330;
 XX
 DT 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Maize cytochrome P450 monooxygenase CYP71C3v2 PCR primer INT-PR3.
 XX
 KM Cytochrome P450 monooxygenase; CYP71C3v2; herbicide detoxification;
 KM triaenulfuron; transgenic plant; herbicide identification; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Zea mays.
 OS
 XX WO200000585-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-JAN-2000.
 PD
 XX 28-JUN-1999; 99WO-US014689.
 PR
 XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090759P.
 PA (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
 XX
 PI Schuler MA, Persans MW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-170909/15.
 PT
 PT Novel maize cytochrome P450 monooxygenase cDNA used to confer herbicide
 PT resistance to plants.
 XX
 PS Example 1k; Fig 5; 85pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to maize cytochrome P450 monooxygenase CYP71C3v2
 CC (AAV77232) and nucleotides which encode it. CYP71C3v2 cDNA was generated
 CC via reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR) from poly (A)+ mRNA isolated from
 CC naphthalic anhydride and herbicide (triaenulfuron)-treated maize
 CC seedlings. This was used to construct a cDNA library, which was screened
 CC using previously generated cDNA as hybridisation probes. The CYP71C3v2
 CC cDNA clone was extended via 5' RACE (rapid amplification of cDNA ends)
 CC and cloned into Bluescript. Genomic DNA was also screened for clones
 CC encoding CYP71C3v2 - this was found to contain 2 introns (AA287321-

CC 287322). Cytochrome P450 monooxygenase CYP71C3V2 reductively cleaves
CC molecular dioxygen to produce functionalised organic substrates.
CC Nucleotides encoding cytochrome P450 monooxygenase CYP71C3V2 are used to
CC produce transgenic plants with increased resistance to herbicides, such
CC as triasulfuron. When such transgenic plants are grown, undesired
CC vegetation such as pigweed, velvet leaf, lambs quarters, Chenopodium
CC album and quack grass, can easily be controlled. The methods may also be
CC used to identify those compounds with herbicidal activity. Sequences
CC AA287323-287335 represent PCR primers used to isolate, clone and study
CC maize CYP71C3V2 nucleotide sequences in the exemplifications and the
CC disclosure of the present invention
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 359 AGATCGACGTGTACCAC 375
DB 2 AGATCGACGTGTACCAC 18
|||||

RESULT 2334
AAA14234/C
ID AAA14234 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA14234;
XX
DT 21-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Alpaca/lama CY AM11 PCR primer am-AL/L11, SEQ ID NO.14.
XX
KW Alpaca; llama; camelid; male-specific; chromosome Y; sex determination;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Lama pacos.
OS Lama glama.
XX
PN WO200017347-A1.
XX
PD 30-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 23-SEP-1999; 99WO-AU000821.
XX
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98AU-0006108.
XX
PA (CAME-) CAMELOT BIOSCIENCE.
PA (KING/) KING M E.
XX
PI Harrison BT, King BW, Mitchell RW, Reed KC, Wade NM, King ME;
XX WPI; 2000-386934/33.
XX
PT New polynucleotide useful for determining sex of camelids, hybridizes
XX specifically to camelid Y chromosome.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 34; 69pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel male-specific nucleotide sequences from
CC camelids, and to methods of determining the sex of a camelid, a camelid
CC foetus or embryo, or camelid cells. Sequences AAA14222 and AAA14238-
CC AAA14243, which are located on the Y chromosome of the dromedary (Camelus
CC dromedarius) are claimed. These sequences, or their homologues from other
CC camelids form the basis of the sex determination method of the invention.
CC A camelid male-specific sequence (particularly CY AM11; AAA14222) is
CC amplified by PCR and then detected via hybridisation. Amplification of
CC CY AM11 (or other male-specific fragment) is performed simultaneously with
CC the amplification of a control autosomal fragment (CA AN06; AAA14225).
CC The presence of both CY AM11 and CA AN06 indicate that the sample is from
CC a male; the presence of CA AN06 only indicates that the sample is from a
CC female. The male-specific sequences, and probes and primers derived
CC therefrom, are used for sex determination of camelids, particularly

CC dromedaries, and to determine the sex chromosome constitution of a sperm
CC cell from a camelid. The sequences may also be used to screen recombinant
CC DNA libraries from different mammalian species, to deduce similar
CC sequences of genetically linked sequences having similar functionality,
CC and in chromosome walking or jumping techniques. The new sequences are
CC associated uniquely with the camelid Y chromosome and sex analysis may be
CC performed where only a small number of cells is available from a
CC microscopic biopsy. Sequences AAA14233-A14236 represent PCR primers for
CC the amplification of the male-specific sequence CY AM11 from llamas
CC and/or alpacas
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5129 CTTGCTGTCTGTCTGACC 5145
DB 19 CTTGCTGTCTGTCTGACC 3
|||||

RESULT 2335
AAA83722
ID AAA83722 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA83722;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site #197.
XX
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
OS Mammalia.
XX
PN WO200032765-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX
XX
PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 66; 109pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6941 TTGGGCTCCAGAGAG 6957
|||||

Db 2 TTGGGATCCACAGAG 18

RESULT 2336
AA50034
ID AA50034 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AA50034;
XX
XX 25-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE INT PR3 primer for amplification of CYP71C3v2-pYES plasmid DNA.
XX
XX Cytochrome P450 monooxygenase; CYP71C3v2; maize; chromosome 4p; weed;
KM P450 gene; molecular dioxygen; herbicidal; pigweed; transgenic organism;
KM herbicide resistant; triaenulfuron; quack grass; velvet leaf; PCR primer;
KM labs quarter; Chenopodium album; yeast expression vector; ss.
XX
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
OS Zea mays.
XX
XX WC200000502-A1.
PN 06-JAN-2000.
XX
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99MO-US014117.
PF
XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090759P.
PR
XX (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
PA
XX
PI Schuler MA, Persans MW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-170902/15.
DR
XX
XX Novel maize cytochrome P450 monooxygenase polypeptides and
PT polynucleotides, used to confer triaenulfuron herbicide resistance to
PT plants.
XX
XX Example 1k; Page 54; 77pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is the INT PR3 PCR primer, used for amplification of
CC CYP71C3v2-pYES plasmid DNA, to confirm the presence of the YES vector
CC containing the CYP71C3v2 cDNA inserts. The CYP71C3v2 gene is mapped to a
CC single locus on the short arm of maize chromosome 4 (4p). CYP71C3v2
CC reductively cleaves molecular dioxygen to produce functionalised organic
CC substrates. It has herbicidal activity. CYP71C3v2 polynucleotides are
CC used to produce transgenic organisms, such as yeast, plants and bacteria
CC that are resistant to herbicides, such as triaenulfurons. Undesired
CC vegetation, e.g. weed, pigweed, velvet leaf, labs quarters, Chenopodium
CC album and quack grass, can easily be controlled when used transgenic
CC plants are grown. Transformed organisms can also be used to identify
CC compounds with herbicidal activity
CC
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 359 AGATGACGTGTACAC 375
|||||
Db 2 AGATGACGTGTACAC 18

RESULT 2337
AA60473
ID AA60473 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AA60473;
XX
XX 22-NOV-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX

DE ASTH1 polymorphic microsatellite marker AFW206X82 primer, SEQ ID NO:216.
XX
XX ASTH1 locus; ASTH1; human; chromosome 11p; asthma;
KM bronchial hyperreactivity; ets family; transcription factor;
KM splice variant; genetic predisposition; polymorphism; antibody;
KM drug screening; prophylaxis; therapy; diagnosis;
KM polymorphic microsatellite marker flanking sequence;
KM batched analysis of genotypes; BAGE; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US6087485-A.
PN 11-JUL-2000.
PD
XX 21-JUN-1998; 98US-00009913.
PF
XX 21-JAN-1997; 97US-0035663P.
PR
XX 01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051432P.
XX
XX (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Galvin M, Miller A, North M, Cardon L, Buckler A;
PI Brooks-Wilson AR, Carey AH;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-505109/45.
DR
XX
XX New nucleic acids other than naturally occurring chromosomes encoding
PT ASTH1 protein, for e.g. screening compositions that modulate expression
PT or function of ASTH1 proteins or as diagnostics for genetic
PT predisposition to asthma.
XX
XX Example; Col 31-32; 131pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to the ASTH1 locus on the short arm of human
CC chromosome (11p). This locus comprises the ASTH1 and ASTHJ genes, which
CC are associated with a genetic predisposition to asthma and bronchial
CC hyperreactivity. The ASTH1 and ASTHJ genes are oriented in opposite
CC directions with the ASTH1 locus, and have similar patterns of expression
CC and common sequence motifs. They are both expressed in trachea, lung and
CC several other tissues. ASTH1 and ASTHJ are novel members of the ets
CC family of transcription factors, which have been implicated in the
CC activation of a variety of genes including the fcrA gene and cytokine
CC genes known to be important in the aetiology of asthma. Both ASTH1 and
CC ASTHJ mRNAs are alternatively spliced. Alternative splicing of
CC transcripts has no effect on the open reading frame of ASTHJ, as the
CC exons involved are all 5' to the start codon in exon b. In contrast,
CC alternative splicing of ASTH1 transcripts results in 3 different ASTH1
CC isoforms. The invention also encompasses mouse asth1 protein. The ASTH1
CC nucleic acids are useful as diagnostics to identify a hereditary
CC predisposition to asthma, as probes for identifying ASTH1 related genes,
CC for identifying expression of the gene in a biological specimen, and for
CC generating genetically modified non-human animals or site specific gene
CC modifications in cell lines. The encoded ASTH1 proteins are useful as
CC immunogens to raise specific antibodies; in drug screening for
CC compositions that mimic or modulate activity or expression of ASTH1
CC and/or ASTHJ (including altered forms of these proteins); and as a
CC therapeutic. The ASTH1 genes or fragments thereof, encoded proteins,
CC 'ASTH1 genomic regulatory regions, and anti-ASTH1 and anti-ASTHJ
CC antibodies are useful in the identification of individuals predisposed to
CC development of asthma, and for modulation of gene activity in vivo for
CC prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. The intact ASTH1 or ASTHJ
CC proteins or active fragments thereof may be used to modulate or reduce
CC bronchial hyperreactivity. Sequences AA60417-A60538 represent sequences
CC flanking polymorphic microsatellite markers in the ASTH1 region, which
CC were also used as PCR primers for amplification of the markers for
CC batched analysis of genotypes (BAGEs)
CC
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4068 ATTGCCAAATTTGGA 4084
|||||
Db 1 ATTGCCAAACTTGGA 17

RESULT 2338
AAH58884
ID AAH58884 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAH58884;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Cdk-we-hu ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1308.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytoskeletal;
KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; vitruide;
KW anticaking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX WO200130362-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

XX Example 1; Page 167; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, anticaking,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and vitruide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 6941 TTGGGCATCCAGAGAG 6957
|||||
Db 2 TTGGGCATCCAGAGAG 18

RESULT 2339
ABK41515
ID ABK41515 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ABK41515;

XX 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human CTNNA3 exon-specific lower PCR primer #3.

XX Human; mouse; alpha-catenin; primer; ss; cytoskeletal; antifertility;
KW cadherin-catenin related pathway; heart testis; cancer; gene therapy;
KW cadherin-catenin related disease; specifically dilated cardiomyopathy;
KW cardiomyopathy; male infertility; CTNNA3; PCR; alpha T-catenin.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200204636-A1.

XX 17-JAN-2002.

XX 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP007392.

XX 12-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202472.

XX 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218309P.

XX (VLA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.

XX Van Roy F, Goossens S, Janssens B, Vanpoucke G;

XX WPI; 2002-171717/22.

PT New alpha catenin polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding them, useful
PT for predicting, diagnosing or treating cadherin-catenin related diseases,
PT particularly cardiomyopathies, cancer and male infertility.

XX Example; Page 35; 132pp; English.

XX The invention relates to human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides and
CC their associated polynucleotides. The polypeptides and related antibodies
CC are useful for modulating the cadherin-catenin related pathway in
CC selected organs, such as the heart and testis. The nucleic acids and the
CC antibodies are useful in the diagnosis and/or prediction of the
CC likelihood of developing cadherin-catenin related diseases. The nucleic
CC acids may also be used to predict the likelihood of developing cancer or
CC in diagnosing cancer, and in gene therapy. The polypeptide, the nucleic
CC acid or the antibody is useful in manufacturing a medicament for treating
CC cadherin-catenin related diseases, such as cancer, cardiomyopathy,
CC specifically dilated cardiomyopathy, and male infertility. Sequences
CC ABK41510-ABK41599 represent PCR primers used to amplify DNA encoding
CC human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides, including the CTNNA3 gene
CC which encodes human alpha T-catenin

XX Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 6972 GAGCTAAAACAAACA 6988
|||||
Db 3 GAGCTAAAACAAACA 19

RESULT 2340

```

AB281965
ID   AB281965 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC   AB281965;
XX
DT   11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE   Microtubule associated protein 2 (MAP-2) sense PCR primer.
XX
KW   Microtubule associated protein 2; MAP-2; stem cell;
XX
KW   central nervous system; CNS; pluripotent; cell therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO2003016507-A2.
XX
PD   27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   23-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009160.
XX
PR   23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278510P.
XX
PA   (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PA   (UHSS/) U H S.
XX
PI   UHS;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-278570/27.
XX
PT   New pluripotent CNS stem line, useful for producing biological factors
PT   such as hormones and other vital proteins.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 15; 55pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence is a sense primer for microtubule associated protein
CC   2 (MAP-2). It is used with the antisense primer given in AB281966 to
CC   detect MAP-2 expression. The invention provides a method for inducing
CC   differentiation of pluripotent stem cells into other cell types. This
CC   involves harvesting the pluripotent stem cells from tissues or organs,
CC   especially from foetal, neonatal or adult central nervous system (CNS)
CC   tissue; culturing the cells under conditions suitable for maintaining
CC   pluripotency; contacting the cultured pluripotent cells with
CC   differentiation-inducing factors (e.g. target cell types, soluble trophic
CC   factors or conditioned media); and determining differentiation into a
CC   particular cell type, e.g. by RT-PCR for the detection of cell-specific
CC   markers. The presence of MAP-2 indicates differentiation into neuronal
CC   cells. This was demonstrated in an example from the invention in which
CC   MAP-2 expression was detected by RT-PCR following induction of a neural
CC   phenotype in rat foetal CNS stem cells exposed to EGF or BDNF. Methods
CC   are also provided for: treating a subject by populating and/or
CC   repopulating cells in depleted organs and/or tissues with pluripotent CNS
CC   stem cells induced in vivo or in vitro to specifically differentiate into
CC   functional cell types of the affected organs or tissues; identifying
CC   functionality of certain genes, proteins and regulation in various organ
CC   and tissue cell types useful in gene discovery, drug discovery,
CC   elucidation of differentiation pathways, genetic markers, regulatory
CC   factors and biological regulation; and isolating and identifying soluble
CC   differentiation-inducing
XX
SQ   Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match          0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY      3714 AATTGACTTCTCTCATTC 3730
      |||||
      1 AATTGCTTCTCTCATTC 17
XX
RESULT 2341
AAT41317
ID   AAT41317 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

```

```

XX
AC   AAT41317;
XX
DT   04-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene signature HUMGS01166-derived sense primer.
XX
KW   Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;
XX
KW   human; cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;
XX
KW   cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;
XX
KW   polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9514772-A1.
XX
PD   01-JUN-1995.
XX
PF   11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.
XX
PR   12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.
XX
PA   (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.
XX
PA   (OKUB/) OKUBO K.
XX
PI   Matsubara K, Okubo K;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-206931/27.
XX
PT   Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-
PT   directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.
PT   mRNA in specific human tissues.
XX
PS   Example 7; Fig 10; 2245pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)
CC   sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release
CC   76. The GS sequences (T19001-T26837) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA
CC   libraries prepared from various human tissues; synthesis of cDNA was
CC   initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.
CC   Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative
CC   abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was
CC   derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be
CC   determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)
CC   as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising
CC   different cell types. The primers T41317-8 amplify clone pm0506 which
CC   comprises the GS HUMGS001166 (T20166). This amplification reaction gave a
CC   prod. indistinguishable from the same PCR using mouse DNA as a template
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match          0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY      7132 CACACAGTCCAGCCTAA 7148
      |||||
      3 CCACAGTCCAGCCTAA 19
XX
RESULT 2342
AAT73293
ID   AAT73293 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT73293;
XX
DT   12-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE   primer for pUC19 DNA amplification.
XX
KW   primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; sequencing; walking;
KW   complementary extension reaction; low redundancy; universal primer; ss.
XX

```

```

OS Synthetic.
XX EP67240-A2.
PN 09-APR-1997.
XX 17-SEP-1996; 96EP-00114907.
PF 18-SEP-1995; 95JP-00238141.
PR 30-JAN-1996; 96JP-00013634.
XX (HITA ) HITACHI LTD.
PA Kambara H, Okano K;
PI WPI; 1997-205424/19.
DR
XX Efficient sequencing of long DNA by fragment walking - with simultaneous
PT sequencing of restriction enzyme fragment and adjacent region of intact
PT DNA, avoids the need for cloning and requires fewer primers.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 23; 50pp; English.
XX
CC A method for DNA analysis based on a complementary extension reaction
CC using a DNA polymerase, comprises a combination of fragment walking and
CC DNA sequencing. DNA fragments are formed by digestion of DNA with a
CC restriction enzyme and the targeted DNA sequence can be determined
CC directly from the digested DNA fragments. By exploring the overlapping
CC sequence of the determined base sequence, the overall base sequence of a
CC lengthy DNA can be determined with low redundancy without cloning or
CC subcloning. In addition, the method can be done with commercially
CC available universal primers or with fewer primers than required in
CC existing methods. AAT73291-92 are primers used in determination of the
CC pUC19 sequence. Primer extension was carried out using 16 primers
CC AAT73293
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4468 TTTTTCCTTTTTCG 4484
Db 1 TTTTTCCTTTTTCG 17
RESULT 2343
AAZ00499/c
ID AAZ00499 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ00499;
XX
DT 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human thioredoxin DNA binding antisense oligonucleotide 2622.
XX
KM Thioredoxin; thioredoxin reductase; human; antisense; primer; metastasis;
KM cytosolic; tumour growth inhibitor; detection; nuclease resistant;
KM phosphorothioate linkage; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9338963-A1.
XX
PD 05-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 29-JAN-1999; 99WO-CA000077.
XX
PR 30-JAN-1998; 98US-0073196P.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

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XX Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;
PI WPI; 1999-469328/39.
DR
XX Antisense oligonucleotides against thioredoxin and thioredoxin reductase
PT genes, useful for inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 19; 88pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides against
CC thioredoxin and thioredoxin reductase gene which have cytostatic activity
CC and are useful for inhibiting tumour growth and metastasis in mammals.
CC They may also be used as hybridization probes to detect the presence of
CC the thioredoxin and thioredoxin reductase mRNAs in mammalian cells. They
CC may also be used as molecular weight markers. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are nuclease resistant due to the presence of
CC phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages. AAZ00478-200503 represent
CC oligonucleotide primers capable of binding to human thioredoxin mRNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3730 CATTGACCTTTTAAA 3746
Db 18 CATTGACCTTTTAAA 2
RESULT 2344
AAZ05711/c
ID AAZ05711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ05711;
XX
DT 23-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE NF-IL6 promoter sequence based wild-type oligo.
XX
KM Cytotoxicity; antineoplastic drug; abnormal disorder; antioxidant;
KM cell proliferation; C/EBP beta; CAAT/enhancer binding protein beta;
KM carboxymethylation; protein phosphatase A2; pPA2; methyltransferase;
KM phosphorylation; tumour; lesion; cardiovascular; restenosis; angioplasty;
KM psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; virus infection; colorectal; ovarian;
KM renal; breast; gastric; pancreatic; cancer; melanoma; haematopoietic;
KM NF-IL6; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9901118-A2.
XX
PD 14-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 01-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013750.
XX
PR 11-JUL-1997; 97US-00886653.
PR 11-NOV-1997; 97US-00967492.
XX
PA (ATHE-) ATHEROGENICS INC.
XX
PI Chinery R, Beauchamp RD, Coffey RJ, Medford RM, Wadinski B;
PI WPI; 1999-105754/09.
XX
PT Use of antioxidants to increase effect of antiproliferative agents -
PT useful for, e.g. treating cardiovascular disease, psoriasis, benign or
PT malignant tumours and viral infections.
XX
PS Example 11; Page 59; 112pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to increasing the cytotoxicity of an antineoplastic

```


DE Nijmegen breakage syndrome NBS1 gene primer Ex16d F.
 XX
 KW NBS1 gene; nibrin; Nijmegen breakage syndrome; diagnosis; human;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; microcephaly; mental retardation;
 KW primary ovarian failure; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN W09955716-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-NOV-1999.
 XX
 PF 27-APR-1999; 99WO-US009036.
 XX
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083269P.
 XX
 PA (VIRG-) VIRGINIA MASON RES CENT.
 XX
 PI Concannon PJ, Vissinga CS, Cerosaletti KM, Varon R, Sperling K,
 PI Reis A;
 XX WPI; 2000-062015/05.
 DR
 PT Novel gene useful for detecting mutations or polymorphisms, and
 PT diagnosing certain pathological conditions in Nijmegen Breakage syndrome
 PT patients.
 XX
 PS Claim 20; Page 36; 58pp; English.
 XX
 CC This primer, termed Ex16d F, flanks exon 16d of the human NBS1 gene (see
 CC AA234997) that is associated with Nijmegen breakage syndrome (NBS). It is
 CC 1 of 38 claimed exon-flanking primers (see AA234998-235035) designed for
 CC the 16 exons of the NBS1 gene. The primers can be used to screen NBS
 CC patients for mutations of the NBS1 gene, e.g. by PCR, and hence to
 CC diagnose a predisposition to a pathological condition such as cancer,
 CC microcephaly, mental retardation, and primary ovarian failure
 CC
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 4393 CTATTGCTTCTGTTTAC 4409
 Db 17 CTGTTGCTTCTGTTTAC 1
 RESULT 2348
 AA14233/c
 ID AA14233 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA14233;
 XX
 DT 21-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Alpaca male-specific sequence CY.AM11 PCR primer am-AL1, SEQ ID NO:13.
 XX
 KW Alpaca; camelid; male-specific; chromosome Y; sex determination;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Lama pacos.
 OS
 FN W0200017347-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-MAR-2000.
 XX
 PF 23-SEP-1999; 99WO-AU000821.
 XX
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98AU-00006108.
 XX
 PA (CAME-) CAMELOT BIOSCIENCE.

PA (KING/) KING M E.
 XX
 PI Harrison BT, King BW, Mitchell RW, Reed KC, Wade NM, King ME;
 XX WPI; 2000-386934/33.
 DR
 PT New polynucleotide useful for determining sex of camelids, hybridizes
 PT specifically to camelid Y chromosome.
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 34; 69pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel male-specific nucleotide sequences from
 CC camelids, and to methods of determining the sex of a camelid, a camelid
 CC foetus or embryo, or camelid cells. Sequences AA14222 and AA14238-
 CC AA14243, which are located on the Y chromosome of the dromedary (Camelus
 CC dromedarius) are claimed. These sequences, or their homologues from other
 CC camelids form the basis of the sex determination method of the invention.
 CC A camelid male-specific sequence (particularly CY.AM11; AA14222) is
 CC amplified by PCR and then detected via hybridisation. Amplification of
 CC CY.AM11 (or other male-specific fragment) is performed simultaneously with
 CC the amplification of a control autosomal fragment (CA.AN06; AA14225).
 CC The presence of both CY.AM11 and CA.AN06 indicates that the sample is from
 CC a male; the presence of CA.AN06 only indicates that the sample is from a
 CC female. The male-specific sequences, and probes and primers derived
 CC therefrom, are used for sex determination of of camelids, particularly
 CC dromedaries, and to determine the sex chromosome constitution of a sperm
 CC cell from a camelid. The sequences may also be used to screen recombinant
 CC DNA libraries from different mammalian species, to deduce similar
 CC sequences of genetically linked sequences having similar functionality,
 CC and in chromosome walking or jumping techniques. The new sequences are
 CC associated uniquely with the camelid Y chromosome and sex analysis may be
 CC performed where only a small number of cells is available from a
 CC microscopic biopsy. Sequences AA14233-A14236 represent PCR primers for
 CC the amplification of the male-specific sequence CY.AM11 from llamas
 CC and/or alpacas
 CC
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 5129 CTTGCTGCTGCTGACC 5145
 Db 19 CTACGTGCTGCTGACC 3
 RESULT 2349
 AA271992/c
 ID AA271992 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA271992;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:6348.
 XX
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 FN W09954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 XX
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

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XX (GEST ) GENSET.
PA Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
PS Claim 9; Page 1584; 2745pp; English.
XX AA265654 to AA26578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA26579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterization of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1679 TCTGCAATATGCACAG 1695
Db 18 TCTGCAATATGCACAG 2
RESULT 2350
AAH57011/c
ID AAH57011 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH57011;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oestrogen receptor alpha search PCR primer 36.
XX
XX Ligand dependent transcriptional factor; oestrogen receptor; ER;
KM glucocorticoid receptor protein; GR; mineralocorticoid receptor protein;
KM MR; peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein; PPAR;
KM progesterone receptor protein; PR; pregnane X receptor protein; PXR;
KM thyroid hormone receptor protein; TR; vitamin D receptor protein; VDR;
KM transactivation; Eralpha; breast cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200142307-A1.
XX
PD 14-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP008553.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1999; 99JP-00348022.
PR 27-DEC-1999; 99JP-00370667.
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00207011.
PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00220508.
PR 02-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00234053.
PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235460.
PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235461.
PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00235463.
XX

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PA (SUMO ) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
XX
XX Saito K, Ohe N, Sato H;
XX WPI; 2001-367866/38.
XX
XX Ligand dependent transcriptional factors, nucleic acids encoding them and
PT cells comprising them and a specified reporter gene, useful for screening
PT agents for the treatment of breast cancer.
PS Example 9; Page 218; 276pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to ligand dependent transcriptional factors
CC including oestrogen receptor (ER) alpha and beta protein, glucocorticoid
CC receptor protein (GR), mineralocorticoid receptor protein (MR),
CC peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor protein (PPAR), progesterone
CC receptor protein (PR), pregnane X receptor protein (PXR), thyroid hormone
CC receptor protein (TR) and vitamin D receptor protein (VDR), the nucleic
CC acids encoding them and cells comprising them and a specified reporter
CC gene for the ligand dependent transcriptional factor. These proteins are
CC useful in the modulation of ligand dependent transcriptional factor
CC activity. The cells, mutant Eralpha and the polynucleotide encoding it
CC may be used in assays for qualitatively analysing an activity for
CC transactivation of a reporter gene by a test Eralpha, for screening
CC mutant ligand dependent transcriptional factors, for evaluating an
CC activity for transactivation of a reporter gene by a test Eralpha and/or
CC for screening a compound useful for treating a disorder of a mutant
CC Eralpha, especially breast cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4957 CCTGCTGGCTACAGCAT 4973
Db 17 CCTGCTGGCTACATCAT 1
RESULT 2351
AAF98163
ID AAF98163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF98163;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IGERA gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:202.
XX
XX Human; polymorphism; immunoglobulin E receptor I alpha subunit; IGERA;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; allele specific oligonucleotide;
KM immunosay; detection; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200111010-A2.
XX
PD 15-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 02-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US021097.
XX
PR 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0147660P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
PA Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Klem SE, Lanz EM, Nandabalan K;
PI Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2001-202766/20.
XX
XX New polynucleotide for gene therapy, comprises nucleotide polymorphisms
PT in the immunoglobulin E receptor I alpha subunit gene.

```


XX Example 1; Page 35; 99pp; English.

PS The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (I) comprising

CC a nucleotide sequence (S) which is a polymorphic variant of a reference

CC sequence for the human immunoglobulin E receptor I alpha subunit (IGERNA)

CC gene or its fragment. The polymorphic variant comprises at least one

CC polymorphism selected from guanine (G) at polymorphic site (PS) 1, PS9,

CC PS10 or PS21, cytosine (C) at PS2, PS3, PS6, PS12, PS18 or PS20, adenine

CC (A) at PS5, PS7, PS11, PS13, PS15, PS19, or PS22 and thymine (T) at

CC PS4, PS8, PS16 or PS17, or (G) at a position corresponding to nucleotide

CC 251, (A) at a position corresponding to nucleotide 302 or 741, and (T) at

CC a position corresponding to nucleotide 530. (I) can be used in gene

CC therapy. (I) is useful for therapeutic purposes. A polypeptide (II)

CC encoded by (I) is useful in drug screening assays and in assays to

CC measure the binding affinity of one or more candidate drugs targeting

CC (II). An antibody (III) to (II) is useful to immunoprecipitate (II) from

CC solution and also reacts with (II) on Western or immunoblots of

CC polyacrylamide gels on membrane supports or substrates. (III) is also

CC useful in immunoassays to detect (II) in biological samples. AAF97965 to

CC AAF98096 represent IGERA allele specific oligonucleotide probes; AAF98097

CC to AAF98140 represent IGERA gene polymorphism detection primers; and

CC AAF98141 to AAF98180 represent IGERA gene PCR primers which are used in

CC the exemplification of the present invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 13 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2877 GGAGGTGGGTAGGAG 2893

DB 1 GGAGGTGGGTAGGAG 17

RESULT 2352

AAFI6233/C

ID AADI6233 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AADI6233;

XX

DT 19-NOV-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human ABC6 (MRP6) gene amplifying RT-PCR primer #2.

XX

KW Human; prenatal diagnosis; dermal lesion; cardiovascular disease; MRP6;

KW Multidrug Resistance-associated protein 6; macular degeneration; ABC6;

KW ATP-binding cassette transporter; arterial insufficiency; chromosome 16;

KW Pseudoxanthoma elasticum; FXE; heritable disorder; retinal haemorrhage;

KW RT-PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200162977-A2.

PD 30-AUG-2001.

XX

PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005741.

XX

PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184269P.

XX

PA (PXEI-) PXE INT INC.

PA (UYHA-) UNIV HAWAII.

XX

PI Boyd CD, Csizsar K, Lesaux O, Urban Z, Terry S;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-536645/59.

XX

PT Screening presence of Pseudoxanthoma elasticum mutation useful for

PT identifying homozygotes, compound heterozygotes or carriers involves

PT determining presence of mutation in MRP6 (ABC6) nucleic acid.

XX

PS Example 2; Page 45; 163pp; English.

XX The invention relates to methods and compositions for diagnosing and

CC treating Pseudoxanthoma elasticum (PXE) and PXE associated physiological

CC dysfunctions. The invention is useful for screening for the presence of a

CC PXE mutation. Mutations associated with PXE maps to the ATP-binding

CC cassette transporter ABC6 (MRP6-Multidrug Resistance associated protein-

CC 6) gene locus on chromosome 16. ABC6 (MRP6) gene encodes a 165 kDa

CC protein located in the plasma membrane containing 17 membrane-spanning

CC helices grouped into three transmembrane domains. PXE is inherited as an

CC autosomal recessive phenotype or appears as a sporadic phenotype. PXE is

CC a heritable disorder characterised by mineralisation of elastic fibers in

CC skin, arteries and the retina, that result in dermal lesions with

CC associated laxity and loss of elasticity, arterial insufficiency,

CC cardiovascular disease and retinal haemorrhages leading to macular

CC degeneration. The method is useful for screening a population of

CC individuals in order to identify individuals with one or more PXE

CC associated MRP6 alleles who are then provided with appropriate genetic

CC counselling in view of the PXE status. The methods are useful for

CC identifying homozygotes, compound heterozygotes or carriers and thus are

CC useful in the area of genetic testing, carrier detection and prenatal

CC diagnosis. The present DNA sequence is RT (reverse transcriptase)-PCR

CC primer which is used for amplifying the exons present in human ATP-

CC binding cassette (ABC) transporter, ABC6 (MRP6) gene

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 467 TTGGTATCCGACGCT 483

DB 19 TTGGTATCCGACGCT 3

RESULT 2353

AAFI91298

ID AAF91298 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAF91298;

XX

DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human E2F transcription factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #4.

XX

KW Antisense; E2F transcription factor 1; human; infection; inflammation;

KW tumour; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US6187587-B1.

PD 13-FEB-2001.

XX

PF 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.

XX

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Cowsebert LM;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-190981/19.

XX

PT Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F

PT transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,

PT inflammation or tumor formation.

XX

PS Example 15; Col 42; 40pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30 nucleobases

CC in length targeted to a E2F transcription factor 1 The invention is

CC useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 1 in
CC cells or tissues. The antisense oligonucleotides may also be used as a
CC research agent and to prevent infection, inflammation or tumours
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 68 GCGGCGGCGGCGGCGG 84
DB 4 GCGGCGGCGGCGGCGG 20

RESULT 2354
AAH80766
ID AAH80766 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH80766;
XX
XX 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 720.

XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;
KW disease diagnosis; ss.

OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

XX US6251588-B1.

XX 26-JUN-2001.

XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

XX WPI; 2001-424456/45.

XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of
PT parameters.

XX Example 2; Col 71; 342pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide
CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.
CC (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5698 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTTCC 5714
DB 2 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTTCC 18

RESULT 2355
AAH80767
ID AAH80767 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH80767;
XX
XX 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 731.

XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;
KW disease diagnosis; ss.

OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

XX US6251588-B1.

XX 26-JUN-2001.

XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

XX WPI; 2001-424456/45.

XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of
PT parameters.

XX Example 2; Col 71; 342pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide
CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.
CC (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5698 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTTCC 5714
DB 1 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTTCC 17

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XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX XX US6251588-B1.
XX XX 26-JUN-2001.
XX PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX PA (AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX PI Shannon KM, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
XX DR WPI; 2001-424456/45.
XX XX
XX PT Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
XX PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
XX PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of
XX PT parameters.
XX PS Example 2; Col 71; 342pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
XX CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide
XX CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
XX CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
XX CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
XX CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
XX CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
XX CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.
XX CC (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5698 TTTTGCCCTTCCTTTTCC 5714
Db 4 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTTCC 20

RESULT 2357
AAH80765
ID AAH80765 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAH80765;
XX DT 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
XX DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 729.
XX XX Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;
XX KW disease diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX PN US6251588-B1.
XX PD 26-JUN-2001.
XX PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX PA (AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX PI Shannon KM, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

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XX XX WPI; 2001-424456/45.
XX DR
XX PT Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
XX PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
XX PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of
XX PT parameters.
XX PS Example 2; Col 71; 342pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
XX CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide
XX CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
XX CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
XX CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
XX CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
XX CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
XX CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.
XX CC (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5698 TTTTGCCCTTCCTTTTCC 5714
Db 3 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTTCC 19

RESULT 2358
ABA82550
ID ABA82550 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABA82550;
XX DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #509.
XX KW Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
XX KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;
XX KW antisense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
XX KW sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200177327-A1.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.
XX PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.
XX PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.
XX PA (GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.
XX PT New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
XX PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 37; 443pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
XX CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM
XX CC genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,

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CC antisense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in
CC the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,
CC Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.
CC ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG6816 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in
CC the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6960 AGGGGAGGATGACGT 6976
Db 1 AGGGGAGGATGACGT 17
RESULT 2359
ABLS2403
ID ABL52403 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL52403;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse FLIP-C chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:81.
XX
KM FLIP-C; caspase 8 dominant negative regulator; anti-inflammatory;
KM anti-tumour; FLIP-C inhibitor; apoptosis; antisense gene therapy;
KM phosphorothioate; antisense modulation; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KM ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
SS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide having
FT 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings"
XX
XX WO200224717-A1.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028732.
XX
XX 20-SBP-2000; 2000US-0066269.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ackermann EJ, Bennett CF, Zhang H, Watt AT, Rickeltes W, Dean NM;
XX WPI; 2002-404948/43.
XX
XX
PT Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
PT encoding a natural dominant negative regulator of caspase 8, FLIP-C,
PT useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor
PT formation.
XX
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 100; 154pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding a natural dominant
XX negative regulator of caspase 8, FLIP-C, where (II) specifically
XX hybridizes with and inhibits expression of the protein, or specifically
XX hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on
XX (II). (I) has anti-inflammatory and anti-tumour activities. (I) is an
XX inhibitor of FLIP-C expression, a modulator of apoptosis and can be used
XX in antisense gene therapy. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX FLIP-C in cells or tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease
XX or condition associated with FLIP-C. (I) is also useful for modulating

CC apoptosis in a cell, where a caspase such as caspase 8, caspase 3 or
CC caspase 7 is activated, and the FLIP-C is the long form of FLIP-C. (I) is
CC also useful for diagnostics, therapeutic, prophylaxis, as research
CC reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a
CC biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is also useful
CC prophylactically, e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumour formation. The present sequence represents mouse FLIP-C inhibiting
CC chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
XX wings, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2814 TAGAGAAAGCTTTCCA 2830
Db 2 TAAAGAAAGCTTTCCA 18
RESULT 2360
ABS74280
ID ABS74280 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS74280;
XX
DT 09-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human calcium channel alpha2delta SSCP PCR primer #4.
XX
XX Human; ss; primer; calcium channel alpha2delta; splice isoform; CACNA2D2;
XX gene therapy; Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome; LEMS; PCR;
XX autoimmune disease; epilepsy; migraine; episodic ataxia; cancer; stroke;
XX brain trauma; Alzheimer's disease; multifactorial dementia; convulsion;
XX Korea-Kof's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; seizure;
XX Huntington's disease; amnesia; cardiac arrhythmia; angina pectoris;
XX hypoxia; ischaemia; myocardial infarction; congestive heart failure;
XX muscular dystrophy; hypertension; chromosome 3p21.3; lung cancer;
XX breast cancer; preneoplastic lesion; hyperplasia; dysplasia; carcinoma;
XX SSCP; single strand change polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX
XX PN US6441156-B1.
XX
XX 27-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 22-DEC-1999; 99US-00470443.
XX
XX 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114359P.
XX
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX Lerman MI, Latif F, Wei M, Duh F, Minna JD, Sekido Y, Gao B;
XX WPI; 2002-730574/79.
XX
XX
PT Novel purified nucleic acid sequence encoding human calcium channel
PT alpha2delta subunit protein, useful for detecting, preventing and
PT treating cancer, stroke, brain trauma, Huntington's disease, myocardial
PT infarction.
XX
XX
PS Example 7; Col 46; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a purified nucleic acid sequence (referred as
XX CACNA2D2 gene which encodes human calcium channel alpha2delta-2 subunit
XX protein) comprising a fully defined alpha2delta splice isoform 1, 2 or 3
XX nucleic acid sequence, or its complement and the encoded proteins. Also
XX include are: (1) a method of producing a calcium channel protein which
XX involves introducing a recombinant expression vector comprising the
XX CACNA2D2 nucleic acids and encoding the calcium channel protein, into a
XX cultured host cell under conditions such that the host cell expresses the

CC amino acid sequences; and (2) a method for co-expressing calcium channel
CC proteins, comprising carrying out the method of (1), but with one or more
CC than one expression vector comprising one or more nucleic acid sequences
CC encoding the splice variants. CACNA2D2 nucleic acid is useful for
CC producing a calcium channel protein. The recombinantly expressed
CC polypeptide is useful for treating patients with Lambert-Eaton myasthenic
CC syndrome (LEMS) (an autoimmune disease) and for identifying compounds
CC useful for treating other diseases associated with abnormal calcium
CC channel protein activity (e.g. epilepsy, migraine, episodic ataxia,
CC cancer, stroke, brain trauma, Alzheimer's disease, multiinfarct dementia,
CC Korsakoff's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, convulsions,
CC seizures, Huntington's disease, amnesia, cardiac arrhythmia, angina
CC pectoris, hypoxic damage to the cardiovascular system, ischemic damage
CC to the cardiovascular system, myocardial infarction, congestive heart
CC failure, muscular dystrophy and hypertension) CACNA2D2 nucleic acid is
CC useful as primers and probes for detecting presence of nucleic acid
CC sequence encoding at least a portion of calcium channel protein, in
CC detection, identification and isolation of alpha2delta sequences
CC diagnosing and typing of preneoplasias and cancers, since genetic
CC disruption of 3p21.3 region (in which the alpha2delta gene is located)
CC is common in cancer (e.g. lung cancer and breast cancer) and
CC preneoplastic lesion (e.g. hyperplasia, dysplasia, carcinoma in situ).
CC The present is an SSCP (single strand change polymorphism) PCR primer
CC used to detect polymorphisms in sequences encoding a human calcium
CC channel alpha2delta splice isoform protein

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5098 TGCCCTGTCATTGCTT 5114
Db 3 TACCTGTGCATTGCTT 19
|||||
|||||

RESULT 2361
ABN79760/c
ID ABN79760 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN79760;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Fas target oligonucleotide #75.
XX
KW Human; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW vasotropic; hepatitis; cancer; allograft rejection; ds; Fas.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002004490-A1.
XX
PD 10-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802669.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665615.
XX
PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
PA (MARCO/) MARCUSSEON E G.
PA (WYATT/) WYATT J.
PA (ZHANG/) ZHANG H.
XX
PI Dean NM, Marcusson EG, Wyatt J, Zhang H;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-204886/26.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding Fas, Fas
PT ligand or Fas associated protein-1 is useful for inhibiting expression of
PT Fas, Fas ligand, or Fas-1 in cells or tissues, and for treating

PT hepatitis.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 24; 84pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to an antisense compound encoding Fas, Fas ligand,
CC or Fas associated protein-1 (Fas-1). The inhibition of Fas mediated
CC signalling is thought to be immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory,
CC hepatotropic, cytostatic and vasotropic. Antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target human Fas. Oligonucleotides were synthesized as
CC chimeric oligonucleotides and are useful for treating an animal having an
CC autoimmune or inflammatory disease e.g., hepatitis, cancer, a condition
CC associated with apoptosis, allograft rejection, or ischemia reperfusion
CC injury. Optionally, the above mentioned conditions are prevented by
CC contacting the allograft with the antisense oligonucleotide. The
CC oligonucleotides are used in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and
CC as research reagents and in kits. The oligonucleotides are also useful
CC for research purposes. The present nucleotide sequence is related to
CC human Fas

XX Sequence 20 BP; 13 A; 3 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 6821 TTTCTGCTTTTCGCTTT 6837
Db 17 TTTCTGCTTTTCGCTTT 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 2362
ABT06305/c
ID ABT06305 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT06305;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVX coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 129.
XX
KW Human; NOVX; autoimmune disease; cancer; infection; inflammatory disease;
KW storage disorder; muscle disorder; neurodegenerative disorder; noctropic;
KW developmental defect; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; hypotensive;
KW hypertensive; haemostatic; cardiac; antianimal; dermatological;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; virucide; antibacterial; anti-HIV;
KW antiparasitic; antiallergic; antiaschemic; antineumatic; antiarthritic;
KW vulnery; anorectic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; antiporiatic;
KW nephrotropic; kerolytic; antitumor; cerebroprotective; anticonvulsant;
KW antifertility; antianemic; antidepressant; metabolic; cytostatic;
KW tranquilizer; analgesic; probe; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200257450-A2.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 29-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048922.
XX
PR 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253834P.
PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-0250926P.
PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264180P.
PR 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313656P.
PR 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327456P.
PR 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00327456.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI Edinger S, MacDougall JR, Millet I, Ellerman K, Stone DJ;
PI Gerlach V, Grose WM, Alsbrock JB, Lepley DM, Rieger D, Burgess CE;
PI Casman SJ, Spytek KA, Boldog FL, Li L, Padigaru M, Mishra V;
PI Patrunen M, Shenoy S, Rastelli L, Tchernev VT, Vernet CM;
PI Zehnusen BD, Malyankar UM, Guo X, Miller CE, Gangoli EA;

XX WPI; 2002-590741/63.
 XX Novel isolated polypeptide, designated NOVX, useful for treating or
 PT preventing in NOVX-associated disorders e.g. cardiomyopathy,
 XX atherosclerosis, diabetes, cancer, allergy, asthma, Crohn's disease.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 211; 353pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
 CC several novel human proteins, designated NOVX. These can be used in the
 CC treatment of, amongst others, cancers, autoimmune diseases, infections,
 CC inflammatory diseases, storage disorders, muscle disorders,
 CC neurodegenerative diseases and developmental defects. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer or probe used to isolate the sequences of the
 CC invention. All of the probes are modified at the 5' end by TEF and at the
 CC 3' end by TMRA
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 Db 7423 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGT 7439
 20 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGT 4
 XX
 RESULT 2363
 ABT05162
 ID ABT05162 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT05162;
 XX
 DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 192.
 XX
 KW Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;
 KW TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
 KW mouse; murine; ds.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 FN WO200248168-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US051224.
 XX
 PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00695451.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Zhang H, Dean NM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-583481/62.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumor
 PT necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans having
 PT disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury, liver cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 21; Page 61; 121pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in
 CC length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor
 CC receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of
 CC TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for
 CC treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition
 CC associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver
 CC injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting

CC the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
 CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a mouse oligonucleotide relating
 CC to the TNFR1 of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 Db 5924 AGAGATGTCACCTGGG 5940
 3 AGAGATGTCACCTGGG 19
 XX
 RESULT 2364
 ABK23347
 ID ABK23347 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK23347;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Zmax1 cDNA forward PCR primer #255.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBW; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
 KW lipid-associated condition; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
 KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
 KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
 KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
 KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200192891-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-097784/13.
 XX
 PT Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
 PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
 PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
 PT corresponding wild type gene.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 42; 409pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
 CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
 CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBW) or its wild type
 CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
 CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-
 CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
 CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
 CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
 CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
 CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
 CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
 CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
 CC HBW systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
 CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
 CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBW, and PCR primers, probes, linkers

CC and adapters of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Best Local Similarity 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 6960 AGGGGAGGAATGAGCT 6976
DB 1 AGGGGAGGAATGCT 17
RESULT 2365
ABQ74796/c
ID ABQ74796 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ74796;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFR2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:46.
XX
KM Tumour necrosis factor receptor 2; TNFR2; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
PN US6410324-B1.
XX
PD 25-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844634.
XX
PR 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844634.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2002-606814/65.
DR
XX
PT New compounds antisense to nucleic acid encoding human or mouse tumor
PT necrosis factor receptor 2 are useful to treat disease associated with
PT mouse tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 expression.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 47; 69pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes compounds of 8-30 nucleobases antisense
CC to a nucleic acid encoding human or mouse tumor necrosis factor receptor
CC 2 (TNFR2). Also described is a method for inhibiting expression of human
CC or mouse TNFR2 comprising contacting cells or tissues in vitro with one
CC of the claimed compounds. The antisense compounds are used to treat a
CC disease or condition associated with expression of TNFR2. The present
CC invention represents a human TNFR2 antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, which is given in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 5032 GCAGCTCAGTGAGAGC 5048
DB 19 GCAGCTCCTGGAGAGC 3
RESULT 2366
ABST7433/c
ID ABST7433 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABST7433;
XX
DT 03-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #14.
XX
KM Human; glioma-associated oncogene-2; antisense compound; infection;
KM inflammation; tumour formation; antiinflammatory; antitumour;
KM inhibitor of human glioma-associated oncogene-2 expression;
KM antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS Chimeric.
XX
PN US6440739-B1.
XX
PD 27-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907843.
XX
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907843.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX WPI; 2002-697096/75.
DR
XX
PT Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
PT encoding human glioma-associated oncogene-2, useful for treatment of
PT diseases associated with human glioma-associated oncogene-2.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 45; 43pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a new antisense compound targeted to
CC human glioma-associated oncogene-2. The invention is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-2 in cells
CC or tissues. The invention is also useful for treatment of diseases
CC associated with human glioma-associated oncogene-2. The invention is
CC further useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research
CC reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a
CC biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. The invention is also
CC useful prophylactically, e.g., to prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation or tumour formation. The present nucleic acid sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide that was used in the methods of the
CC invention to inhibit human glioma-associated oncogene-2
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 7412 TCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7428
DB 18 TCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2
RESULT 2367

AB56868
ID AB56868 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB56868;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) DNA antisense oligonucleotide #11.
XX
KW Human; RecQ protein-like 4; RECQL4; ss; chromosome 8q24; infection;
KM inflammation; tumour formation; cancer; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
XX antimicrobial; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6436706-B1.
XX
PD 20-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
XX
PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Ward DT, Walt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-689941/74.
XX
PT New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding RecQ protein-
PT like 4, useful for modulating expression of the nucleic acid and treating
PT diseases associated with expression of the nucleic acid in humans.
XX
PS Claim 14; Col 44; 45pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to specific nucleobases of
CC RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) and which hybridises and inhibits the
CC expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of RECQL4 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal,
CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
CC condition associated with expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful
CC for diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g.
CC prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC formation. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in
CC inhibition of human RECQL4 expression
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 287 GCCGGCCTGGCATTGGC 303
DB 4 GCCGGCCTGGCCTTGGC 20
|||||
|||||

RESULT 2368
ABX78262/c
ID ABX78262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX78262;
XX
DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human bifunctional apoptosis regulator antisense oligo ISIS NO 143793.
XX
KW Human; bifunctional apoptosis regulator; antisense; phosphorothioate;
KM cytosstatic; antiinflammatory; inhibitor; infection; inflammation; tumour;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

EH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, nucleotides 1-5 and 16
FT -20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (MOE) nucleotides, nucleotides 7
FT -14 are 2'-deoxy- nucleotides, all C nucleotides are 5-
FT methyl cytosines"
XX
PN US6468796-B1.
XX
PD 22-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.
XX
PR 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Walt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-196749/19.
XX
PT New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
PT bifunctional apoptosis regulator, for modulating expression of the
PT regulator and treating diseases associated with expression of the
PT regulator in humans.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 45-46; 42pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel compound, 17-50 nucleobases in length
CC which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid encoding human
CC bifunctional apoptosis regulator (BAR) and inhibits the expression of
CC human BAR. The products of the invention have cytostatic and
CC antiinflammatory activity and can be used to inhibit human BAR expression
CC during antisense therapy, useful for inhibiting the expression of human
CC BAR in cells or tissues and for treating diseases associated with
CC expression of BAR in an animal, particularly a human suspected of having
CC or being prone to a disease or condition associated with expression of
CC human BAR. In addition the antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagent, e.g. prophylactically
CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation. The
CC oligonucleotides described in the invention have 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
CC wings and a decoy gap. This sequence represents a human BAR antisense
CC oligonucleotide described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3646 GATGGGGAAGAAATACC 3662
DB 18 GATGGGAAGAATACC 2
|||||
|||||

RESULT 2369
ABZ89718
ID ABZ89718 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89718;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.


```
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX P1 Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4960; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4459 TGGACTTTTCTTTTCTT 4475
DB 4 TGGACTTTTCTTTTCTT 20
XX
XX RESULT 2370
XX AB289489/C
XX ID AB289489 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB289489;
XX XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX P1 Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4731; 872pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 2 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4469 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTT 4485
DB 17 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTT 1
XX
XX RESULT 2371
XX AB299051
XX ID AB299051 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB299051;
XX XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
```

XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	CS
XX	FN
XX	WO200285308-A2.
XX	PD
XX	31-OCT-2002.
XX	23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX	WPI: 2003-229219/22.
XX	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX	ubiquinone.
XX	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14293; 872bp; English.
XX	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX	immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 2 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred No. 1.6e+03;
XX	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
QY	4468 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTGG 4484
QY	
QY	1 TTTTCTTTCTTTTGG 17
DB	
RESULT 2372	
ABZ89440/C	
ID	ABZ89440 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
XX	ABZ89440;
XX	
XX	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX	
XX	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX	antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
XX	adenosine gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	WO200285308-A2.
PN	
PD	31-OCT-2002.
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX	
PA	(EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
P1	Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
P1	Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
DR	WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX	
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT	ubiquinone.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4682; 872pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaschmatic, hypotensive,
CC	immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 14 A; 2 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	4470 TTTTTCCTTTTTTTGTC 4486 20 TTTTTCCTTTTTTGAC 4
ID	ABZ90649 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ABZ90649;
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX	
KW	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; antiflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; antiaschmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity; adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy; lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nye JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquitinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5891; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquitinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to, adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquitinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 14 A; 3 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4470 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GTC 4486
Db 20 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT GAC 4
RESULT 2374
ABX12893/C
ID ABX12893 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABX12893;
XX
XX 16-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RNase III antisense inhibitor ISIS 25696.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense; RNase III; ribonuclease III; endoribonuclease;
XX pre-ribosomal RNA; pre-rRNA; small molecular weight nuclear RNA; snRNA;
XX small molecular weight nucleolar RNA; snRNA; mRNA degradation;
XX antisense therapy; RNA interference; RNAi; gene therapy;
XX infectious agent; prophylaxis.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone and all
FT cytosines are 5-methyl cytosines (5mC)"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 15..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2002164601-A1.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-00900425.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1996; 96US-00659440.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1997; 97US-00870608.
XX
XX 07-JAN-2000; 2000US-00479783.
XX
XX (WUHH/) WU H.
XX (CROO/) CROOKE S T.
XX
XX Wu H, Crooke ST;
XX WPI; 2003-328390/31.
XX
XX New human RNase polypeptide, useful for screening antisense
PT oligonucleotides for therapy of disorders associated with RNase III
PT expression or activity, or for evaluating the efficacy of an antisense
PT therapy.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 8; 17pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses an isolated human ribonuclease III (RNase III)
CC polypeptide, and the nucleic acid encoding it. RNase III is an
CC endoribonuclease that cleaves double stranded RNA. All RNase III species
CC contain an RNase III signature sequence. RNase III has been reported to
CC be involved in the processing of pre-ribosomal RNA (pre-rRNA), small
CC molecular weight nuclear RNAs (snRNAs) and small molecular weight
CC nuclear RNAs (scRNAs), as well as the degradation of some mRNA
CC species. Also disclosed is an antibody targeted to the human RNase III
CC polypeptide, an antisense compound 8 - 50 nucleobases in length, which is
CC targeted to the nucleic acid encoding human RNase III polypeptide, and
CC methods for inhibiting human RNase III expression, or activity, in a cell
CC or tissue, identifying agents that increase or decrease the activity or
CC levels of the human RNase III polypeptide in a host cell, screening
CC oligonucleotides to identify effective antisense oligonucleotides for
CC inhibition of expression of a selected target protein, prognosticating
CC efficacy of antisense therapy of a selected disease, eliciting cleavage
CC of a selected cellular RNA target and promoting RNA interference (RNAi)
CC in a cell. The RNase III polypeptide, the polynucleotide encoding it and
CC the antisense oligonucleotides, are useful for gene therapy (e.g. for
CC treating a disease or disorder associated with RNase III expression or
CC activity, or associated with an infectious agent), prophylaxis or as
CC research reagents. The sequence presented is the human RNase III
CC antisense inhibitor ISIS 25696
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6992 TGAAGTGGAAAGGAGG 7008

Db 20 TGAAGTGGAGAAAGAG 4

RESULT 2375
ACCT9318/c
ID ACC79318 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACC79318;

XX 01-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE Human aprataxin mutation analysis related PCR primer SEQ ID NO:16.

XX Human; aprataxin; APTX; chromosome 9; chromosome 9p13.3; EAOH; noctropic;
KW early-onset spinocerebellar ataxia; ocular motor apraxia; neuroleptic;
KM hypobulbinemia; neuroprotective; ophthalmological; gene therapy;
XX protein therapy; mutation analysis; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

PN EP1293570-A2.

PD 19-MAR-2003.

PF 19-MAR-2002; 2002EP-00251925.

PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00279719.

PA (UYNI-) UNIV NIIGATA.

PI Teuji S;

DR WPI; 2003-395540/38.

PT New human aprataxin protein, gene, or a fragment of the gene, for use in
PT the treatment of early-onset spinocerebellar ataxia with ocular motor
PT apraxia and hypobulbinemia.

XX Example 3; Page 10; 40pp; English.

XX The present invention describes human aprataxin (APTX) proteins.
CC Aprataxin can be used in the treatment of early-onset spinocerebellar
CC ataxia with ocular motor apraxia and hypobulbinemia (EAOH). Human
CC aprataxin is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to 9p13.3. Also
CC described: (1) a vector comprising the human aprataxin gene or fragment
CC for use in the treatment of EAOH; (2) the human aprataxin gene DNA or a
CC fragment of it for use in determining EAOH; (3) determining whether or
CC not a subject is a carrier of a causative gene mutation of EAOH by
CC detecting a mutation in an aprataxin gene obtained from a biological
CC sample of the subject; (4) determining EAOH comprising allowing the
CC aprataxin gene or fragment of it to contact with a sample; and (5) use of
CC a human aprataxin gene or fragment, a human aprataxin protein, or a
CC vector comprising the gene or fragment, in the manufacture of a
CC composition for the treatment of EAOH. Aprataxin has neurotropic,
CC neuroprotective, neuroleptic and ophthalmological activities, and can be
CC used in gene and protein therapy. The aprataxin protein or gene or
CC fragment can be used in the treatment of EAOH. The gene or fragment is
CC useful for determining EAOH. The protein, gene or fragment, or vector
CC comprising the gene or fragment, is useful in the manufacture of a
CC composition for the treatment of EAOH. The present sequence represents a
CC PCR primer used in mutation analysis of human aprataxin, which is used in
CC an example from the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5105 TCCATTGCTTCATATA 5121

Db 17 TCCATTGCTTCCTATA 1

RESULT 2376
ADA44738/c
ID ADA44738 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADA44738;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DE Antisense oligonucleotide #ISIS 115410 #SEQ ID 36.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; cytostatic; immunosuppressive;
KM antiinflammatory; gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KW autoimmune; inflammatory disorder; inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma; ss;
XX human.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages, all cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX NO2003031576-A2.

XX 17-APR-2003.

XX 03-OCT-2002; 2002MO-US031809.

XX 06-OCT-2001; 2001US-00972607.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2003-457242/43.

XX Example 15; Page 77; 106pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound that is targeted to a
CC nucleic acid encoding inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma, specifically
CC hybridizing to the nucleic acid encoding inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma
CC and inhibiting its expression. Compounds of the invention are antisense
CC oligonucleotides comprising at least one modified internucleoside
CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar
CC moiety, which is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one
CC modified nucleobase, which is a 5-methylcytosine. Preferably, the
CC antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide. The compound of
CC the invention is useful for preparing a composition for treating a
CC hyperproliferative disorder e.g., cancer, or an autoimmune or
CC inflammatory disorder. The methods are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma in cells or tissues, and
CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with
CC inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma. Sequences given in ADA44733-ADA44790
CC represent antisense oligonucleotides for the inhibition of human
XX inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma mRNA levels.

```

SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match          0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy      7421 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCACA 7437
      Db      17 GCTGCAGCAGCAGCACA 1
RESULT 2377
ADB25816/C
ID      ADB25816 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ADB25816;
AC
XX      20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX      Human CYP2D6-related PCR primer #37.
DE
XX      human; mutant CYP2D6 gene; drug analysis; drug testing; PCR; ss; primer.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
OS
XX      WO2003050282-A1.
PN
XX      19-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX      05-DEC-2002; 2002MO-JP012748.
PF
XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00372548.
PR
XX      (TSUR ) TSUMURA & CO.
PA
XX
XX      Taniyama M, Ogawa K, Tsuchiya N, Hibino T;
PI
XX      WPI; 2003-505401/47.
DR
XX
PT      Genetic polymorphisms of CYP2D6 gene in human population for analysis of
PT      drug effect on individual patients and testing of new drugs.
XX
XX      Example 1; Page 19; 75pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX      The invention comprises mutant forms of the human CYP2D6 gene, containing
CC      one or more of the following mutations G125A, C1858T, T2874C and C3875T.
CC      The mutant human CYP2D6 genes of the invention are useful for analysing
CC      the effect of drugs on individual patients and testing of new drugs. The
CC      present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in an example of the
CC      invention.
XX
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match          0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy      143 TGGGGTACCTAGGCCCC 159
      Db      18 TGGGGTACCTAGTCCCC 2
RESULT 2378
AB222802
ID      AB222802 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AB222802;
AC
XX
XX      02-APR-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX      Human heparanase phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3.
DE
XX      Human, heparanase; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX      Human; heparanase; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;

```

Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base	1..20
	/*tag= a
	/mod_base= OTHER
	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
WO2003004705-A1.	
16-JAN-2003.	
01-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US020636.	
05-JUL-2001; 2001US-00899440.	
(UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.	
Stein C;	
WPI; 2003-201558/19.	
New oligonucleotide having a sequence complementary to a sequence of ribonucleic acid encoding a heparanase, useful for preparing a composition for treating tumor.	
Claim 7; Page 32; 48pp; English.	
The present invention describes an oligonucleotide having a sequence complementary to a sequence of ribonucleic acid encoding a heparanase. The oligonucleotide hybridises with the ribonucleic acid under conditions of high stringency and has a sequence comprising 10-40 bp. The internucleoside linkages of the oligonucleotide comprise at least one phosphorothioate linkage. Hybridisation of the oligonucleotide to the ribonucleic acid inhibits expression of the heparanase, where inhibition of heparanase means at least a 50% reduction in the quality of heparanase. Also described: (1) a method of inhibiting expression of a heparanase in a cell; (2) a composition comprising the above oligonucleotide in an amount effective to inhibit the expression of heparanase in the cell and a carrier; and (3) a method of treating a tumour in a subject comprises administering to the subject an amount of the above oligonucleotide effective to inhibit expression of a heparanase in the subject. Heparanase antisense oligonucleotides have cytostatic activity, can be used in gene therapy, and can be used for preparing a composition for treating tumours. The present sequence represents a human heparanase phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the present invention	
Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7429	
4 CAGAGCAGCAGCAGCA 20	
RESULT 2379	
ABX11809	
ID ABX11809 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC ABX11809;	
DT 06-MAY-2003 (first entry)	
XX	
XX Canine Cmu positive control primer SRmicron3.	
XX	
XX Dog; ss; PCR; primer; B-cell lymphoid malignancy; Igh CDR-3; cat;	
XX	

KM T-cell lymphoid malignancy; complementarity determining region;
 KM B-cell clonal rearrangement; Cmicron.
 XX Canis familiaris.
 OS
 XX
 PN US2002160373-A1.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903413.
 XX
 PR 11-JUL-2000; 2000US-0217611P.
 XX
 PA (AVERY/) AVERY A C.
 PA (BURN/) BURNETT R.
 PI Avery AC, Burnett R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-265755/26.
 XX
 PT Detecting B-cell clonal rearrangement in a test sample for diagnosing B-
 PT cell and T-cell lymphoid malignancies in dogs and cats by conducting
 PT polymerase chain reaction and detecting B-cell clonal rearrangement.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 4; 15pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to detecting B-cell clonal rearrangement in a test
 CC sample comprising: (a) conducting polymerase chain reaction (PCR); and
 CC (b) detecting B-cell clonal rearrangement in the test sample in the event
 CC one or more dominant and discrete DNA PCR products are present. In the
 CC method, PCR is conducted using starting materials that comprise a test
 CC sample and at least one set of primers having forward and reverse
 CC primers. The sets of primers consists of canine IgH CDR3 (complementarity
 CC determining region 3')-specific primers and canine T-cell receptor gamma -
 CC specific primers. Also included are diagnosing B-cell lymphoid malignancy
 CC in a canine or feline, distinguishing B-cell and T-cell clonal
 CC rearrangements in a test sample and a kit for detecting clonal
 CC rearrangement. The method is useful for diagnosing B-cell and T-cell
 CC lymphoid malignancies in dogs and cats. The present sequence is a Cmicron
 CC (not described) positive control PCR primer used in the method of the
 CC invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 7068 TTGTTGATGCACTGAG 7084
 |||||
 3 TTGTTGATGCACTGAG 19
 Db
 RESULT 2380
 ACC45930
 ID ACC45930 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC45930;
 XX
 DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HBM STS marker forward primer #255.
 XX
 KM Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
 KM gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
 KM bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
 KM osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200292764-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2002.

XX
 PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
 XX
 PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
 XX
 PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
 PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 PA (AMMP) WYETH.
 PI Baby P, Bex PJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-129278/12.
 XX
 PT New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
 PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
 PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
 PT reduced bone density.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 58; 603pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
 CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
 CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
 CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
 CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
 CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
 CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
 CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
 CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
 CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
 CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
 CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
 CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
 CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
 CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
 CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
 CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
 CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
 CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 6960 AGGGGAAGGAAATGAGCT 6976
 |||||
 1 AGGGGAAGGAAATGAGCT 17
 Db
 RESULT 2381
 AB084130
 ID AB084130 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB084130;
 XX
 DT 27-OCT-2003 (revised)
 XX
 DT 18-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HIV-1 amplification and detection third PCR primer SEQ ID NO:33.
 XX
 KM HIV-1; amplification; detection; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 XX
 PN EP1253206-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-OCT-2002.
 XX

PF 26-APR-2002; 2002EP-00009618.
XX
XX 26-APR-2001; 2001JP-00129210.
XX
XX (TOYJ) TOSOH CORP.
XX
XX Ishizuka T, Yasukawa K, Ishiguro T.
PI WPI; 2003-077620/08.
XX
XX
XX Amplifying RNA of human immunodeficiency virus-1, by synthesizing cDNA by
PT polymerase, denuding cDNA to single-stranded DNA, forming and
PT transcribing the double-stranded DNA into RNA transcript, and
PT synthesizing cDNA.
XX
XX Claim 6; Page 18; 24pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for amplifying human
CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1 RNA, comprising synthesizing a cDNA by RNA
CC strand-dependent DNA polymerase using a primer, denuding cDNA to a single-
CC stranded DNA by degrading the RNA in the resulting RNA-DNA double strand,
CC forming a double-stranded DNA having a promoter sequence transcribed into
CC RNA, transcribing a strand of double-stranded DNA into an RNA transcript,
CC and synthesizing a cDNA. Also described is a method (M2) for detecting
CC HIV-1. M1 is useful for amplifying RNA of HIV-1, and M2 is useful for
CC detecting HIV-1. Oligonucleotides (AB084098 to AB084132) from the present
CC invention can be used for the amplification and detection of HIV-1 RNA in
CC a sample. (Updated on 27-OCT-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3318 ATACGATGTTTAT 3334
Db 2 ATACTATGTTTAT 18
|||||
RESULT 2382
ACD25678
ID ACD25678 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACD25678;
AC
XX 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human calcium channel alpha2delta SSCP primer c1634R.
DE
XX Human; ss; PCR; calcium channel alpha2delta; chromosome 3p21.3; primer;
KM transgenic; cancer; lung cancer; small cell carcinoma; epilepsy; stroke;
KM non-small cell carcinoma; breast cancer; nasopharyngeal cancer;
KM cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; neurological disease;
KM brain trauma; Alzheimer's disease; multifactor dementia; seizure;
KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; convulsions; Huntington's disease;
KM amnesia; cardiovascular disease; cardiac arrhythmia; angina pectoris;
KM hypoxic damage; ischaemia; myocardial infarction; SSCP;
KM congestive heart failure; Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome;
KM single strand conformation polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003044911-A1.
PN
XX 06-MAR-2003.
PD
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002US-00116949.
PF
XX 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114359P.
PR
XX 22-DEC-1999; 99US-00470443.
PA (LERM/) LERMAN M I.

PA (LATI/) LATIF F.
PA (WEIM/) WEI M.
PA (DUHF/) DUH F.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (SEKI/) SEKIDO Y.
PA (GAOB/) GAO B.
XX
XX Lerman M, Latif F, Wei M, Duh F, Minna JD, Sekido Y, Gao B;
PI WPI; 2003-492262/46.
XX
XX
XX New substantially pure human calcium channel alpha2delta subunit splice
PT isoform 1, 2 and 3 sequence useful in preventing, treating and diagnosing
PT cancer, neurological disorders and cardiovascular disease.
XX
XX
XX Example 7; Page 25; 79pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a substantially purified amino acid sequence
CC comprising at least a portion of human calcium channel alpha2delta
CC subunit splice isoform 1, splice isoform 2 sequence or splice isoform 3,
CC or their variants, and their encoding nucleic acids (or their
CC complements, variants, or homologues). Also included are screening a test
CC compound for modulating calcium channel activity, an antibody which binds
CC to the calcium channel or its variants and producing a transgenic non-
CC human animal (where the animal expresses a reduced level of calcium
CC channel alpha 2delta subunit relative to a corresponding wild-type
CC animal). The calcium channel proteins are useful for generating an
CC antibody (which is useful for detecting the proteins or their portions).
CC Identifying a therapeutic compound for treating a transgenic animal
CC having cancer, especially lung cancer (small cell carcinoma or non-small
CC cell carcinoma), breast cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, cervical cancer,
CC head and neck cancer, a neurological disease, especially epilepsy,
CC stroke, brain trauma, Alzheimer's disease, multifactor dementia,
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, convulsions, seizures, Huntington's
CC disease, and amnesia, a cardiovascular disease, especially cardiac
CC arrhythmia, angina pectoris, hypoxic damage to the cardiovascular system,
CC ischaemic damage to the cardiovascular system, myocardial infarction, and
CC congestive heart failure; or Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome. The
CC proteins and nucleic acids are useful in the diagnosis, prevention and
CC treatment of the above mentioned diseases. The human gene for the calcium
CC channel is located on chromosome 3p21.3. The present sequence is an SSCP
CC (single strand conformation polymorphism) primer used to detect
CC polymorphisms in the calcium channel alpha2delta subunit gene
XX
SQ
Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5098 TGCCCTGTCATGCGCT 5114
Db 3 TACCTTCATGCGCT 19
|||||
RESULT 2383
ACD27533/C
ID ACD27533 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACD27533;
AC
XX 18-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Antisense oligonucleotide targeting Human RNase III, ISIS 25696.
DE
XX Human; ss; RNase III; double stranded RNase; RNA target; antisense;
KM gene silencing.
KM
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT

```

FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "All cytosines are 5-methyl cytosines and the
FT      backbone linkages are phosphorothioate linkages"
FT      1. .5
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2' methoxyethoxy residues"
FT      7. .15
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2' deoxy residues"
FT      16. .20
FT      /*tag= d
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2' methoxyethoxy residues"

```

US2003044941-A1.

06-MAR-2003.

20-FEB-2002; 2002US-00079185.

06-JUN-1996; 96US-00659440.

06-JUN-1997; 97US-00870608.

07-JAN-2000; 2000US-00479783.

06-JUL-2001; 2001US-00900425.

(CROO/) CROOKE S T.

Crooke ST;

WPI; 2003-521756/49.

PT Eliciting a modification of a selected RNA target in a cell, useful for promoting inhibition of gene expression in a cell, comprises contacting an RNA-like polynucleotide-RNA target duplex with a polypeptide having an RNAase III domain.

XX Disclosure; Page 9; 33pp; English.

CC The invention relates to eliciting a modification of a selected RNA target in a cell comprising contacting an RNA-like polynucleotide-RNA target duplex with a polypeptide comprising an RNAase III domain. Also included are promoting gene silencing in a cell, inhibiting the expression of a gene in a cell comprising employing the method of cited above, promoting inhibition of expression of a gene, a hybrid RNAase III (comprising at least one domain from a human RNAase III and at least one domain from an RNAase III of an organism other than human) and a cell having enhanced RNAase III activity over an activity exhibited by a second cell (where the second cell is not enriched with respect to the amount or activity of RNAase III polypeptide). The method is useful for eliciting a modification of a selected RNA target in a cell, and for promoting inhibition of expression of a gene in a cell. Compositions comprising RNAase III polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful for research, biological and clinical purposes. The polynucleotides are useful in defining the roles of RNAase III and the interaction of human RNAase III and cellular RNA. Host cells can be used for the production of human RNAase III and for identifying agents, which increase or decrease levels of expression or activity of human RNAase III in the cell. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting human RNAase III

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6992 TGAGGTGGGAAGGAG 7008
 DB 20 TGAGGTGGGAAGAGAG 4

RESULT 2384

ID ADB98628 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADB98628;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Sequence tagged site #509 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.

KW Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6; bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200292000-A2.

PD 21-NOV-2002.

PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US014877.

PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.

PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.

PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.

PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.

PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

PA (AMHP) WYETH.

PI Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;

DR WPI; 2003-129214/12.

PT New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.

XX Example 2; Page 64; 629pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g. osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS) marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region.

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6960 AGGGGAGAGATGAGCT 6976
 DB 1 AGGGGAGAGATGCT 17

RESULT 2385

ID ADB68682/c standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADB68682;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein antisense oligonucleotide #98.

KW microsomal triglyceride transfer protein; antisense oligonucleotide; hybridisation; microsomal triglyceride transfer protein inhibitor;

KV	cardiant antiatherosclerotic; antilipidemic; antisenescence gene therapy;
KW	abnormal lipid metabolism; abnormal cholesterol metabolism;
KM	atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss;
XX	2'-O-methoxyethyl.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Mus musculus.
XX	
XX	
FT	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1. .20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1. .5
FT	modified_base
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	16. .20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
PN	WO2003018600-A2.
XX	
PD	06-MAR-2003.
XX	
PF	17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022799.
XX	
PR	30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00917963.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
P1	Crooke RM, Graham MJ;
DR	WPI, 2003-300705/29.
XX	
PT	New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT	preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of the
PT	microsomal triglyceride transfer protein, such as atherosclerosis and
PT	heart disease.
XX	
PS	Example 16; Page 98; 135pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes compounds (1) comprising 8-50 nucleobases
CC	in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a microsomal
CC	triglyceride transfer protein, where the compounds specifically hybridise
CC	with and inhibit the expression of the microsomal triglyceride transfer
CC	protein. Also described: (1) a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length which
CC	specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
CC	active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding microsomal triglyceride
CC	transfer protein; (2) a composition comprising (1) and a carrier or
CC	diluent; (3) inhibiting the expression of microsomal triglyceride
CC	transfer protein in cells or tissues, comprising contacting the cells or
CC	tissues with (1) so that expression of microsomal triglyceride transfer
CC	protein is inhibited; and (4) treating an animal having a disease or
CC	condition associated with microsomal triglyceride transfer protein,
CC	comprising administering (1) to the animal so that expression of
CC	microsomal triglyceride transfer protein is inhibited. (1) have cardiant,
CC	antiarteriosclerotic and antilipidemic activities, and can be used in
CC	antisense gene therapy. The methods and compositions of the present
CC	invention are useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC	diseases or conditions associated with aberrant expression or activity of
CC	microsomal triglyceride transfer protein, such as an abnormal lipid or
CC	cholesterol metabolism condition like atherosclerosis and cardiovascular
CC	disease. The present sequence represents a mouse microsomal triglyceride
CC	transfer protein chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide,
CC	which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;

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Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY 5548 GCATGCAGATGAGAG 5564
      |||||
      20 GCATGCAGATGAGACAAG 4
Db

RESULT 2386
ADD81657
ID ADD81657 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD81657;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE HIV PRT antisense derived probe #586.
XX
KW ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;
KW large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; probe.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
XX
PN US2003054346-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.
XX
PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX
PA (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.
PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.
PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.
PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.
PA (KINCA/) KINCAID R H.
XX
PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.
XX
PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target
PT nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each
PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to
PT hybridize with target.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 730; 423pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of
CC oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method
CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize
CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that
CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for
CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a
CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict
CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target
CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with
CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a
CC HIV PRT antisense derived probe.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Beat Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5698 TTTTGCCCTCTCTTTCC 5714
      |||||
      2 TTTTCCCTCTCTTTCC 18
Db

RESULT 2387
ADD81656
ID ADD81656 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

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XX AC ADD81656;
XX XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE HIV PRT antisense derived probe #585.
XX XX
XX KW ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;
XX KM large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; probe.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
XX PN US2003054346-A1.
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.
XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX PA (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.
XX PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.
XX PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.
XX PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.
XX PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.
XX PI Shannon KM, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
XX DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.
XX PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target
XX PT nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each
XX PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to
XX PT hybridize with target.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 729; 423pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of
XX CC oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method
XX CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize
XX CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that
XX CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for
XX CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a
XX CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict
XX CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target
XX CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with
XX CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a
XX CC HIV PRT antisense derived probe.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5698 TTTTGCCCTTCCTTTCC 5714
DB 3 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTCC 19

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OS OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
XX XX
XX PN US2003054346-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.
XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX PA (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.
XX PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.
XX PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.
XX PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.
XX PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.
XX PI Shannon KM, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
XX DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.
XX PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target
XX PT nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each
XX PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to
XX PT hybridize with target.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 728; 423pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of
XX CC oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method
XX CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize
XX CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that
XX CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for
XX CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a
XX CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict
XX CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target
XX CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with
XX CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a
XX CC HIV PRT antisense derived probe.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5698 TTTTGCCCTTCCTTTCC 5714
DB 4 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTCC 20

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RESULT 2388
ADD81655
ID ADD81655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADD81655;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE HIV PRT antisense derived probe #584.
XX
XX ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;
XX KM large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; probe.
XX

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RESULT 2389
ADD81658
ID ADD81658 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADD81658;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE HIV PRT antisense derived probe #587.
XX
XX ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;
XX KM large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; probe.
XX
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
XX PN US2003054346-A1.
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.
XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX

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PA (SHAN/) SHANNON R W.
 PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.
 PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.
 PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.
 PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.
 XX
 PI Shannon KM, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.
 XX
 PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target
 PT nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each
 PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to
 PT hybridize with target.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 731; 423bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of
 CC oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method
 CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize
 CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that
 CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for
 CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a
 CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict
 CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target
 CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with
 CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a
 CC HIV PRT antisense derived probe.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 OY
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 5698 TTTTGCTTCCTTTTCC 5714
 1 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTTCC 17
 RESULT 2390
 AAQ25453/C
 ID AAQ25453 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ25453;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Purine rich HIV target duplex sequence.
 XX
 KW Target; Human Immunodeficiency Virus; AIDS; triplex; hepatitis; herpes;
 KW malignancy; ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN W09209705-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-JUN-1992.
 XX
 PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
 XX
 PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
 PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643362.
 PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
 PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
 PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
 PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
 PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
 XX
 PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
 XX
 PI Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;

XX
 DR WPI; 1992-217083/26.
 XX
 PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
 PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
 PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
 XX
 PS Claim 11; Page 63; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence depicts a HIV viral duplex sequence which contains a purine-
 CC rich region concentrated on one chain of the duplex. The sequence may be
 CC prep'd. by standard DNA synthesis. The HIV duplex sequence is used as a
 CC target for novel oligomers which are capable of forming a triplex at
 CC physiological pH by coupling into the major groove of the DNA duplex.
 CC Eight such oligomers HIV11-HIV18 are capable of forming a triplex with
 CC this sequence. The oligomers are used in the diagnosis and therapy of HIV
 CC infection. Similar oligomers may be used to target viral DNA duplexes
 CC specific for hepatitis, herpes and malignancy. The triple helices form
 CC under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out without subjecting
 CC the test specimen to harsh conditions. The oligomer is able to inhibit
 CC gene expression, as verified by in vitro systems See also AAQ25452-25501
 CC and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 OY
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 5698 TTTTGCTTCCTTTTCC 5714
 17 TTTTCCCTTCCTTTTCC 1
 RESULT 2391
 AAQ25454/C
 ID AAQ25454 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ25454;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Purine rich HIV target duplex sequence.
 XX
 KW Target; Human Immunodeficiency Virus; AIDS; triplex; hepatitis; herpes;
 KW malignancy; ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN W09209705-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-JUN-1992.
 XX
 PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
 XX
 PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
 PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643362.
 PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
 PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
 PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
 PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
 PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
 XX
 PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
 XX
 PI Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-217083/26.
 XX
 PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
 PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
 PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.

XX PS Claim 11, Page 63; 77pp; English.

XX CC The sequence depicts a HIV viral duplex sequence which contains a purine-rich region concentrated on one chain of the duplex. The sequence may be prep'd. by standard DNA synthesis. The HIV duplex sequence is used as a target for novel oligomers which are capable of forming a triplex at physiological pH by coupling into the major groove of the DNA duplex.

CC Eight such oligomers HIV211-HIV218 are capable of forming a triplex with this sequence. The oligomers are used in the diagnosis and therapy of HIV infection. Similar oligomers may be used to target viral DNA duplexes specific for hepatitis, herpes and malignancy. The triple helices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene expression, as verified by in vitro systems See also AAQ25452-25501 CC and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5698 TTTGCTTCCTTTCC 5714
Db 17 TTTTCCTCTCTTCC 1

RESULT 2392
AAQ14900
ID AAQ14900 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAT14900;
XX DT 18-JUN-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Primer 6 for 3' porcine zona pellucida gene amplification.
XX KM PZP-3; porcine zona pellucida 3; contraceptive vaccine; antigen;
XX KW PZP-3(258); primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06179698-A.
XX PD 28-JUN-1994.
XX PF 15-DEC-1992; 92JP-00353992.
XX PR 15-DEC-1992; 92JP-00353992.
XX PA (TOFU) TONEN CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1994-245693/30.
XX PT Pig zona pellucida-3 related peptide(s) - useful as contraceptive vaccine antigen.
XX PS Example 1; Page 6; 14pp; Japanese.

CC AAT1497-99 were each used with AAT14900 to PCR amplify DNA 3' of the recombinant PZP-3(258) partial porcine zona pellucida 3 gene. A 300 bp PCR product (AAT14901) was generated by all 3 PCR reactions. The recombinant protein, PZP-3(258) (AAR96951) corresponds to residues 106-363 of PZP-3. Peptides wholly or partially related to PZP-3 (AAR96950), partic. between amino acids 106-363 (see AAR96951), are useful as contraceptive vaccine antigens for pigs. See AAT14895-908

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4459 TGGACTTTTTTTTTT 4475
Db 5 TGGACTTTTTTTTTT 21

RESULT 2393
AAQ56046
ID AAQ56046 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAQ56046;
XX DT 09-SEP-1994 (first entry)
XX DE Primer 5 to isolate feline zona pellucida FZP-3 coding sequence.
XX KM Cat; feline zona pellucida; FZP-3; antigen; contraceptive vaccine; PCR;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06014784-A.
XX PD 25-JAN-1994.
XX PF 27-NOV-1992; 92JP-00341429.
XX PR 29-NOV-1991; 91JP-00342317.
XX PA (TOFU) TONEN CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1994-061479/08.
XX PT DNA encoding cat zona pellucida FZP-3 - useful as antigen in contraceptive vaccine and for sterilisation.
XX PS Example 1; Page 6; 19pp; Japanese.

CC The feline zona pellucida protein can be used as an antigen in the preparation of contraceptive vaccines for cats. Primers 1-8 (see AAQ56042-056049) were used to amplify cDNA coding for the FZP-3 protein

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4459 TGGACTTTTTTTTTT 4475
Db 5 TGGACTTTTTTTTTT 21

RESULT 2394
AAQ70078
ID AAQ70078 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAQ70078;
XX DT 15-MAR-1995 (first entry)
XX DE CZIP2(487-713) primer 6.
XX KM Canine; dog; zona pellucida; ZP; CZIP2; contraceptive; vaccine; antigen; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP06189766-A.
XX PD 12-JUL-1994.
XX PF 25-DEC-1992; 92JP-00359265.

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XX PR 25-DEC-1992; 92JP-00359265.
XX PA (TOFU) TONEN CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1994-259553/32.
XX PT New DNA sequence encoding canine zona pellucida CZP2 - useful for the
XX PT prodn. of a canine contraceptive vaccine antigen.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 10pp; Japanese.
XX CC The CZP2 DNA (AAQ70072) was prep'd. by the cloning of CZP2(75-520) -
CC AAQ81700 using the primers given in AAQ70073-74, CZP2(1-65) - AAQ81804
CC using the primers given in AAQ70082-83, CZP2(42-103) - AAQ81803 using the
CC primers given in AAQ70079-81 and CZP2(487-713) - AAQ81957 using the
CC primers given in AAQ70075-78
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4459 TGGACTTTTCTTTT 4475
Db 5 TCGACTTTTCTTTT 21

RESULT 2395
AA42886/c
ID AA42886 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AA42886;
XX DT 10-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX DE HIV pol start sequence target region.
XX KW single stranded; circular; target sequence; parallel; detection;
XX KW binding domain; anti-parallel; loop domain; complementarity; ss;
XX KW syntheses; regulation; drug delivery; biosynthesis; tumour cell.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_binding 4..17
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "Binds ss circular oligo"
XX PN WO9630384-A1.
XX PD 03-OCT-1996.
XX PF 21-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003757.
XX PR 30-MAR-1995; 95US-00413813.
XX PA (RESE) RESEARCH CORP TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX PI KOOL ET;
XX DR WPI; 1996-455262/45.
XX PT Single stranded circular oligo:nucleotide comprising parallel and or anti
XX PT -parallel binding domain - used to regulate biosynthesis of DNA, RNA or
XX PT protein in targeted mammalian tumour cell in vivo.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 67; 195pp; English.
XX CC The sequences given in AA42885-87 represent target regions derived from
XX CC the HIV gag and pol genes and the polypurine tract in the HIV LTR. These
XX CC target regions are bound by single stranded (ss) circular

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CC CC oligonucleotides which comprise a parallel binding (P) domain, and/or an
CC anti-parallel binding (AP) domain, and at least 1 loop domain. The P and
CC AP domains have sufficient complementarity to bind delecterally to 1 strand
CC of a defined nucleic acid target. The P domain is capable of binding in a
CC parallel manner to the target. The AP domain is capable of binding in an
CC anti-parallel manner to the target and the ends of the P and AP domains
CC are separated by the loop domains. The ss circular oligonucleotides can
CC be used to regulate the synthesis of DNA, RNA or protein (pref. by DNA
CC replication, DNA reverse transcription, RNA splicing, RNA
CC polyadenylation, RNA translocation or protein translocation) by binding a
CC target sequence in the template. They can also be used to deliver a drug
CC to a specific cell type by administering a drug covalently bound to them
CC (i.e. to regulate the biosynthesis of DNA, RNA or protein in a targeted
CC mammalian tumour cell in vivo, without substantially altering the
CC biosynthesis of the DNA). They can also be used to detect a target
CC nucleic acid by detecting an oligonucleotide-target complex. The
CC circular oligonucleotide can bind both single and double stranded target
CC nucleic acids, and has enhanced stability, compared to linear forms. This
CC sequence is specifically bound by the ss circular oligonucleotide given
CC in AA42861
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5698 TTTTGCTTCTTTTC 5714
Db 19 TTTTCCCTTCTTTTC 3

RESULT 2396
AAV25273/c
ID AAV25273 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAV25273;
XX DT 11-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Primer F2 for H.pylori gly gene.
XX KW Cytoplasmic; vaccine; prevention; treatment; infection; envelope;
XX KW identification; binding compound; bacteria; life cycle; activator;
XX KW inhibitor; duodenal ulcer disease; chronic gastritis; diagnosis;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Helicobacter pylori.
XX PN WO9737044-A1.
XX PD 09-OCT-1997.
XX PF 27-MAR-1997; 97WO-US005223.
XX PR 29-MAR-1996; 96US-00625811.
XX PR 02-APR-1996; 96US-00758731.
XX PR 25-OCT-1996; 96US-00736905.
XX PR 28-OCT-1996; 96US-00738859.
XX PR 06-DEC-1996; 96US-00761318.
XX PA (ASTR) ASTRA AB.
XX PI Smith D, Alm RA;
XX DR WPI; 1997-503122/46.
XX PT Helicobacter pylori nucleic acid sequences and encoded polypeptide(s) -
XX PT useful in vaccines to treat or prevent H. pylori infection and for
XX PT diagnosis of H. pylori infection.
XX PS Example; Page 108; 1145pp; English.

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XX This sequence represents a primer for the H.pylori gly gene. The amplified sequence was used to compare homology of the coding sequences of the invention with other known proteins. The protein encoded by the CC DNA of the invention may be used in a vaccine to prevent or treat CC H.pylori infection or to identify H.pylori polypeptide binding compounds, CC useful as potential H.pylori life cycle activators or inhibitors. The DNA CC and probes derived from it may be used for the identification of H.pylori CC in a sample and the diagnosis of H.pylori infection. Nucleic acid CC sequences complementary to the DNA act as antisense sequences and can be CC used to prevent the translation of H.pylori mRNA. Antibodies against the CC protein can be used in immunoassays to evaluate the abundance and CC distribution of H.pylori-specific antigens. The genomic sequence of CC H.pylori (ATCC 55679) was determined from overlapping contigs generated CC by mechanically shearing the bacterial DNA. The sequences were analysed CC for ORF of at least 180 nucleotides, and the predicted coding regions CC defined by computer evaluation. To identify likely H.pylori antigens for CC vaccine development, the amino acid sequences predicted from various ORF CC were analysed for significant homology to other known or exported CC membrane proteins. Having identified and determined the sequences of CC interest, particular regions can be isolated from H.pylori by PCR CC amplification for recombinant polypeptide production, e.g. in E. coli CC hosts

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5250 TCACGAGCATTTGCAG 5266
Db 19 TCACGAGCATTTCCAAA 3

RESULT 2397
AAT72523
ID AAT72523 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAT72523;
XX 17-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX 5-Cys-encoding oligonucleotide.
DE Streptavidin; mutagenesis; stabilisation; Stv-43; ss.
KM Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9711183-A1.
XX 27-MAR-1997.
XX 10-SEP-1996; 96WO-US005169.
XX 11-APR-1995; 95US-00420010.
XX (UYBO-) UNIV BOSTON.
XX Sano T, Cantor CR, Vajda S, Reznik GO, Smith CL, Pandori MW;
XX WPI; 1997-202890/18.
XX New streptavidin mutants - have increased stability or altered affinity
XX for biotin.
XX Example 14; Page 33; 91pp; English.
XX Two 21-mer oligonucleotides (AAT72522 and AAT72523) were annealed and the
XX resulting double-stranded DNA was ligated into the EcoRI and BamHI sites
XX of the predigested DNA of a plasmid encoding residues 16 to 133 of
XX streptavidin with Lys at position 127. The gene was cloned into a
XX bacterial expression vector and the mutated streptavidin expressed and

CC purified. The mutant streptavidin forms heterotetramers in solution and,
CC with Phe at position 120, has a reduced biotin-binding affinity of less
CC than about 10 power 8/M. It can be conjugated to other proteins and
CC macromolecules, and also to solid supports through the sulphhydryl group
CC on the cysteine residues

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7412 TCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7428
Db 5 TTGACGACGACGACGAC 21

RESULT 2398
AAK00223/c
ID AAK00223 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAK00223;
XX 23-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX Human folliclestin PCR primer 1.
DE Human folliclestin; PCR primer; physiologically active; keratinocyte;
XX Immunosuppressant; skin disease; alopecia; scalp; ss.
KM Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX JF11000199-A.
XX 06-JAN-1999.
XX 09-JUN-1997; 97JP-00164872.
XX 09-JUN-1997; 97JP-00164872.
XX 09-JUN-1997; 97JP-00164872.
XX (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD.
XX WPI; 1999-124404/11.
XX New screening method of physiologically active substance - comprises
XX culturing keratinocytes, extending the RNA from cells and detecting mRNA
XX encoding folliclestin.
XX Claim 3; Page 2; 5pp; Japanese.
XX A method has been developed for screening physiologically active
XX substances. The method comprises: (1) culturing keratinocytes in the
XX presence or absence of a sample; (2) extension of RNA from the cultured
XX cells; (3) detection of mRNA encoding for folliclestin; (4) screening of
XX the sample as a candidate of immunosuppressant, a skin disease treatment
XX agent or an alopecia preventive agent when there is a difference in the
XX amount of mRNA encoding for folliclestin between the presence and absence
XX of the sample to be tested especially less amount of the mRNA in the
XX presence of the sample. Also described is the detection of mRNA encoding
XX for folliclestin with PCR amplification using the primer pair AAK00223 and
XX CC AAK00224. The method is useful as a preliminary screening of an
XX immunosuppressant, a skin disease treatment agent or an alopecia
XX preventive agent

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7414 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 7430
Db 19 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAG 3

Db 17 AGCAGCAGCAGCAGAG 1

RESULT 2399
AAZ75636/c
ID AAZ75636 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ75636;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:992.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W09954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 2361; 27455P; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7005 GGAGATTTCTTCTTA 7021
Db 21 GGAGATTTGCTTCTTA 5

RESULT 2400
AAZ76783/c
ID AAZ76783 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ76783;
XX
OS Unidentified.

XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11139.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W09954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 2605; 27455P; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6183 GAGTGATGAGAGAGAA 6199
Db 21 GAGTGATGAGTACAGAA 5

RESULT 2401
AAC63478/c
ID AAC63478 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC63478;
XX
DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligodeoxynucleotide sense control.
XX
KW AIB1; antisense; ribozyme; DNase; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.

XX WO200060115-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 12-OCT-2000.
 PS
 PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007920.
 PR 02-APR-1999; 99US-0127529P.
 XX
 XX (CITY) CITY OF HOPE.
 PA
 PI Rosal J, Riggs A, Scherr M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-665016/64.
 DR
 XX Identifying sites on a target or in vitro-synthesized RNA accessible to
 PT antisense, ribozyme, or DNAzyme binding comprises incubating hybridizing
 PT the target RNA with an antisense oligodeoxynucleotides, ribozymes or
 PT DNAzymes.
 PS
 XX Example 2; Page 20; 38pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying sites on a
 CC target RNA which are accessible to pairing by antisense DNA, ribozymes or
 CC DNAzymes. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the method
 CC of the present invention as a target sequence. The present sequence is
 CC incubated with DNAzymes, antisense oligonucleotides or ribozymes. Any
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, ribozyme or DNAzyme which is complementary to
 CC an accessible site in the target sequence hybridizes to that site and the
 CC sequence is cleaved. The cleavage products can then be detected to
 CC identify the accessible binding sites
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP, 13 A; 4 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 6464 CTTTTCCTTCCTGTTG 6480
 18 CTTTTCCTTCCTGTTG 2
 DB
 RESULT 2402
 AAC63484/C
 ID AAC63484 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC63484;
 XX
 DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE MTase gene PCR primer ODNM.
 XX
 KM MTase; antisense; ribozyme; DNAzyme; PCR primer; ss.
 KM
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO200060115-A2.
 PN
 XX 12-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007920.
 PF
 XX 02-APR-1999; 99US-0127529P.
 PR
 XX (CITY) CITY OF HOPE.
 PA
 PI Rosal J, Riggs A, Scherr M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-665016/64.
 DR
 XX Identifying sites on a target or in vitro-synthesized RNA accessible to
 PT antisense, ribozyme, or DNAzyme binding comprises incubating hybridizing

PT the target RNA with an antisense oligodeoxynucleotides, ribozymes or
 PT DNAzymes.
 PS
 XX Example 2; Page 20; 38pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying sites on a
 CC target RNA which are accessible to pairing by antisense DNA, ribozymes or
 CC DNAzymes. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the method of the
 CC present invention to amplify the target sequences. The target sequence is
 CC incubated with DNAzymes, antisense oligonucleotides or ribozymes. Any
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, ribozyme or DNAzyme which is complementary to
 CC an accessible site in the target sequence hybridizes to that site and the
 CC sequence is cleaved. The cleavage products can then be detected to
 CC identify the accessible binding sites
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP, 13 A; 4 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 6464 CTTTTCCTTCCTGTTG 6480
 18 CTTTTCCTTCCTGTTG 2
 DB
 RESULT 2403
 ABK70314
 ID ABK70314 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK70314;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Synthetic antisense IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) #2.
 DE
 XX Hormone-regulated cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; IGFBP-2;
 KM insulin-like growth factor binding protein-2; hormone-regulated tumour;
 KM breast cancer; prostate cancer; IGF-1-sensitive cancer; apoptosis;
 KM hormone-responsive cancer; hormonal withdrawal; oligodeoxynucleotide;
 KM ODN; endocrine tumour therapy; ss.
 KM
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200222642-A1.
 PN
 XX 21-MAR-2002.
 PD
 XX 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028748.
 PF
 XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232641P.
 PR
 XX (VIBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 PA
 PI Gleave M, Satohsi K, Nelson C, Rennie PS;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-339861/37.
 DR
 XX Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, particularly of
 PT prostate or breast, comprises oligonucleotide antisense to insulin-like
 PT growth factor binding protein-2.
 PT
 XX Claim 3; Page 12; 36pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a new composition for treating hormone-
 CC regulated cancer. The composition comprises an antisense oligonucleotide
 CC that inhibits expression of IGFBP-2 (insulin-like growth factor binding
 CC protein-2). The molecules of the invention are used to delay progression
 CC of hormone-regulated tumours, particularly of breast or prostate, to the
 CC hormone-independent state, to delay metastatic progression to the bone of
 CC IGF-1-sensitive cancers and to treat hormone-responsive cancers by
 CC inducing apoptosis, after hormonal withdrawal. The present nucleic acid
 CC sequence represents one of a collection (ABK70313-ABK70375) of antisense

CC IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) that were used in the invention for
CC prostate and other endocrine tumour therapy
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7429
DB 5 CAGTAGCAGCAGCAGCA 21
RESULT 2404
ABK70358
ID ABK70358 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABK70358;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic antisense IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) #46.
KW Hormone-regulated cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; IGFBP-2;
KW insulin-like growth factor binding protein-2; hormone-regulated tumour;
KW breast cancer; prostate cancer; IGF-1-sensitive cancer; apoptosis;
KW hormone-responsive cancer; hormonal withdrawal; oligodeoxynucleotide;
KW ODN; endocrine tumour therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200222642-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028748.
XX
PR 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232641P.
XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave M, Satoshi K, Nelson C, Rennie PS;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-339861/37.
XX
PT Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, particularly of
PT prostate or breast, comprises oligonucleotide antisense to insulin-like
PT growth factor binding protein-2.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 13; 36pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a new composition for treating hormone-
CC regulated cancer. The composition comprises an antisense oligonucleotide
CC that inhibits expression of IGFBP-2 (insulin-like growth factor binding
CC protein-2). The molecules of the invention are used to delay progression
CC of hormone-regulated tumours, particularly of breast or prostate, to the
CC hormone-independent state, to delay metastatic progression to the bone of
CC IGF-1-sensitive cancers and to treat hormone-responsive cancers by
CC inducing apoptosis, after hormonal withdrawal. The present nucleic acid
CC sequence represents one of a collection (ABK70313-ABK70375) of antisense
CC IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) that were used in the invention for
CC prostate and other endocrine tumour therapy
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7429
5 CAGTAGCAGCAGCAGCA 21

RESULT 2405
ABS97903/c
ID ABS97903 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABS97903;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 24B polymorphic sequence #21.
XX
KW Human; ss; primer; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1; PCR;
KW cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002E1; LTR;
KW adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;
KW aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
KW cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
KW epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
KW glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
KW HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
KW NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoltransferase thermolabile; STM;
KW UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
KW multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
KW multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
KW acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
KW altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
KW central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200257410-A2.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
XX
PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
XX
PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
XX
PI Guida M, Hall J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-698522/75.
XX
PT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
PT e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
PT disorder-related traits.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 134; 714pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
CC transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl
CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
CC sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1
CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine muscarinic
CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive

Db 20 TGATGAGCTGAACGTG 4

RESULT 2408

AA78976
ID AA78976 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX
XX
AC AA78976;
XX
XX
DT 13-JAN-1998 (first entry)

XX
DE Primer hdt10103 used for RT-PCR analysis of human brain mRNA.

XX
KW Huntington's disease; animal model; transgenic animal; mouse; therapy;
KW drug screening; mhd gene; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; human;
KW ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN CA2178022-A.

XX
PD 02-DEC-1996.

XX
PF 03-JUN-1996; 96CA-02178022.

XX
PR 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457273.

XX
PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX
PI Hayden M, Lin B, Nasir J;

XX
DR WPI; 1997-298677/28.

XX
PT Mouse Huntington's Disease gene - useful for generating transgenic mice
PT as a model of Huntington's Disease.

XX
PS Disclosure; Page 28; 69pp; English.

XX
CC This synthetic oligonucleotide, designated hdt10103, was used in RT-PCR
CC for first strand synthesis using human total brain mRNA. A murine
CC homologue, mhd (see AA78974), of the human Huntington's disease gene has
CC been identified

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4016 TGAGAAAAAGAGGAA 4032
Db 1 TGAGAGAGAGAGAGAA 17

RESULT 2409

AA01250
ID AA01250 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX
XX
AC AA01250;
XX
XX
DT 31-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX
DE PCR primer for Hoxb cluster.

XX
KW PCR primer; Hoxb cluster; mouse; yeast-bacteria shuttle vector; yeast;
KW autonomous replicating sequence; yeast centromere; F factor replicon;
KW DNA manipulation; gene cloning; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.

XX
OS Mus sp.

XX
PN US5866404-A.

PD 02-FEB-1999.

XX
XX
PR 06-DEC-1996; 96US-00761704.

XX
PR 06-DEC-1995; 95US-0008250P.

XX
PA (UYVA) UNIV YALE.

XX
PI Ruddle FH, Bollekens JA, Bradshaw MS;

XX
XX
DR WPI; 1999-141933/12.

XX
PT New yeast-bacteria shuttle vector - useful for cloning and shuttling
PT large amounts of DNA (1-300 kb).

XX
PS Example 2; Col 8; 15pp; English.

XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for the mouse Hoxb cluster. The
CC amplified sequence was used in the yeast-bacteria shuttle vector, which
CC comprises: (1) a yeast origin of replication selected from an autonomous
CC replicating sequence (AKS) or a yeast centromere (CEN) and a selection
CC marker; (2) a bacterial origin of replication selected from the p1
CC replicon, or the F factor origin (optionally from the mini F factor) and
CC a selection marker; and (3) a unique cloning site. The vector of the
CC invention preferably comprises the single-copy F factor replicon and
CC chloramphenicol resistance gene for stable propagation of large circular
CC DNA in bacteria, the CEN6/ARS4 origin of replication and the LBR2 gene
CC for maintenance and selection in yeast and is designated pCLASPER. The
CC vector can manipulate and maintain large (1-300 kb) fragments of DNA in
CC bacteria and yeast allowing the cloning, mutation and insertion of genes.
CC The vector, which allows large fragments of DNA to be cloned and shuttled
CC between yeast and bacteria, is capable of site-specific targeting and
CC has interchangeable, recombinogenic ends

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3113 CTCATGCTTGACAGCTT 3129
Db 2 CTCATGTTGACAGCTT 18

RESULT 2410

AA0616/c
ID AA0616 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX
XX
AC AA0616;
XX
XX
DT 19-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX
DE Mismatch probe specific for mannose binding protein gene allele A and B.

XX
KW Human; mannose binding protein; MBP; immune system;
KW bioelectronic microchip; single nucleotide polymorphism; probe; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200058522-A1.

XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.

XX
PF 28-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008617.

XX
PR 30-MAR-1999; 99US-0126865P.

XX
PA (NANO-) NANOGEN INC.

XX
PI Giles PN, Dillon PJ, Wu DJ, Foster CB, Chanock SJ;

XX
DR WPI; 2000-638354/61.

XX Detecting single nucleotide polymorphism by utilizing a bioelectronic
PT microchip having several test sites.
XX Example 1; Page 11, 46pp; English.
CC Reporter probes AAC61609-20 were used to discriminate against different
CC alleles of the human mannose binding protein (MBP) gene. MBP is a
CC component of the innate immune system and is capable of opsonizing
CC pathogenic microorganisms. Inheritance of variant forms of MBP gives rise
CC to a subtle immunologic defect that can be enhanced during a period of
CC immunosuppression. Four distinct alleles of the MBP gene have been
CC identified. The method of the invention is used for detecting single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in MBP. The method utilizes electronic
CC circuitry on silicon microchips. The method provides accurate
CC discrimination of amplified DNA samples following electronic transport,
CC concentration, and attachment of DNA to selected electrodes (test sites).
CC The test sites make up organized arrays of samples that are distinguished
CC by using internal controls of dual labelled reporters comprising wild
CC type and mismatched sequences to validate the SNP genotype. Multiples of
CC SNPs in target nucleic acids from a patient sample source or a SNP in
CC target nucleic acids of multiple patient sample sources can also be
CC detected using the electronically addressable microchip
XX Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3931 CTTTCTCCCTGATGG 3947
Db 22 CTTTCTCCCTGATGG 6
RESULT 2411
AAS23763/c
ID AAS23763 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AAS23763;
AC
XX 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Primer B #16 used as probe for identifying C. albicans GRACE strain.
XX
KM Gene identification; essential gene; GRACE; pathogenic fungus;
KM gene replacement and conditional expression; fungal infection; probe; ss.
XX
OS Candida albicans.
OS Synthetic.
FN WO200160975-A2.
PN
XX 23-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
PF 20-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005551.
XX
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0183534P.
XX
PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX
PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-489080/53.
XX
PT Identifying genes essential to fungal metabolism and identifying
XX potential therapeutic agents that target these genes.
PS Claim 36; Page 315; 324pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel methods for constructing fungal
CC strains useful for identification and validation of gene products as
CC targets for therapeutic agents, for creating a collection of identified

CC essential genes, and screening assays for the discovery of new drugs. The
CC invention provides the GRACE (gene replacement and conditional
CC expression) method for the construction of mutant organisms referred to
CC as GRACE strains of the organism. The invention can be applied to any
CC organism, particularly a pathogenic fungus e.g. Candida albicans.
CC Aspergillus fumigatus and Cryptococcus neoformans. The methods are useful
CC to identify agents that may be used in the treatment of fungal
CC infections. AAS23748-AAS23808 represent primers B #1-61 used as probes
CC for identifying C. albicans GRACE strains
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1965 TTTTCAACGCCAGTGA 1981
Db 18 TTTTCAACGCCAGTGA 2
RESULT 2412
AAH19569
ID AAH19569 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAH19569;
XX
DT 24-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Plasmid pYAC4 5' primer.
XX
KM Yeast-bacteria shuttle vector; DNA cloning; homologous recombination;
KM site-specific targeting; pYAC4; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS
PN US6221588-B1.
XX
PD 24-APR-2001.
XX
PF 10-JUN-1998; 98US-00095372.
XX
PR 06-DEC-1995; 95US-0008250P.
PR 06-DEC-1996; 96US-00761704.
XX
PA (UYVA) UNITV YALE.
XX
PI Bradshaw MS, Bollekens JA, Ruddle FH;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-334842/35.
XX
PT Cloning, manipulating, isolating or replicating large DNAs or defined
PT segments of DNA comprises employing a yeast-bacteria shuttle vector,
XX which allows large DNA insert capacity.
XX
PS Example 2; Col 8; 17pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is provided in a specification relating to the use
CC of a yeast-bacteria shuttle vector to clone large regions of DNA by
CC homologous recombination. The method is useful for manipulating,
CC isolating or replicating large fragments of DNA. It is also useful for
CC mutation, cloning or amplification of large DNA molecules. The method
CC provides a unique combination of features including site-specific
CC targeting, yeast to bacteria (and bacteria to yeast) shuttling
CC capability, interchangeable recombinogenic ends, large insert capacity,
CC and near universal compatibility with large insert cloning systems in
CC bacteria and yeast. The new vector provides a highly versatile cloning
CC system. The present sequence was used to amplify a region of 484 bp
CC upstream of the single E. coli site of pYAC4
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3113 CTCATGCTTGACAGCTT 3129
D 2 CTCATGCTTGACAGCTT 18

RESULT 2413
AB559215/c
ID AB559215 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AB559215;
XX
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human G-protein coupled receptor, reverse primer #121.
DE
XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis;
KM diabetes; cell signal processing; metabolic pathway modulation; cancer;
KM adenocarcinoma; lymphoma; prostate cancer; uterus cancer; asthma;
KM immune response; neurodegenerative disorder; inflammatory disorder;
KM Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; Albright hereditary osteodystrophy;
KM primer; PCR; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO20259313-A2.
PN
XX 01-AUG-2002.
PD
XX 18-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049394.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256635P.
PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257876P.
PR 04-JAN-2001; 2001US-0259743P.
PR 10-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260718P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261498P.
PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263689P.
PR 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-0267464P.
PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271021P.
PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275946P.
PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278150P.
PR 18-APR-2001; 2001US-0284591P.
PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285718P.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299327P.
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312902P.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Li L, Ballinger RA, Padigaru M, Kekuda R, Colman SD, Spytek KA;
PI Casman SJ, Vernet CM, Shenoy SG, Gusev V, Malyankar UM, Edinger S;
PI Gerlach V, Smithson G, Stone DJ, Sciore P, Macdougall JR, Gunther E;
PI Peyman JA, Ellerman K, Gangoli EA, Millet I;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-599789/64.
DR
XX
XX New G protein coupled receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful
PT in gene therapy, particularly for treating or preventing cardiomyopathy,
PT atherosclerosis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease or cancer
PT in humans.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 643; 685pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel isolated G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR)
CC polypeptides and polynucleotides. The GPCR polypeptide, GPCR nucleic acid
CC and antibody are useful for treating, preventing or alleviating a GPCR-
CC associated disorder or a pathological state in a subject, particularly a
CC human. In particular, the disorder is cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,
CC diabetes, or a disorder related to cell signal processing and metabolic
CC pathway modulation. The GPCR polypeptide and nucleic acid are also useful
CC for diagnosing the presence of or predisposition to a disease associated
CC with altered levels of GPCR, particularly cancer. The GPCR nucleic acid

CC and polypeptide are especially useful in therapeutic or prophylactic
CC applications for disorders associated with aberrant GPCR expression or
CC activity. The DNA encoding the protein is useful in gene therapy for
CC treating the above conditions. Furthermore, the nucleic acids and
CC polypeptides are useful in treating adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, prostate
CC cancer, uterus cancer, immune response, neurodegenerative disorders,
CC asthma, inflammatory disorders, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis or
CC Albright hereditary osteodystrophy. These are also useful in developing a
CC powerful assay system for functional analysis of various human disorders,
CC as well as in diagnostic applications. AB558747-AB559231 represent human
CC GPCR coding sequences, primers and probes of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5425 CAAGAGATCAGCTTG 5441
D 21 CAAGAGATCAGCTTG 5

RESULT 2414
AB230787/c
ID AB230787 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AB230787;
AC
XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Candida albicans GRACB strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5006.
DE
XX
XX Fungus; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACB strain; biosynthesis;
KM signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KM proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Candida albicans.
OS
XX WO20253728-A2.
PN
XX 11-JUL-2002.
PD
XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX
XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX
XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX
XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
PI WPI; 2002-566694/60.
DR
XX
XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5006; 167bp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal

32

The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify and/or characterise

CC a mouse signature sequence of the invention
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2988 AACCTCATGTCCTCCAC 3004
 DB 18 ACCCTCATGTCCTCCAC 2
 RESULT 2417
 ABX16068
 ID ABX16068 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX16068;
 XX
 DT 02-APR-2003 (first entry)
 DE Yeast pYAC4 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW PCR; primer; ss; pCLASPER; YAC; yeast artificial chromosome;
 KW bacteria-shuttle vector; yeast replication origin; centromere; CEN;
 KW autonomous replicating sequence; ARS; LEU2; HIS3; TRP1; URA3; ADE2; LYS2;
 KW drug resistance gene; CAN1; CYH2; bacterial replication origin; p1;
 KW F factor; antibiotic resistance gene; kanamycin; ampicillin; tetracycline;
 KW Zeocin; neomycin; chloramphenicol; hygromycin; homologous recombination;
 KW Hoxc; Hoxb; pC1YA; pC19C6; yeast; Hoxc-8; Hoxc-9; Hoxc-6; pYAC4.
 XX
 OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2002132348-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-00729043.
 XX
 PR 06-DEC-1995; 95US-0008250P.
 PR 06-DEC-1996; 96US-00761704.
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-00095372.
 XX
 PA (BRAD/) BRADSHAW M S.
 PA (BOLL/) BOLLEKENS J A.
 PA (RUD/) RUDDE F H.
 XX
 PI Bradshaw MS, Bolleken JA, Ruddle FH;
 DR WPI; 2003-182288/18.
 XX
 PT New yeast-bacteria shuttle vector for cloning large regions of DNA by
 PT homologous recombination, comprises a yeast or bacterial replication
 PT origin, a yeast or bacterial selection marker gene, and at least one
 PT unique cloning site.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 4; 16p; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a bacteria-shuttle vector comprising a yeast
 CC replication origin (e.g. centromere, CEN or the autonomous replicating
 CC sequence, ARS), a yeast selection marker gene (e.g. LEU2, HIS3, TRP1,
 CC URA3, ADE2, LYS2 and/or a drug resistance gene such as CAN1 or CYH2), a
 CC bacterial replication origin (e.g. p1 or F factor), a bacteria selection
 CC marker gene (e.g. antibiotic resistance genes conferring resistance to
 CC kanamycin, ampicillin, tetracycline, Zeocin, neomycin, chloramphenicol and
 CC hygromycin) and at least one unique cloning site. Also disclosed is the
 CC host cell which contains the vector cited above. The vector incorporates
 CC elements of yeast artificial chromosomes (YAC). The vector, designated
 CC pCLASPER, is useful in cloning large regions of DNA by homologous
 CC recombination. The vector may be used to isolate, manipulate, and
 CC maintain large fragments in bacteria and yeast, allowing for mutagenesis
 CC by yeast genetics and simplified preparation of plasmid DNA in bacteria.

CC In an experiment demonstrating the use of pCLASPER, the mouse Hoxc and
 CC Hoxb clusters were cloned from their YACs for manipulation in E.coli.
 CC Plasmid pC1YA harbours the Hoxb cluster and pC19C6 harbours the Hoxc-8
 CC gene with elements of the Hoxc-9 and -6 genes. The present sequence is a
 CC PCR primer which amplifies regions of pYAC4 (which harbours the Hoxb
 CC cluster) for inclusion in pC1YA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3113 CTCATGCTGACAGCTT 3129
 DB 2 CTCATGCTGACAGCTT 18
 RESULT 2418
 ADD68482
 ID ADD68482 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD68482;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DE SNP typing-related PCR primer - SEQ ID 39.
 XX
 KW SNP typing-related PCR primer - SEQ ID 39.
 XX
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; typing; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 OS
 XX
 PN JP2002300894-A.
 XX
 PD 15-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00019752.
 XX
 PR 01-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00025700.
 XX
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-397221/38.
 XX
 PT A typing method for single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of several
 PT hundred thousands of SNP sites with comparatively a small amount of
 PT genome DNA.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 39; 45bp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for typing a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP) using a small amount of genomic DNA comprising
 CC simultaneous amplification of plural base sequences containing one or
 CC more SNP sites and differentiation of the bases within the SNP sites. The
 CC method of the invention may be useful for typing several hundred thousand
 CC SNP sites using only a comparatively small amount of genomic DNA. The
 CC current sequence is that of the SNP typing-related PCR primer of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 882 TTAAGGCACACCGCTGA 898
 DB 5 TTAAGGCACACCGCTGA 21
 RESULT 2419
 ADD68480
 ID ADD68480 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

```
XX AC AAD68480;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE SNP typing-related PCR primer - SEQ ID 37.
XX
XX KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; typing; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS unidentified.
XX
XX PN JP2002300894-A.
XX
XX PD 15-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 29-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00019752.
XX
XX PR 01-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00025700.
XX
XX PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKUSHO.
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-397221/38.
XX
XX PT A typing method for single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of several
XX PT hundred thousands of SNP sites with comparatively a small amount of
XX PT genome DNA.
XX
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 37; 45bp; Japanese.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for typing a single nucleotide
XX CC polymorphism (SNP) using a small amount of genomic DNA comprising
XX CC simultaneous amplification of plural base sequences containing one or
XX CC more SNP sites and differentiation of the bases within the SNP sites. The
XX CC method of the invention may be useful for typing several hundred thousand
XX CC SNP sites using only a comparatively small amount of genomic DNA. The
XX CC current sequence is that of the SNP typing-related PCR primer of the
XX CC invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 882 TAAGGCACGCCACTGA 898
XX Db 5 TAAGGCACGCCACTGA 21
XX
XX RESULT 2420
XX AAD6235/c
XX ID AAD6235 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD6235;
XX
XX DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human caspase-12 cDNA amplifying KW238 PCR primer.
XX
XX KM Human; cysteine-dependent aspartate-specific proteases; caspase-12;
XX KM Parkinson's disease; ulcerative colitis; cytotoxic; glomerulonephritis;
XX KM inflammatory bowel disease; hypersensitivity; rheumatoid arthritis; ALS;
XX KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; bronchitis; inflammatory; cardiovascular;
XX KM neurodegenerative disease; Crohn's disease; Alzheimer's disease; cancer;
XX KM allergic rhinitis; cell proliferative disorder; asthma; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200185961-A2.
XX
XX PD 15-NOV-2001.
XX
XX PR 08-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015103.
XX
XX PF
```

```
XX PR 09-MAY-2000; 2000US-0203162P.
XX
XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN.
XX
XX PI Kletzien RF, Reardon IM, Weiland KL;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-082900/11.
XX
XX PT New human caspase-12 polynucleotides and polypeptides, useful for
XX PT screening modulators of caspase activity, e.g. inhibitors, especially for
XX PT treating e.g. inflammatory, cardiovascular or neurodegenerative diseases,
XX PT or cancer.
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 154; 207pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to purified, isolated caspase-12 polypeptides and
XX CC their polynucleotides. Cysteine-dependent aspartate-specific proteases
XX CC (caspases) are a family of proteases that cleave their substrates at
XX CC aspartic acid-x bonds. They are highly specific endopeptidases that
XX CC catalyse limited proteolysis. Caspase-12 polypeptides are useful for
XX CC screening modulators of caspase activity. Caspase12 inhibitors are useful
XX CC for preventing or treating disorders involving inappropriate apoptosis,
XX CC cardiovascular diseases, neurodegenerative disorders (Alzheimer's disease
XX CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
XX CC (ALS)); inflammatory diseases (systemic inflammatory conditions and
XX CC conditions associated locally with migration and attraction of monocytes,
XX CC leukocytes and/or neutrophils); autoimmune diseases (rheumatoid or
XX CC reactive arthritis, acute glomerulonephritis, chronic glomerulonephritis,
XX CC inflammatory bowel diseases such as Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis
XX CC and necrotizing enterocolitis); allergic reactions (allergic asthma,
XX CC chronic bronchitis, acute and delayed hypersensitivity, allergic rhinitis
XX CC and cell proliferative disorder (cancer) Cancers that may be treated
XX CC comprise lymphomas, carcinomas or hormone-dependent tumours. The present
XX CC sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human caspase-12 cDNA
XX
XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1975 CCAAGTATATCTCTGGG 1991
XX Db 18 CCAAGATATTTCTCTGGG 2
XX
XX RESULT 2421
XX AAS20914
XX ID AAS20914 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AC AAS20914;
XX
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human peptide transporter hPHT1 cDNA PCR primer #3.
XX
XX KM Human; peptide transporter 1; hPHT1; peptide transport;
XX KM peptide-based drug transport; cell membrane; gastrointestinal tract;
XX KM hPHT1-related disease; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200192468-A2.
XX
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX PF 31-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017650.
XX
XX PR 31-MAY-2000; 2000US-0208061P.
XX
XX PA (RUTP ) UNIV RUTGERS STATE NEW JERSEY.
XX
XX PF
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PI Knlpp GT, Herrera-Ruiz D;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-130529/17.
DR
XX Novel isolated human peptide histidine transporter which facilitates
PT peptide transport across cell membranes in gastrointestinal tract; useful
PT as target for evaluating peptide and peptide-based drug transport.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 56; 95pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding human
CC peptide histidine transporter 1 (hPHT1) protein, the hPHT1 proteins and
CC methods for using them. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention are
CC is useful for screening a test compound for human PHT1 modulating
CC activity. The hPHT1 proteins are useful as a target for evaluating
CC peptide and peptide-based drug transport. The functional characterisation
CC of hPHT1 and the ability to correlate the Michaelis-Menten kinetics for a
CC particular substrate to the molar expression level of hPHT1 provides
CC crucial information regarding the ability of this transporter to
CC facilitate the uptake and transport of peptides and peptide-based drugs.
CC The PHT1 proteins facilitate peptide transport across cell membranes in
CC the gastrointestinal tract and other organs in which they are expressed.
CC The identification of full length hPHT1 clone facilitates the development
CC of optimal peptide-based drugs for treating patients with hPHT1-related
CC diseases. AAS20912-AAS20925 represent PCR primers used in the methods of
CC the present invention
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 13 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 5012 ATGGAGGGCTCTGGAG 5028
DB 1 ATGGAGGGCTCTGGAGG 17
RESULT 2422
ACCC4862/c
ID ACC44862 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ACC44862;
XX
DT 04-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human antibody 146B7 VK region PCR primer #9.
XX
KW Human; antibody; interleukin 15; IL-15; IL-15 receptor; antirheumatic;
KW antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; immunosuppressive;
KW cytostatic; antimicrobial; psoriasis; arthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; cancer; transplant rejection;
KW infectious disease; 146B7; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003017935-A2.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
PE 23-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026769.
XX
PR 23-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314731P.
XX
PA (GENM-) GENMAB INC.
XX
PI Van De Winkel JGJ, Van Dijk MA, Schuurman J, Gerritsen AF;
XX Baadsgaard O;
DR WPI; 2003-312792/30.
XX
PT New isolated human monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to human

PT interleukin-15 and inhibits IL-15 induced proinflammatory effects, useful
PT for treating or preventing rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 63; 114pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes an isolated human monoclonal antibody (I)
CC that specifically binds to human interleukin 15 (IL-15) and inhibits IL-
CC 15 induced proinflammatory effects, and particularly inhibits the ability
CC of IL-15 to produce proinflammatory effects upon binding to its receptor.
CC (I) has antirheumatic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, antipsoriatic,
CC immunosuppressive, cytostatic and antimicrobial activities. (I) is useful
CC for inhibiting IL-15 induced, but not IL-2 induced, TNFalpha production
CC by T cells or monocytes, which involves contacting IL-15 with (I). (I) is
CC also useful for inhibiting IL-15 induced, but not IL-2 induced, T cell
CC proliferation, which involves contacting IL-15 with (I) in the presence
CC of T cells such as peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) or CTL-2
CC cells. (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder mediated by
CC human IL-15, e.g., psoriasis, arthritis (preferably rheumatoid
CC arthritis), inflammatory bowel disease, cancer, transplant rejection or
CC an infectious disease. (I) is also useful for diagnosing an IL-15
CC mediated disease comprising detecting the presence of IL-15 antigen, or a
CC cell expressing IL-15 by contacting the sample, and a control sample,
CC with the human antibody under conditions that allow for formation of a
CC complex between antibody or its portion and IL-15 and detecting the
CC presence of a complex, where formation of a complex is indicative of the
CC presence of IL-15 in the sample. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer for the human antibody 146B7 VK region, which is used in an
CC example from the present invention
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2831 AGCCCCAGAGCTGTGC 2847
DB 21 AGCCCCAGAGCTGTGC 5
RESULT 2423
AAD26900
ID AAD26900 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAD26900;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Bacterial PNP DNA fragment with an in-frame polyA tract.
XX
KW Hypermutable organism; dominant negative allele; mismatch repair gene;
KW spontaneous mutation; DNA repair; purine nucleotide phosphorylase; PNP;
KW bacteria; ss.
XX
OS Bacteria.
OS Unidentified.
OS Chimeric.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..5 /*tag= a
FT misc_feature /note= "Bacterial PNP gene"
FT 6..25 /*tag= a
FT misc_feature /note= "In-frame polyA tract"
XX
PN WO200188192-A2.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
PP 14-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015376.
XX
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204769P.

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XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA (MORP-) MORPHOTEK INC.
PA (NICO/) NICOLAIDES N C.
PA (SASS/) SASS P M.
PA (GRAS/) GRASSO L.
PA (VOGE/) VOGELSTEIN B.
PA (KINZ/) KINZLER K W.
XX
PI Nicolaides NC, Saas PM, Grasso L, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW,
XX WPI; 2002-083004/11.
XX
XX Generating mutation in gene using cells which contain defective mismatch
PT repair gene, useful to generate genetically altered mutations with new
PT output traits.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 7; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The patent discloses a method for generating hypermutable organisms.
CC Dominant negative alleles of human mismatch repair genes can be used to
CC generate hypermutable cells and organisms. They increase the rate of
CC spontaneous mutations by reducing the effectiveness of DNA repair and
CC thereby render the cells or animals hypermutable. The method is used to
CC produce genetically altered organisms to produce new output traits. The
CC present sequence is a bacterial poly purine nucleotide phosphorylase
CC (polyPNP) DNA fragment containing an in-frame polyA tract. This sequence
CC is used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 21 A; 1 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4015 ATGAGAAAAAGAGACAAACAAA 4039
DB 1 ATGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 25

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XX (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA (MORP-) MORPHOTEK INC.
PA (NICO/) NICOLAIDES N C.
PA (SASS/) SASS P M.
PA (GRAS/) GRASSO L.
PA (VOGE/) VOGELSTEIN B.
PA (KINZ/) KINZLER K W.
XX
PI Nicolaides NC, Saas PM, Grasso L, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW,
XX WPI; 2002-083004/11.
XX
XX Generating mutation in gene using cells which contain defective mismatch
PT repair gene, useful to generate genetically altered mutations with new
PT output traits.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 7; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The patent discloses a method for generating hypermutable organisms.
CC Dominant negative alleles of human mismatch repair genes can be used to
CC generate hypermutable cells and organisms. They increase the rate of
CC spontaneous mutations by reducing the effectiveness of DNA repair and
CC thereby render the cells or animals hypermutable. The method is used to
CC produce genetically altered organisms to produce new output traits. The
CC present sequence is a bacterial poly purine nucleotide phosphorylase
CC (polyPNP) DNA fragment containing an out-of-frame polyA tract. This
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 26 BP; 22 A; 1 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4015 ATGAGAAAAAGAGACAAACAAA 4039
DB 1 ATGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 25

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XX DR WPI; 2002-499469/53.
XX
XX CC Generating a mutation in a gene using a dominant negative allele of a
XX PT mismatch repair gene which results in mismatch repair deficiency in cells
XX PT containing the allele is useful in gene and drug target discovery and
XX PT recombinant technology.
XX
XX PS Example 5; Fig 7; 25pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to methods for generating a mutation in a gene of
XX CC interesting using a dominant negative allele of a mismatch repair gene (D
XX CC -MRE) under control of an inducible transcriptional regulatory element
XX CC (TRE). The invention is useful to provide new cell lines that can be
XX CC used for gene discovery, drug target discovery, recombinant gene
XX CC mutagenesis or recombinant protein production. The present sequence is a
XX CC polypNP (purine phosphorylase) out-of-frame polyA tract DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 22 A; 1 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4015 ATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAAAACAAA 4039
DB 1 ATGGCAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 25

RESULT 2426
AAZ43904/C
ID AAZ43904 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ43904;
XX
XX DT 10-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE M. tuberculosis rpo-beta primer 17.
XX
XX KW RNA polymerase; rpo-beta; detection; diagnostic; trap probe; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
XX
XX PN EP962536-A1.
XX
XX PD 08-DEC-1999.
XX
XX PF 29-MAY-1999; 99EP-00110458.
XX
XX PR 04-JUN-1998; 98DE-01024900.
XX
XX PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
XX
XX PI Weindel K, Brand J;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-055287/05.
XX
XX PT Selective detection of nucleic acids by amplification with labeled
XX PT primers and detection with a trap probe.
XX
XX PS Example 1c; Page 19; 27pp; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for the selective detection of
XX CC nucleic acids which comprises amplification of the nucleic acid with the
XX CC help of labeled primers and detection with a trap probe. The methods and
XX CC reagents are used for the detection of a marker primer and at least 2
XX CC immobilized (or immobilizable) trap probes with the corresponding nucleic
XX CC acid sequence of interest for mutation analysis. The method can be used
XX CC to detect a specific sequence in a sample of one or more nucleic acids by
XX CC using several sets of primers and trap probes (i.e. in an array). The
XX CC methods are useful in molecular biology and diagnostic applications,
XX CC especially for simultaneous detection of multi-pathogens, typing of
XX CC organisms, analyzing genetic diversity and sequencing of genes or
```

```
CC genomes. This sequence represents a primer used in the method of the
XX CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 26 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match          0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 70.4%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 1; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4013 AATGAGAAAAAGAGAGAAAAACAAA 4039
DB 27 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1

RESULT 2427
ABL56891/C
ID ABL56891 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
XX AC ABL56891;
XX
XX DT 26-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Synthetic deoxyribonucleotide poly d.
XX
XX KW Concentration; quantification; mutation detection; polymorphic;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN EP1046717-A2.
XX
XX PD 25-OCT-2000.
XX
XX PF 20-APR-2000; 2000EP-00108643.
XX
XX PR 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.
XX
XX PA (NIBI-) JAPAN BIOINDUSTRY ASSOC.
XX PA (AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX PA (KANR-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.
XX
XX PI Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Kurata S, Yamada K, Yokomaku T;
XX PI Koyama O, Furusho K;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-657765/64.
XX
XX PT Determining the concentration of a target nucleic acid, useful e.g. for
XX PT detecting genetic mutations, comprises using a fluorescently labeled
XX PT probe in which emission is reduced by binding to the target nucleic acid.
XX
XX PS Example 5; Page 21; 55pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to the determination of the concentration of a
XX CC nucleic acid target, using a fluorescently labeled probe which produces
XX CC reduced fluorescence emission when hybridised to the target nucleic acid.
XX CC The method comprises measuring the reduction in emission caused by
XX CC hybridisation. Particularly there is no need to remove unbound probe, and no
XX CC materials are introduced that inhibit amplification by Taq polymerase (so
XX CC conventional PCR conditions can be used). The specificity of PCR is kept
XX CC high (amplification of primer dimers is delayed), and the limit of
XX CC quantitation is reduced. Complex probes are not needed, and amplification
XX CC can be monitored in real time. The working graph for data analysis
XX CC (automatically generated by a computer) has a higher correlation
XX CC coefficient than conventional graphs so more accurate quantitation is
XX CC possible. The current sequence represents a synthetic
XX CC deoxyribonucleotide that was used for investigating the base
XX CC selectivity of a target nucleic acid
```

```

XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAGAAAACAAATGT 4042
DB 29 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAATAT 5

RESULT 2428
ABA97615/C
ID ABA97615 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC ABA97615;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Poly d nucleotide sequence.
XX
KM ss; fluorochrome; nucleic acid probe; fluorescence.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN JP2001286300-A.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 20-APR-2000; 2000JP-00120097.
XX
PR 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.
PR 24-AUG-1999; 99JP-00236666.
PR 30-AUG-1999; 99JP-00242693.
PR 01-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00028896.
XX
PA (BIOI-) BIOINDUSTRY KYOKAI SH.
PA (KANK-) KANKYO ENG KK.
PA (KEIZ-) KEIZAI SANGYOSHIO SANGYO GIUTSU SOGO KEN.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-134193/18.
XX
PT Measurement of nucleic acids, using a nucleic acid probe and analysis of
PT the obtained data.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 17; 34pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention relates to a method for measuring nucleic acids using a
CC nucleic acid probe labelled with a fluorochrome. The nucleic acid probe
CC decreases the fluorescence of the fluorochrome when hybridised with a
CC target nucleic acid; the decrease in the fluorescence is measured. The
CC method can be used for measuring a target nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAGAAAACAAATGT 4042
DB 29 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAATAT 5

RESULT 2429
ABL95888/C
ID ABL95888 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
AC ABL95888;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX

```

```

DE Probe poly d for assaying nucleic acids.
XX
KM Probe; polymorphism detection; mutation detection; disease diagnosis;
KM microbial identification; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN MO200208414-A1.
XX
PD 31-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2001; 2001WO-IB001147.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00193133.
PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00236115.
PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00292483.
XX
XX (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX (KANK-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.
XX
PI Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Torimura M, Kuyata S, Yamada K;
PI Yokomaku T;
DR WPI; 2002-195876/25.
XX
PT Fluorescently-labeled nucleic acid probes for assaying nucleic acids and
PT their polymorphism and mutation, particularly useful in science and
PT medicine for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis and
PT microbial identification.
XX
PS Example 12; Page 60; 152pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid probes, which are useful
CC for assaying nucleic acids by hybridising with a target nucleic acid, in
CC which a single-stranded oligonucleotide is labelled with a fluorescent
CC substance and a quencher in a manner that the fluorescence intensity of
CC the hybridisation reaction system is increased after completion of the
CC hybridisation but no stem loop structure is formed. The probes are useful
CC for assaying nucleic acids and their polymorphism and mutation,
CC particularly useful for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis
CC and microbial identification. The present sequence was used to illustrate
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 1 G; 25 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      0.2%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 2.4e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4018 AGAAAAAGAGAGAAAACAAATGT 4042
DB 29 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAAAATAT 5

RESULT 2430
AAD44149
ID AAD44149 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAD44149;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE oligo-dT PCR primer #9 used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
KM Sequential consensus region-directed amplification; gene expression;
KM disease diagnosis; gene analysis; human; matrix metalloproteinase; PCR;
KM primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US6277571-B1.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2001.
XX

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XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-00163485.
XX 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943162.
XX 03-OCT-1997; 97US-0108152P.
XX (UVVI-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH INTELLECTUAL.
XX Fillmore H, Broadus W, Gillies G;
XX WPI; 2002-412824/44.
XX Sequential consensus region-directed amplification for sorting mixture of
XX DNAs into 2 or more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in
XX 2 samples, useful for disease diagnosis and gene analysis.
XX Example; Fig 1C; 19pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a method of sequential consensus region-directed
XX amplification for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or more subsets or
XX distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples. The methods, kits
XX and oligonucleotides are useful for sorting a mixture of DNAs into 2 or
XX more subsets or distinguishing gene expression patterns in 2 samples e.g.
XX for disease diagnosis and gene analysis. The present sequence is oligo dT
XX PCR primer used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 16;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4462 ACTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4477
XX |:|||||
XX 1 AVTTTTTTTTTTTTT 16
XX
XX RESULT 2431
XX AAX18388
XX ID AAX18388 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAX18388;
XX
XX 11-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX RT-PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID 29.
XX
XX RT-PCR primer; DNA sequence determination; gene sequence analysis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP1032765-A.
XX
XX 09-FEB-1999.
XX
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
XX 18-JUL-1997; 97JP-00208312.
XX
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 1999-183822/16.
XX
XX Peptides having at least two new nucleotides - useful as primers in RT-
XX PCR.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 12; 19pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This sequence represents a primer of the invention. The invention relates
XX to sequences of at least two nucleotides of formula: (X)m5'-(alpha)n-beta
XX -N3'; or (X)m5'-(gamma)k-delta-N3'; where X = a labelled compound and/or
XX a nucleotide with voluntary sequence; m = 0 or 1; alpha = thymine; n =
XX natural number indicating the repetition of alpha; beta, delta = V or N;

CC V = adenine, guanine or cytosine; N = adenine, guanine, cytosine or
CC thymine; gamma = thymine; k = natural number of 3 or over indicating the
CC repetition of gamma; in which thymine expressed by gamma is composed of
CC 1/3 or less of adenine, guanine and/or cytosine. The new nucleotides are
CC useful as primers for RT-PCR and determination of base sequences. The new
CC sequences allow for reproductive and highly efficient analysis of gene
CC sequences
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4469 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTG 4484
XX |:|||||
XX 1 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTV 16
XX
XX RESULT 2432
XX AAS14174
XX ID AAS14174 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAS14174;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Modified Poly-T Primer #1 used in construction of probe sets.
XX
XX WRAP-Probe; gene expression array; global amplification; RNA array; ss;
XX tissue microarray; drug discovery assay; reporter binding site; forensic;
XX diagnostic; genomic analysis; universal linker; poly-T primer.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200166802-A1.
XX
XX 13-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 09-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US007508.
XX
XX 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187982P.
XX
XX (GENE-) GENETAG TECHNOLOGY INC.
XX
XX Shafer DA;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-596845/67.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 88; 97pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a probe set for gene expression arrays to
XX provide common equivalent signalling per probe and global amplification
XX of the set. The probe set has a pool of modified cDNA probes, each probe
XX having a central target specific segment copied from a portion of a
XX single mRNA transcript and a universal linker (a WRAP-Probe) located on
XX one or both terminal ends. The universal linker has reporter binding
XX sites to join common reporters to the probes and reporters are useful in
XX copy and amplify the probe. The probes and reporters are useful in
XX diagnostic or drug discovery assays for a wide range of biomedical
XX samples, including detection of nucleic acids and gene expression
XX profiles in human diagnostics, forensics and genomic analysis. The
XX methods are useful for amplifying and identifying any unknown DNA
XX fragment and also for improving sensitivity with tissue microarrays or
XX cDNA arrays. The methods improve the quantification of gene expression and
XX allow highly improved detection of rare transcripts or very small
XX samples. This sequence represents a poly-T primer used in the
XX construction of probe sets

XX	Sequence	17 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
XX	Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX	Best Local Similarity	93.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
XX	Matches	15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	4469	TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTG 4484 1 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTV 16
Db		
RESULT 2433		
ID	ABA05917/C	
AC	ABA05917; standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
DT	05-MAR-2002 (first entry)	
XX	Hepatitis B virus diagnostic PCR primer SEQ ID NO 7.	
XX	Hepatitis B virus; HBV; infection; hepatocellular carcinoma; diagnosis;	
XX	PCR primer; SS.	
OS	Hepatitis B virus.	
PN	EP1152063-A1.	
PD	07-NOV-2001.	
PF	03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.	
PR	03-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00109436.	
PA	(DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.	
PI	Schroeder KH, Koike K;	
DR	WPI; 2002-068256/10.	
XX	Diagnosing hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection stages and determining the risk for hepatocellular carcinoma, comprises identifying full length HBV transcripts and truncated HBV transcripts in a serum sample.	
PT	Example 1; Page 6; 25pp; English.	
PS	The invention relates to diagnosis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection stages comprising identification of full length HBV transcripts (I) and truncated HBV transcripts (II) in a serum sample, where the ratio of I:II is indicative of a particular infection stage. The method is useful for diagnosing HBV infection stages and determining the risk for developing hepatocellular carcinoma. The present sequence is that of a HBV diagnostic PCR primer, useful for the invention	
CC	diagnostic PCR primer, useful for the invention	
CC	Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
SO		
QY	Query Match	0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX	Matches	17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	6972	GAGCTAAACAACCAAGAA 6991 20 GAGCTAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1
Db		
RESULT 2434		
ID	AAQ52607	
AC	AAQ52607 standard; RNA; 20 BP.	
DT	25-MAR-2003 (revised)	

CC The sequences given in AAQ62081-87 and AAQ78643 are primers which were
 CC used in the detection of *Lactobacillus* genus microbes. They are specific
 CC to the spacer region between the 16S and 23S rRNA genes. These primers
 CC allow the rapid detection of *Lactobacilli*, especially a *Hicchi* microbe,
 CC with a high sensitivity

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5001 TGAAGAACAGATGAGGCG 5020
 DB 20 TGAAGAACAGATGAGGCG 1

RESULT 2438

AAQ79310
 ID AAQ79310 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ79310;

AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 23-JUN-1995 (first entry)

XX Human c-raf-1 oncogene mRNA 2425-2406 antisense oligonucleotide DK-20.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; ras-activated cancer cells;

KM anti-raf-1 oncogene; antisense inhibition of translocation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX W09423755-A1.

XX 27-OCT-1994.

PF 11-APR-1994; 94WO-US004091.

PR 09-APR-1993; 93US-00045374.

PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.

XX Iversen PL;

DR WPI; 1994-341496/42.

XX New heterocyclic anti-raf antisense oligonucleotide(s) - for killing ras-
 PT activated cancer cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 60; 81pp; English.

XX Anti-raf antisense oligonucleotides can be used to kill cancer cells

CC which contain an activated ras oncogene. This is one of a group of

CC antisense oligonucleotides which are exemplified in the specification;

CC they are 8-50 nucleotides long and are antisense to regions of the A-raf-
 CC 1 or the c-raf-1 genes obtained from the "EUGENE" gene library. (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

SO Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 490 GATGAAAGAGACATTTA 509
 DB 1 GATGAAATGAGAGATTTA 20

RESULT 2439

AAQ88215/C
 ID AAQ88215 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ88215;

XX 04-DEC-1995 (first entry)

DE *Lactobacillus* sp. detection antisense primer LAN3R.

KM Primer; PCR; amplification; *Lactobacillus*; 16S rRNA gene; probe; E.coli;

KW B. subtilis; P. aeruginosa; 23S rRNA gene; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN JP07051100-A.

PD 28-FEB-1995.

PF 10-AUG-1993; 93JP-00216843.

PR 10-AUG-1993; 93JP-00216843.

XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.

XX WPI; 1995-127372/17.

XX Determining *Lactobacillus* bacteria in a liquid sample - comprises
 PT filtering the bacteria and nucleic acid amplification.

PS Disclosure; Page 13; 14pp; Japanese.

XX Primers AAQ88214-9 were used with the probes AAQ88205-12 to detect the

CC presence of *Lactobacillus* sp. in a liquid sample. This primer was used

CC with probe AAQ88205 to detect *L. heterochloidi* and with AAQ88206 to detect

CC *L. homochloidi*. The sequences of the probes derive from *Lactobacillus* sp.

CC 16S and 23S rRNA genes. The probe sequences were amplified using the
 CC primers AAQ88201-4

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5001 TGAAGAACAGATGAGGCG 5020
 DB 20 TGAAGAACAGATGAGGCG 1

RESULT 2440

AAQ87041/C
 ID AAQ87041 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ87041;

XX 12-JAN-1996 (first entry)

DE HPV 18-specific oligonucleotide 96-23.

KM probe; hybridisation; human papilloma virus; HPV; detection; riboprobe;

KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN W09511316-A1.

PD 27-APR-1995.

PF 19-OCT-1994; 94WO-US012044.

PR 22-OCT-1993; 93US-00141711.

XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.

XX Martin FH, Jacobsen FW, Green CL;

XX
DR WPI; 1995-193795/25.
XX
PT Detection of target nucleic acid sequence in biological samples - using a
XX labelled riboprobe which hybridises to target nucleic acid for use in
PT medical diagnostics, forensics, and research.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 59; 75pp; English.

XX
CC HPV 18 often integrates into the human genome, as opposed to remaining in
CC episomal form. DNA was isolated from HeLa cells known to contain
CC integrated subgenomic HPV 18 HindIII fragments. HPV 18-specific
CC oligonucleotides AA087038-9 were added to filters contg. the HPV 18 DNA.
CC Duplicate filters were probed also with AA087040-41. Plaques giving
CC clearly duplicated signals were pulled, purified and grown up. Clones
CC contg. portions of the HPV 18 genome were obd. and verified. DNA was
CC prep'd. for the prodn. of riboprobes to be used in the methods of the
CC invention. Riboprobes improve the detection limits of nucleic acid
CC hybridisation. The detection methods using riboprobes can be used in
CC medical diagnostics, forensics and molecular biology research

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred.No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

OY 5370 TTGAATGCATTTTTGGCCC 5389
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
DB 20 TTGTAATGCATTTTTAAAGCCC 1

RESULT 2441
AAT10129/C
ID AAT10129 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAT10129;
XX
DT 21-AUG-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX Sequence #1 used in the method of the invention.

OS Vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW therapy; abnormal angiogenesis; cancer; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes;
XX 88.
XX Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9600286-A1.
PD
XX 04-JAN-1996.
PF
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95WO-JP001121.
PR 27-JUN-1994; 94JP-00145146.
XX 21-NOV-1994; 94JP-00311130.
PA (TOAG) TOA GOSEI KK.
XX
PI Uchida K, Uchida T, Tanaka Y, Matsuda Y, Kondo S;
DR WPI; 1996-068870/07.
XX
PT Anti-sense polynucleotide complementary to VEGF sequence - inhibit growth
XX factor expression and are used for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and
PT other diseases.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 45; 66pp; Japanese.

XX
CC AAT10129 and AAT10130 represent oligonucleotides used within the
CC invention. These sequences were used to determine the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention (see AAT10121-T10128). These sequences
CC are antisense oligonucleotides complementary to at least 8 consecutive

```

CC nucleotides of the vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) gene (see
CC AAT10120). These antisense sequences inhibit the expression of VEGF to
CC below 30% of normal expression. The antisense oligonucleotides may be
CC used in diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving VEGF expression and
CC associated abnormal angiogenesis, such as cancer, rheumatoid arthritis
CC and diabetes
CC
XX
SO Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4464 TTTTGTGTTTTTTTGT 4483
DB 20 TTTGTGTTTTTTGT 1

RESULT 2442
AAT29999/c
ID AAT29999 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT29999;
XX
DT 14-NOV-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Fas ligand gene contg. vector construction primer, L87.
XX
KW Fas ligand; lung; autoimmune disease; hepatitis C; diabetes; diagnosis;
KW non-tissue specific; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP08089256-A.
XX
PD 09-APR-1996.
XX
PF 19-SEP-1994; 94JP-00251436.
XX
PR 19-SEP-1994; 94JP-00251436.
XX
PA (KOBA/) KOBAYASHI T.
PA (SAKA ) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 1996-233348/24.
XX
PT Human Fas ligand gene - useful in diagnosis of autoimmune disease,
PT hepatitis C and diabetes.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 6; 9pp; Japanese.
XX
CC AAT29999-730001 are PCR primers used for the construction of a vector
CC contg. the human Fas ligand gene derived from human lung mRNA. The gene
CC and its fragments are useful for the diagnosis of autoimmune diseases,
CC hepatitis C infection and diabetes. The gene may be engineered to be
CC expressed in any tissue
XX
SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2382 GAAGAGCTGAACATCCAG 2401
DB 20 GAAGAGCTGAACATCCAG 1

RESULT 2443
AAV03702
ID AAV03702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV03702;

```

```

XX 15-APR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer SHP-15 for H chain of Fas specific antibody coding sequence.
DE
XX
XX Fas; antibody; human; immunoglobulin; variable region; rheumatism;
KM autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; therapy; CDR; heavy chain;
KM complementarity determining region; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Mus sp.
XX EP799891-A1.
XX
XX 08-OCT-1997.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1997; 97EP-00302415.
XX
XX 01-APR-1996; 96JP-00078570.
XX
XX (SANKYO ) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX
XX Serizawa N, Ichikawa K, Nakahara K, Yonehara S;
XX WPI; 1997-482673/45.
XX
XX Anti-Fas recombinant antibodies - useful for treating auto-immune
PT diseases, especially rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 15; 72pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a primer for the coding sequence for the protein
CC of the invention. The protein of the invention is a recombinant protein
CC (A), that comprises at least one region corresponding to an
CC immunoglobulin (Ig) variable region which enables the protein to
CC recognise and specifically bind to an antigen, preferably human Fas, and
CC has substantially no more immunogenicity in a human patient than a human
CC antibody. The proteins are useful for treating autoimmune diseases,
CC especially rheumatism (rheumatoid arthritis). (A) is based on a murine
CC monoclonal antibody. As the protein lacks the constant region, it has
CC substantially no more immunogenicity in the human patient than a human
CC antibody
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3084 GTGTCATGTGACTCAG 3103
DB 1 GTGTACTGTGACTCAG 20
AAV85872
ID AAV85872 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV85872;
XX
XX 10-FEB-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX LRP5 SNP primer 58-8 1r.
DE
XX
XX LRP5; LDL-receptor related protein; LRP-3; IDDM; diagnosis; endocytosis;
KM insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune disease;
KM glomerulonephritis; inflammation; viral infection; osteoporosis;
KM hypercholesterolemia; Alzheimer's disease; low density lipoprotein;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

```

```

PN MO9846743-A1.
XX
XX 22-OCT-1998.
PD
XX
XX 15-APR-1998; 98MO-GB001102.
PF
XX
XX 15-APR-1997; 97US-0043553P.
PR
XX 05-JUN-1997; 97US-0048740P.
XX
XX (WELL ) WELLCOME TRUST LTD.
XX
XX (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Todd JA, Hess JW, Caskey CT, Cox RD, Gerhold D, Hammond H;
PI Hey P, Kawaguchi Y, Merriman TR, Metzker ML, Nakagawa Y;
PI Phillips MS, Twells RCJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-594573/50.
XX
XX New isolated LDL-receptor related protein - used to develop products for
PT treating, e.g. elevated triglyceride levels, diabetes, autoimmune
PT disorders, inflammation or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 111; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes LRP5 (low density lipoprotein (LDL)
CC receptor related protein, previously designated LRP-3). AAV85823 to
CC AAV85900 represent SNP primers used for obtaining LRP5 cDNA. Nucleic acid
CC molecules (NAs) encoding LRP5 can be used for determining if an
CC individual is susceptible to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
CC The NAs or proteins can be used for reducing triglyceride levels in the
CC serum of an individual. Therapies that affect LRP5 may also be useful in
CC the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diseases
CC and disorders involving disruption of endocytosis and/or antigen
CC presentation, cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, viral infection,
CC pathogenic bacterial toxin contamination, elevation of free fatty acids
CC or hypercholesterolemia, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's
CC disease and cardiovascular disease. Products from the present invention
CC can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1987 CTGGAGACAGATCTTACCA 2006
DB 1 CAGGAGACAGATCTTACCA 20
AAV85794
ID AAV85794 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV85794;
XX
XX 10-FEB-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX LRP5 exon primer 58-8 1r.
DE
XX
XX LRP5; LDL-receptor related protein; LRP-3; IDDM; diagnosis; endocytosis;
KM insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune disease;
KM glomerulonephritis; inflammation; viral infection; osteoporosis;
KM hypercholesterolemia; Alzheimer's disease; low density lipoprotein;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO9846743-A1.
XX
XX 22-OCT-1998.
XX

```

```
PF 15-APR-1998; 98WO-GB001102.
XX
PR 15-APR-1997; 97US-0043553P.
PR 05-JUN-1997; 97US-0048740P.
XX
XX (WELL ) WELLCOME TRUST LTD.
PA (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI Todd JA, Hesse JW, Caskey CT, Cox RD, Gerhold D, Hammond H,
PI Hey P, Kawaguchi Y, Merriam TR, Metzker ML, Nakagawa Y,
PI Phillips MS, Twells RCJ;
XX
XX WPI, 1998-594573/50.
DR
XX
XX New isolated LDL-receptor related protein - used to develop products for
PT treating, e.g. elevated triglyceride levels, diabetes, autoimmune
PT disorders, inflammation or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 106; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes LRP5 (low density lipoprotein (LDL)
XX receptor related protein, previously designated LRP-3). AAV85587 to
XX AAV85822 represent exon primers used for obtaining LRP5 cDNA. Nucleic
XX acid molecules (NMA) encoding LRP5 can be used for determining if an
XX individual is susceptible to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
XX The NMA or proteins can be used for reducing triglyceride levels in the
XX serum of an individual. Therapies that affect LRP5 may also be useful in
XX the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diseases
XX and disorders involving disruption of endocytosis and/or antigen
XX presentation, cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, viral infection,
XX pathogenic bacterial toxin contamination, elevation of free fatty acids
XX or hypercholesterolemia, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's
XX disease and cardiovascular disease. Products from the present invention
XX can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1987 CTGGAGCAGATGTACACA 2006
DB 1 CAGGAGCAGATCTTACCCA 20
RESULT 2446
AAV40366/C
ID AAV40366 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV40366;
AC
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 14-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Maize oligonucleotide marker S67F.
DE
XX
XX Maize; marker; probe; PCR primer; polymorphism; vegetal sequence;
KW polymorphic site; corn; gramineae species; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Zea.
OS
XX
XX W09830717-A2.
PN
XX
XX 16-JUL-1998.
PD
XX
XX 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-EP007134.
PF
XX
XX 02-DEC-1996; 96US-0032069P.
PR
XX
XX (BIOC-) BIOCEM SA.
PA
XX
```

```
PI Muriigneux A;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-399160/34.
DR
XX
XX Vegetal sequences including single nucleotide polymorphism - useful, e.g.
PT to determine polymorphisms in plants, determine strain in plant breeding
PT and to correlate polymorphisms with phenotypic traits.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 10; 32pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment comprising at
XX least 10 contiguous nucleotides from a vegetal sequence including a
XX polymorphic site which is a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), or the
XX complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele-specific
XX oligonucleotide hybridising to segment, or their complements, and (2) a
XX method of analysing nucleic acids from a subject, by determining if a
XX base is occupying any one (or a set) of polymorphic sites in 261
XX sequences derived from six maize lines (see AAV47701 to AAV47961). The
XX segments are useful in fingerprint analysis in plants to determine which
XX polymorphisms are present, which strain a plant belongs to and to
XX distinguish between strains. The polymorphisms may correlate with
XX phenotypic traits (e.g. plant growth rate or crop yield), and the
XX segments are useful to determine the presence/absence of specific
XX polymorphisms correlating with the existence/absence of particular
XX traits. The segments are also useful in marker assisted back-cross
XX techniques to select plants with a higher percentage of recurrent parent
XX in a back-cross population. Segments incorporate SNPs which occur more
XX frequently than other polymorphism types and are therefore more likely to
XX be located close to genetic loci of interest; different forms of
XX characterised SNPs are also often easier to detect than other
XX polymorphism types. AAV40304 to AAV40369 are used in an example from the
XX present invention as markers and PCR primers. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to
XX correct OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 5756 CACTGTGCTTCTGCTGAC 5775
DB 20 CTCGCTGCTTCTGCTTGC 1
RESULT 2447
AAV24530/C
ID AAV24530 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV24530;
AC
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human SR-BI gene exon 11 primer 5e112srbl.
DE
XX
XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
KW reestenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
KW low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL; diagnosis;
KW body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX W09902735-A2.
PN
XX
XX 21-JAN-1999.
PD
XX
XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US014354.
PF
XX
XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-00890979.
PR
XX
XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-00031626.
PA
XX
```


CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4223 TCCTCTGTCAGATATAC 4242
DB 20 TCCTCTGTCAGATATACCC 1
RESULT 2450
AAZ05811
ID AAZ05811 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ05811;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
OS
PN WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffiths R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1801; 1755pp; English.
XX
SQ PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2597 TCCTATCCAGCAGCTGCC 2616
DB 1 TCCTATCCAGCTATCTGCC 20
RESULT 2451
AAZ05492/C
ID AAZ05492 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ05492;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
OS
PN WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffiths R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1775; 1755pp; English.
XX
SQ PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conjunctivitis, genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2077 CGATATCTGCTACTGTGCG 2096
DB 20 CGATATCTGCTACTGTGCG 1
RESULT 2452

AAZ04381
ID AAZ04381 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ04381;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonococcal urethritis; paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perinephritis;
KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffiths R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1684; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conventional trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perinephritis, Bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3160 AAAGCTGCTTGGCTTGGCT 3179
DB 1 AAAGCTGCTTGGCTTGGCT 20

RESULT 2453
AAZ03998
ID AAZ03998 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ03998;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonococcal urethritis;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perinephritis;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perinephritis;

KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffiths R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1652; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conventional trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perinephritis, Bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 5733 CTTCCTTCCCTTTCTTCTTCT 5752
DB 1 CTTCCTTCCCTTTCTTCTTCT 20

RESULT 2454
AAZ00497/C
ID AAZ00497 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ00497;
XX
DT 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human thiorodoxin DNA binding antisense oligonucleotide 2620.
XX
KW Thiorodoxin; thiorodoxin reductase; human; antisense; primer; metastasis;
KW cytostatic; tumour growth inhibitor; detection; nuclease resistant;
KW phosphorothioate linkage; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO938963-A1.
XX
PD 05-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 29-JAN-1999; 99WO-CA000077.
XX

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PR 30-JAN-1998; 98US-0073196P.
XX
XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
XX Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-469328/39.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides against thiorodoxin and thiorodoxin reductase
XX genes, useful for inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 19; 88pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides against
XX thiorodoxin and thiorodoxin reductase gene which have cytostatic activity
XX and are useful for inhibiting tumour growth and metastasis in mammals.
XX They may also be used as hybridization probes to detect the presence of
XX the thiorodoxin and thiorodoxin reductase mRNAs in mammalian cells. They
XX may also be used as molecular weight markers. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are nuclease resistant due to the presence of
XX phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages. AAZ00478-200503 represent
XX oligonucleotide primers capable of binding to human thiorodoxin mRNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1670 AACCTGTCTTCGCAATAT 1689
XX |||||
XX 20 AATCATGTTCTGAAAAATAT 1
XX
XX RESULT 2455
XX AAX3090/c
XX ID AAX93090 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX93090;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffais R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Page 1562; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as

```

```

CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584 - AAY35879) can be used
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 457 CCTCAGATCTTGTGATCG 476
XX |||||
XX 20 CGTCAGTCTTTGAGATCG 1
XX
XX RESULT 2456
XX AAX95676/c
XX ID AAX95676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX95676;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffais R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Page 1766; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584 - AAY35879) can be used
XX in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY 7415 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7434
 |||||
 DB 20 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 1

RESULT 2457
 AAX96459/c
 ID AAX96459 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAX96459;

XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KM sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

PN WO927105-A2.

PD 03-JUN-1999.

PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.

PA (GEST) GENSET.

PI Griffeais R;

DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

PS Page 1827; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5033 CAGCTCACTGAGAGCCTAC 5052
 |||||
 DB 20 CTGCTCATTGGAGAGACTTAC 1

RESULT 2458

ID AAX97516
 AAX97516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAX97516;

DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE Primer used to amplify Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KM sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

PN WO927105-A2.

PD 03-JUN-1999.

PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.

PA (GEST) GENSET.

PI Griffeais R;

DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

PS Page 1910; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2733 GGCCAAAGCCGTGACGTTTC 2752
 |||||
 DB 1 GGCCAAAGCCGTACCGATTTC 20

RESULT 2459

ID AAX97150/c
 AAX97150 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAX97150;

DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KM sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

PN WO927105-A2.

PD 03-JUN-1999.

PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.


```

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Grifffais R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Page 1881; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AA91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC (see AA91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AA934584- AA935879) can be used
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7412 TCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7431
DB 20 TCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 1
RESULT 2460
AA93652
ID AA93652 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA93652;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-1B001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Grifffais R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Page 1608; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX

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CC AA91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC (see AA91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AA934584- AA935879) can be used
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3684 CCAGAAAGCCGCAATTTTG 3703
DB 1 CCAGAAAGCCGCAATTTTG 20
RESULT 2461
AA924622/C
ID AA924622 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA924622;
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human SR-BI gene exon 11 primer 5e112srbl.
XX
XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
XX restenosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
XX low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL; diagnosis;
XX body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9902736-A2.
XX
XX 21-JAN-1999.
XX
XX 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-US014359.
XX
XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-00890980.
XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-00032894.
XX
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Acton St;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.
XX
XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
XX receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and treatment
XX of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions.
XX
XX Claim 10; Page 67; 103pp; English.
XX
XX Primer 5e112srbl is used with primer 3e112srbl (see AA924623) in the PCR
XX amplification of exon 11 (see AA924600) of the human SR-BI gene. The
XX invention is based on the discovery of the genomic structure of the human
XX SR-BI gene (see AA924590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic
XX regions within the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass
XX index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such
XX as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.
XX Claimed primers (see AA924602-25) are used for the amplification of the
XX exons, introns and promoter region of the SR-BI gene for detection of
XX polymorphisms and mutations. The invention provides methods for
XX determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a disease

```

CC associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI
CC gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3391 CAGCTGCCACCCACCTT 3410
DB 20 CAGATGCCACCAACACTT 1

RESULT 2462
AAK03540/c
ID AAK03540 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAK03540;
XX
DT 08-APR-1999 (first entry)

DE Reverse PCR primer used to amplify the allele at the D17S855 marker.

XX Allele: microsatellite marker; Breast cancer antigen 1; BRCA1; D17S855;
KM D17S1322; D17S1323; breast cancer; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO9855650-A1.

XX 10-DEC-1998.

XX 03-JUN-1998; 98MO-NL000325.

XX 04-JUN-1997; 97EP-00201700.

XX (UTLE-) RIJXSUNIV LEIDEN.

PI Bakker E, Devilee P, Petrij-Boesch A, Van Ommen GBW;

DR WPI; 1999-080836/07.

PT Test kit for detecting the presence of or predisposition for breast
PT cancer - containing a probe for detecting a deletion of a region of the
PT BRCA1 gene.

PS Disclosure; Page 11; 35pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAK03539-40 are used to amplify and detect an allele at
CC microsatellite marker D17S855. The haplotype in the Dutch population that
CC carries the 3835 bp deletion around exon 13 of the Breast cancer antigen
CC 1 (BRCA1) gene is characterised by a 151 bp allele at microsatellite
CC marker D17S855, a 122 bp allele at microsatellite marker D17S1322, and a
CC 151 bp allele at microsatellite marker D17S1323. The primers can be used
CC in a diagnostic test kit for detecting the presence of, or predisposition
CC for, breast cancer. The kit provides a means of PCR based identification
CC of the presence of mutations/deletions in human genomic DNA in the BRCA1
CC gene

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7427 GCAGACGACAACTCTGTGT 7446
DB 20 GCAGTAGACAAAGTCTGTGT 1

RESULT 2463

AAZ48058/c
ID AAZ48058 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAZ48058;

XX 08-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DE Human IGF-II antisense oligonucleotide GRI4019.

XX Human; IGF-II; insulin-like growth factor II; cell growth modulation;
KM tumour; inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate;
KM metastasis; antitumour; antiproliferative; angiogenesis; apoptosis;
KM tumour cell migration; proliferative disease; atherosclerosis; psoriasis;
ss.

OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"

XX MO9955854-A2.

XX 04-NOV-1999.

XX 23-APR-1999; 99MO-CA000323.

XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082791P.

XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

PI Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;

DR WPI; 2000-062027/05.

PT Antisense oligonucleotides against mRNA of insulin-like growth factor II,
PT for treating tumors and other proliferative diseases.

PS Claim 5; Page 19; 72pp; English.

XX AAZ48041 to AAZ48070 represent specifically claimed antisense
CC oligonucleotides (I) complementary to the mRNA of human insulin-like
CC growth factor II (IGF-II). The present invention also describes a method
CC for inhibiting growth or metastasis of mammalian tumors by administering
CC (I). (I) have antitumor and antiproliferative activity, and inhibits:
CC (i) the autocrine and paracrine functions of IGF-II which promote tumour-
CC induced angiogenesis and tumour cell migration; and (ii) autocrine growth
CC of tumour cells, possibly including induction of apoptosis. (I) may also
CC function as ribozymes. (I) are used for inhibiting growth and metastasis
CC of mammalian tumours, also: (i) for treatment of other proliferative
CC diseases, e.g. atherosclerosis and psoriasis; (ii) when labeled, as
CC probes for detecting IGF-II mRNA; and (iii) as molecular weight markers.
CC (I) that bind to the 5'-untranslated region of the foetal transcript. (the
CC form present in tumour cells) should not affect the adult transcript.
CC They are effective against drug-resistant tumours

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5778 GCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 5797
DB 20 GCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1

RESULT 2464
AAA09630
ID AAA09630 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```

XX AA09630;
AC
XX 30-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide Ne4 used in telomere analysis.
DE
XX Telomere biogenesis; modulation; cytostatic; cancer; telomerase; ss.
KM
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX EP1043404-A2.
XX
XX 11-OCT-2000.
PD
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000EP-00106572.
PP
XX 25-MAR-1999; 99CA-02264262.
PR
XX (TELO-) TELOGENE INC INST PHARMACOLOGIE.
PA
XX Chabot B, Wellinger R;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-640126/62.
DR
XX
XX Identifying an agent modulating telomere biogenesis in vitro, comprises
PT incubating a nucleic acid target sequence for hNRNP A1/UPI with A1/UPI in
PT the presence of the agent, and determining the binding between.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 21; 39pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a method for identifying an agent that modulates
CC telomere biogenesis in vitro. The method comprises incubating a nucleic
CC acid target sequence for A1/UPI, with A1/UPI (or its fragment or
CC derivative), and determining the binding. A significant change in
CC enzymatic activity in the presence of the agent indicates that the agent
CC is a modulator of telomere biogenesis. The agents identified by the
CC method exhibit cytostatic activity, and are used to modulate in vitro
CC telomere biogenesis, and may be used in the treatment of cancers.
CC Sequences AA09622-A09636 represent oligonucleotides used in examples
CC illustrating the method, they are used in a telomerase assay, lagging
CC strand synthesis assay and binding and protection assays
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 15 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3217 GTGGGTGGGAGGAGGAGG 3236
DB 1 GGGGGTGGGAGCAGGGGAGG 20

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RESULT 2465

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AAZ40047/C
ID AAZ40047 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ40047;
XX
XX 17-FEB-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX PCR primer V03 to create mutated CH2.
DE
XX
XX Binding molecule; CH2 sequence; complement dependent lysis; FcgammaRIIb;
KM cell-mediated destruction; human; immunoglobulin G; IgG heavy chain;
KM B cell activation; mast cell degranulation; phagocytosis; vasculitis;
KM Crohn's disease; graft-vs-host disease; organ transplant rejection;
KM bone-marrow transplant rejection; autoimmune disease; asthma; allergy;
KM autoimmune disorder; autoimmune haemolytic anaemia; inflammatory disease;
KM autoimmune thrombocytopenia; arthritis; erythroblastosis foetalis;
KM neonatal autoimmune thrombocytopenia; Goodpastures disease; therapy;
KM sickle cell anaemia; coronary artery occlusion; PCR primer; ss.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO958572-A1.
XX
XX 18-NOV-1999.
PD
XX
XX 07-MAY-1999; 99WO-GB001441.
PP
XX 08-MAY-1998; 98GB-00009951.
PR
XX (UYCA-) UNIV CAMBRIDGE TECH SERVICES LTD.
PA
XX
XX Armour KL, Clark MR, Williamson LM;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-039075/03.
DR
XX
XX Immunoglobulin-derived binding molecules that do not activate complement
PT or trigger cytotoxic activities and maintaining desirable immunoglobulin
PT properties.
XX
XX Example; Page 38; 81pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This sequence is a PCR primer for creating a mutated CH2 molecule that is
CC a binding molecule of the invention. The recombinant binding molecule is
CC capable of binding a target molecule without triggering complement
CC dependent lysis, or the cell-mediated destruction of the target
CC comprises: (a) a binding domain capable of binding a target molecule; and
CC (b) an effector domain that is homologous to all or part of a constant
CC domain of a human immunoglobulin G (IgG) heavy chain. The binding
CC molecule is used to bind a target molecule (especially FcgammaRIIb
CC causing inhibition of B cell activation, mast cell degranulation or
CC phagocytosis). The binding molecule can be used to prevent or inhibit the
CC binding of a second binding molecule, e.g. an antibody, to the target
CC molecule. The binding molecule is useful for the treatment of graft-vs-
CC host disease, organ transplant rejection, bone-marrow transplant
CC rejection, autoimmunity (e.g. vasculitis, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia,
CC autoimmune thrombocytopenia and arthritis), autoimmunity (e.g.
CC foetal/neonatal autoimmune thrombocytopenia, asthma and allergy),
CC chronic or acute inflammatory diseases (e.g. Crohn's, HDN
CC (erythroblastosis foetalis), Goodpastures, sickle cell anaemia and
CC coronary artery occlusion). The binding molecules do not activate
CC complement or trigger cytotoxic activities through FcgammaRIIb and desirable
CC IgG properties have been retained. The polypeptides do not contain non-
CC human amino acids, and are therefore likely to have reduced
CC immunogenicity. Further, they still bind Protein A, which is consistent
CC with being able to cross the human placenta through interaction with FcRn
CC (neonatal Fc receptor)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6020 TTTCACACCTGTCCTCC 6039
DB 20 TTTCACACGAGTTCCTCC 1

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RESULT 2466

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AAZ39103/C
ID AAZ39103 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ39103;
XX
XX 29-FEB-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human mcl-1 anti-apoptotic bcl-2-related protein antisense oligo #20422.
DE
XX Human; A1; anti-apoptotic; bcl-2-related protein; antisense inhibition;
KM mcl-1; apoptosis; cancer; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; tumour;
KM inflammation; diagnosis; phosphorothioate; ss.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6001992-A.
XX PD 14-DEC-1999.
XX PF 07-JAN-1999; 99US-00226568.
XX PR 07-JAN-1999; 99US-00226568.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Ackermann EJ, Marcusson EG, Bennett CF, Dean NM;
XX DR WPI; 2000-061908/05.
XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides which modulate the expression of novel anti-
XX PT apoptotic bcl-2-related proteins are useful for inducing apoptosis and
XX PT treating associated diseases e.g. cancer.
XX PS Example 12; Col 33; 28pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides which modulate
XX CC the expression of novel anti-apoptotic bcl-2-related proteins. The
XX CC antisense oligonucleotides can be used as therapeutic agents to prevent
XX CC or delay inflammation or tumour formation by promoting apoptosis in human
XX CC cells or tissues. They can also be used as research agents to establish
XX CC the function of particular genes and as diagnostic agents in sandwich
XX CC assays for detecting the level of novel anti-apoptotic bcl-2-related
XX CC proteins in a sample. The antisense oligonucleotides given in the present
XX CC invention were designed to target human A1 and mcl-1 anti-apoptotic bcl-2
XX CC -related protein nucleotide sequences. The present sequence represents an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide for the human mcl-1 nucleotide sequence
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2869 AGGAGGAGGAGGTGGGTA 2888
DB 20 AGGAGGAGGAGGTGGTCTA 1

RESULT 2467
AAAI1835
ID AAAI1835 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAAI1835;
XX DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human MDMX antisense oligonucleotide #31164.
XX KW MDMX; human; antisense; inhibitor; anticarcinogen; antiinflammatory;
XX KW antiinfectious; modulation; treatment; disease; diagnosis; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6046320-A.
XX PD 04-APR-2000.
XX PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowbert LM;

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```

XX DR WPI; 2000-282710/24.
XX XX
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding human
XX PT MDMX useful for inhibiting MDMX expression and for treating diseases
XX PT associated with MDMX expression e.g. tumor formation, inflammation.
XX PS Example 15; Col 65-66; 51pp; English.
XX CC This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I), 6-30 nucleobases
XX CC in length, targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a human MDMX. (I)
XX CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human MDMX.
XX CC The products of the invention have anticarcinogen, antiinflammatory and
XX CC antiinfectious activity. Synthesized chimeric oligonucleotides targeted
XX CC to human MDMX, 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central gap region
XX CC consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides flanked on both sides by 5-
XX CC nucleotide wings were tested for antisense inhibition of MDMX expression.
XX CC Results of real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed
XX CC 71 out of the 159, 20 base pair sequences, all fully defined in the
XX CC specification, demonstrated at least 30% inhibition of MDMX expression.
XX CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for effective and specific
XX CC modulation, particularly inhibition of MDMX expression, and may be used
XX CC in treating humans or animals suspected of having or being prone to a
XX CC disease or condition associated with expression of MDMX. The antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides may also be used as research reagents or kits, and as
XX CC diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a particular gene or to
XX CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway,
XX CC and as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
XX CC tumor formation. AAII1781-AII1945 represent antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC described in the method of the invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2077 CGATCTGTGCTACTGTGCG 2096
DB 1 CGATCTGTGATCTGTGCG 20

RESULT 2468
AAAI1764
ID AAAI1764 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAAI1764;
XX DT 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding a decorin binding protein.
XX KW Decorin binding protein; DbpA; DbpB; adhesin; infection; Lyme disease;
XX KW spirochete infection; vaccine; passive immunotherapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Borrelia burgdorferi.
XX PN WO200021989-A1.
XX PD 20-APR-2000.
XX PF 08-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023481.
XX PR 09-OCT-1998; 98US-0103728P.
XX PA (MEDI-) MEDIMUNE INC.
XX PI Hanson MS, Mullikin BA, Roberts W, Lathigra R;
XX DR WPI; 2000-317936/27.
XX PT Novel decorin binding proteins, DBP A and B useful as vaccines for
XX PT protecting humans against Lyme disease and as immunogens for production

```

PT of antibodies used in passive immunotherapy, or as diagnostic reagents.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 81, 93pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a primer which was used to isolate DNA
 CC encoding a decorin binding protein (Dbp). The specification describes
 CC DbpA and DbpB. DbpA and DbpB are adhesins, and are immunogenic. DbpA is a
 CC target for antibody-mediated killing of *B. burgdorferi* during the early
 CC stages of infection. The polypeptides are useful for producing antibodies
 CC to diagnose Lyme disease (spirochete infections), or for producing
 CC vaccines for prophylaxis and/or treatment of such infections. The
 CC antibodies may be useful in passive immunotherapy, as diagnostic reagents
 CC and as reagents in other processes such as affinity chromatography
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP, 12 A; 2 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 4008 GTCCTAAATGCAAAAAAGA 4027
 Db 1 GTCCTAAAGAGAAACAAA 20
 RESULT 2469
 AA287140
 ID AA287140 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA287140;
 XX
 DT 08-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TRAP100 PCR primer 110F, SEQ ID NO:42.
 XX
 XX Thyroid receptor-associated protein; TRAP220; TRAP100; coactivator;
 KM TRAP complex; nuclear hormone receptor; thyroid receptor;
 KM vitamin D receptor; oestrogen receptor; mineralocorticoid receptor;
 KM peroxisome proliferation-activated receptor; LXXLL motif; drug screening;
 KM detection; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W0200001820-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-JAN-2000.
 XX
 PF 01-JUL-1999; 99WO-US015052.
 XX
 PR 06-JUL-1998; 98US-00110517.
 XX
 PA (UYRQ) UNITV ROCKEFELLER.
 XX
 PI Roeder RG, Fondell JD, Xingyuan C, Ito M,
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-147418/13.
 XX
 PT New isolated Thyroid Receptor-Associated Proteins which act as nuclear
 PT hormone receptor coactivators used for identifying modulators of hormones
 PT or nuclear hormone receptors.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 76, 114pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to human thyroid receptor-associated proteins
 CC TRAP220 (AAV69669) and TRAP100 (AAV69670) and nucleotides encoding them
 CC (AA287101-287102) TRAP220 and TRAP100 are members of a complex of TRAPs
 CC which act as coactivators for nuclear hormone receptors, binding to such
 CC receptors in a ligand-dependent manner and are required for functional
 CC interactions between the receptor and genes whose transcription is
 CC regulated by these receptors. Nuclear hormone receptors include thyroid
 CC receptors (TRs), vitamin D receptors (VDRs), oestrogen receptors (ERs),
 CC mineralocorticoid receptors (MRs) and peroxisome proliferation-activated

CC receptors (PPARs). TRAP220 contains two of the LXXLL motifs that have
 CC been implicated in nuclear hormone receptor-coactivator interactions,
 CC while TRAP100 contains six of these motifs. TRAP220 and TRAP100, and
 CC their associated nucleotides, may be used to modulate the activity of a
 CC nuclear hormone receptor, or to screen for agents that modulate receptor
 CC or hormone activity. Proteins, nucleic acids and antibodies may also be
 CC used therapeutically and for detection of TRAP220 and TRAP100 or their
 CC associated nucleotides. Sequences AA287126-287146 represent PCR primers
 CC used to amplify and modify DNA encoding TRAP100 for subcloning in an
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP, 1 A; 4 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 6880 GAGCGTGAGTGGTCTCTC 6899
 Db 1 GAGCGCGGTTGGTCTTTC 20
 RESULT 2470
 AA78224
 ID AA78224 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA78224;
 XX
 DT 16-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Anti-human Fas antibody CH11 H chain cDNA specific primer SHF-15.
 XX
 XX Antirheumatic agent; immunoglobulin M; IgM; apoptosis inducer;
 KM immunosuppression; autoimmune disease; treatment; rheumatism;
 KM anti-Fas antibody; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS JP2000154149-A.
 XX
 PN 06-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PD 17-SEP-1999; 99JP-00263984.
 XX
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98JP-00264598.
 XX
 PA (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-454476/40.
 XX
 PT Anti-human Fas humanizing antibody-containing antirheumatic agents.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 16; 109pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to antirheumatic agents which comprise as
 CC active ingredients an immunoglobulin M (IgM) protein. The IgM protein
 CC does not include a J segment, has apoptosis inducing activity, and
 CC consists of a light and heavy chain polypeptide produced synthetically.
 CC The agents of the invention exhibit antirheumatic and immunosuppressive
 CC activity and can be used to treat autoimmune diseases, especially
 CC rheumatism. The IgM molecule used in the invention has human Fas-antigen
 CC binding properties. Included in the invention are nucleotide sequences of
 CC the IgM light and heavy chains (see AA78267-A78272) and the
 CC corresponding protein sequences (see AA782913-B12918 and AA782919), and
 CC AA782902-A78206) and protein sequences (see AA782908-B12910). Also
 CC included are anti-human Fas antibody CDR peptides (AA782902-B12907).
 CC Primers specific for the anti-human Fas antibody, light, heavy and kappa
 CC chains used in the invention are represented by sequences AA78213-
 CC A78266. Primers used for sequencing the human Ig DNA used in the
 CC invention are represented by sequences AA78277-A78318 and AA78335-
 CC A78337, while humanised anti-Fas Ig DNA sequencing primers are
 CC represented by sequences AA78321-A78334 and AA78338-A78367. Primer

CC sequences AAA78207-A78212 are specific for murine Ig DNA, and are used in
 CC the production of the agent of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 3084 GTGCTCATGTGACTCAG 3103
 Db 1 GTGCTCATGTGACTCAG 20
 RESULT 2471
 AA256191/c
 ID AA256191 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA256191;
 DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide A1.5 for IL-4/IL-13 receptor expression inhibition.
 XX
 KW Interleukin-4; IL-4; interleukin-13; IL-13; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW asthma; allergy; cancer; receptor expression inhibitor; immunoglobulin E;
 KW IgE; inflammation; hypersensitivity; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO966037-A2.
 PD 23-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-CA000572.
 XX
 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98CA-02235420.
 XX
 PA (REEX-) RECH EXPERTISES & DEV MEDICAMX PARENZ IN.
 XX
 PI Renzi P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-097743/08.
 XX
 PT Antisense oligonucleotides directed to CCR3, interleukin or granulocyte
 PT macrophage colony stimulating factor receptors, used for treating or
 PT preventing asthma, allergies, hypersensitivity, inflammation or cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 5; Page 19; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is an antisense oligonucleotide directed against the common subunits
 CC of the interleukin-4 (IL-4) receptor and the interleukin-13 (IL-13)
 CC receptor. The antisense oligonucleotide inhibits IL-13 and IL-4 receptor
 CC expression. IL-4 and IL-13 are involved in immunoglobulin E (IgE)
 CC production, the development and persistence of asthma and atopy. The
 CC invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides directed against a
 CC nucleic acid sequence encoding either a chemokine receptor (CCR3), a
 CC common subunit of IL-4 and IL-13 receptors, or a common subunit of
 CC interleukin-3 (IL-3), interleukin-5 (IL-5) and granulocyte macrophage
 CC colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) receptors. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides can be used in the treatment or prevention of asthma,
 CC allergy, hypersensitivity, general inflammation or cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 16 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 69 CGGGGGCGGGCGGGCGGACG 88
 Db 20 CGGGGGCGGGCGGGCGGCG 1

RESULT 2472
 AAC62074/c
 ID AAC62074 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC62074;
 XX
 DT 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse primer used to amplify a human pancreatic elastase III cDNA.
 XX
 KW Human; elastase I; chromosome 12q13; mutant; serine protease; eczema;
 KW hyperproliferative skin condition; psoriasis; lupus erythematosus;
 KW erythema; cancer; elastase II; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200061728-A2.
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-GB001389.
 XX
 PR 13-APR-1999; 99GB-00008458.
 XX
 PA (QUEB-) QUEEN MARY & WESTFIELD COLLEGE.
 XX
 PI Gerst-Talas U, Dunlop J, Kelsell DP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-679482/66.
 XX
 PT Recombinant polynucleotide encoding human elastase I mutant useful for
 PT determining the predisposition of a subject to cancer or
 PT hyperproliferative skin condition such as psoriasis, eczema,
 PT erythematosis.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 18; 35pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAC62073-74 were used to amplify a human elastase II
 CC transcript. The specification describes elastase I, whose gene maps to
 CC chromosome 12q13. Elastase is a serine protease, and is localised in the
 CC basal layer of the mammalian skin. The specification describes a mutant
 CC elastase I, with a frame shift mutation in any one of the codons 207-225.
 CC The mutation results in the disruption of the carboxy terminal of the
 CC protein, and possibly affects substrate binding. An allele encoding a
 CC mutant elastase I can be detected to determine the predisposition of a
 CC subject to a hyperproliferative skin condition (e.g. psoriasis, eczema,
 CC lupus erythematosus and erythema) or cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 5337 CCTCACTCTCTCCAGTTGGT 5356
 Db 20 CCTCACTCTCTCCAGTTGGT 1
 RESULT 2473
 AAC80268/c
 ID AAC80268 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC80268;
 XX
 DT 03-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse primer #96 used for amplification of HLA-A exon 3.
 XX
 KW HLA-A; HLA-B; HLA-C; typing; primer; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

CC clone provided in the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7432
 Db 1 CAGACGACAGAGCAGCAGCA 20
 RESULT 2476
 AAD11538
 ID AAD11538 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAD11538;
 AC
 XX 24-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human glycogen synthase kinase 3-beta antisense oligo ISIS 117467.
 XX
 KW Antisense; glycogen synthase kinase 3-beta; GSK3B; diabetes; infection;
 KW insulin regulation disorder; neurological disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW bipolar illness; inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; TPK-I;
 KW tau protein kinase I; human; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key
 FT modified_base
 FT 1. .20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT 1. .5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT 6
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 9
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 11
 FT /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 16. .20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT 17
 FT /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 18
 FT /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 19
 FT /tag= i
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT
 FT
 PN WO200152862-A1.
 PN
 XX 26-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PD
 XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001085.
 XX
 PR 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489765.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX

PI Butler MM, McKay R, Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
 DR WPI; 2001-457510/49.
 XX
 XX Novel antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides for
 PT inhibiting expression of glycogen synthase kinase 3 beta in cells and for
 PT diagnosing, treating neurological and insulin regulation disorders.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 83; 106pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid
 CC encoding glycogen synthase kinase 3-beta (GSK3B) (also known as tau
 CC protein kinase I (TPK-I)). The antisense compound is useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of glycogen synthase kinase 3-beta enzyme in
 CC cells or tissues and for treating diseases or conditions associated with
 CC the enzyme such as insulin regulation disorder, in particular diabetes
 CC and neurological disorder, e.g. Alzheimer's disease and bipolar illness.
 CC The antisense compound is also useful for diagnosing diseases associated
 CC with the expression of glycogen synthase kinase 3-beta and for
 CC prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
 CC formation and as a research reagent. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC compound targeted to human glycogen synthase kinase 3-beta mRNA
 SQ
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3133 AAGTCAACTCTGTAGCCCT 3152
 Db 1 AAGTCAACTCTGTAGCCCT 20
 RESULT 2477
 AAF59877/C
 ID AAF59877 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF59877;
 AC
 XX 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human protein kinase C-theta antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:70.
 XX
 KW Human protein kinase C-theta; PKC-theta; PKCT; PRKCT; nPKC-theta; PRKQ;
 KW isozyme; serine/threonine protein kinase; signal transduction;
 KW calcium-independent function; JNK/SAPK pathway upstream activator;
 KW Jun N-terminal kinase/stress-activated protein kinase;
 KW T-cell signalling pathway; cell cycle control; cellular activation;
 KW Api transcription factor activation; AIDS aetiology; apoptosis;
 KW cytoskeletal arrangement; proliferation; wound healing disorder;
 KW angiogenesis; insulin signalling; chromosome 10p15;
 KW expression inhibition; antisense; cancer; inflammation; diabetes;
 KW phosphorothioate; 2'-MOE gapmer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US6190869-B1.
 PN
 XX 20-FEB-2001.
 PD
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-00429322.
 PP
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-00429322.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
 PI WPI; 2001-210378/21.
 XX
 DR
 XX Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
 PT acid molecule encoding human protein kinase C-theta useful for inhibiting

PT expression of human protein kinase C-theta in human cells.
 XX
 PS Example 15; Col 43-44; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAF59817-AAF59896 represent phosphothioate 2'-MOE gapper
 CC antisense targeted to the human protein kinase C-theta gene, which
 CC inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to
 CC target different regions of the human protein kinase C-theta RNA, and
 CC were analysed for their effect on protein kinase C-theta mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Protein kinase C-theta (also known as PKC-
 CC theta, PKCT, PRKCT, nPKC-theta and PRKCO) is one of several protein
 CC kinase C isozymes and is ubiquitously expressed, with the highest levels
 CC being found in haematopoietic cell lines. It has been shown to function
 CC in a calcium-independent fashion, and it is involved in a variety of
 CC signal transduction pathways, for example, it is an upstream activator of
 CC the JNK/SAPK (Jun N-terminal kinase/stress-activated protein kinase)
 CC pathway. Protein kinase C-theta is also involved in T-cell signalling
 CC pathways, cell cycle control, cellular activation, API transcription
 CC factor activation and the aetiology of AIDS, and has also been implicated
 CC in apoptosis, cytoskeletal arrangement, proliferation, and angiogenesis
 CC and wound repair. It is additionally involved in insulin signalling and
 CC is thought to play a role in the development of diabetes in humans. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention
 CC and treatment of conditions associated with protein kinase C-theta
 CC expression, such as inflammation, cancer, wound healing disorders and
 CC diabetes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 6854 ACTTGCTTCTCCCTGGGCA 6873
 DB 20 ATTGCTTGTCTCCCTGGGAA 1
 RESULT 2478
 AAH27978
 ID AAH27978 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH27978;
 XX
 DT 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer for a minimal deletion in FRA16D oxidoreductase gene.
 XX
 DE Cancer associated protein; FOR gene; FRA16D; fragile site; aphidicolin;
 KM chromosomal rearrangement; cancer; splice variant; DNA instability;
 KM FRA16D oxidoreductase; neoplasia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200144466-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 15-DEC-2000; 2000WO-AU001539.
 XX
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99AU-00004711.
 PR 19-APR-2000; 2000AU-00007025.
 XX
 PA (WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 XX
 PI Richards R, Ried K, Fimis M, Hobson L, Mangelsdorf M, Dayan S;
 PI Nancarrow J, Woolfart E, Baker E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-398151/42.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated 16q23.2 nucleic acid molecule, FRA16D oxidoreductase (FOR)
 PT gene associated with FRA16D site, useful for early diagnosis and
 PT assessment of risk of cancers associated with the FRA16D region.

XX
 PS Example 1; Page 46; 150pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAH27888-AAH28055 represent PCR primers used to amplify and
 CC identify minimal deletions in the human FRA16D oxidoreductase (FOR) gene.
 CC The FOR gene encodes a cancer associated protein. The FRA16D site is a
 CC fragile site induced by aphidicolin, which is located within the FOR
 CC gene. The fragile site is the location of breakpoints of a variety of
 CC chromosomal rearrangements, and other mutations associated with cancers.
 CC The FOR protein is expressed as a number of splice variants. FOR gene
 CC polynucleotide fragments are capable of acting as specific primers or
 CC probes for detecting cancer associated variations of DNA sequence such as
 CC a point mutation or small DNA rearrangement associated with the tumour, a
 CC breakpoint of one or more chromosomal rearrangements associated with the
 CC tumour and a pause site within the FRA16 gene. FOR nucleic acid molecules
 CC are useful as markers to identify relationship between the fragile site
 CC (FRA16D) and the DNA instability in neoplasia which allows better
 CC diagnosis of cancers associated with the region
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 666 TGTTCCTTGAGCTCTGTC 685
 DB 1 TGTTCACCTTGAGCTGTAC 20
 RESULT 2479
 AAF9302
 ID AAF9302 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF9302;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #418.
 XX
 DE Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
 KM immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
 KM fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
 KM infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200122972-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
 PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
 XX
 PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
 XX
 PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-273485/28.
 XX
 PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
 PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
 XX
 PS Claim 101; Page 46; 338pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
 CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
 CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
 CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory

CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
 CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
 CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
 CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
 CC streptococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
 CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
 CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
 CC T12 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
 CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4459 TGGACCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4478
 Db 1 TCGTCGTTTCTTTTCTTTT 20

RESULT 2480
 AAF28352/C
 ID AAF28352 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF28352;
 XX
 DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DNA oligomer #2.

XX Deoxynucleic S-methylthiouracil; Dnmct; antisense therapy;
 KM cardiovascular disease; inflammatory disease; neurocellular disease;
 KM antiviral therapy; human immunodeficiency virus; human-cytomegalovirus;
 KM influenza; herpes; infection; ss.

OS Unidentified.

XX US6169176-B1.

PD 02-JAN-2001.

XX 28-SEP-1999; 99US-00407675.

XX 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091481P.

PR 11-DEC-1998; 98US-0111800P.

PR 02-JUL-1999; 99US-00347443.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PI Dev AP, Bruce TC;

XX WPI; 2001-122276/13.

XX Preparing novel deoxynucleic alkyl thiouracil oligonucleotide for use in
 PT antisense therapy, by synthesizing oligonucleotides comprising backbone
 PT of alkyl or alkoxy thiouracil linkages in solution or on solid phase.

XX Example 7; Fig 16; 48pp; English.

CC The present sequence was used to demonstrate the ability of deoxynucleic
 CC S-methylthiouracil (Dnmct) compounds to form triplets with DNA oligomers. An
 CC increase in the C content of the oligos resulted in a large decrease in
 CC binding. This experiment was performed as an example of a method for
 CC preparing oligonucleotides comprising a backbone of alkyl or alkoxy
 CC thiouracil linkages. The method is useful for preparing oligonucleotides
 CC for use in antisense or antisense therapy, to inhibit production of
 CC proteins associated with genetic diseases, cardiovascular, inflammatory
 CC and neurocellular diseases, and for antiviral therapy, e.g. to treat
 CC human immunodeficiency virus, human-cytomegalovirus, influenza and herpes
 CC infections. The compounds are also useful as diagnostic reagents to
 CC detect the presence or absence of the target DNA or RNA sequences to

CC which they specifically bind and by antagonising the normal biological
 CC activity of a target protein, they can be used in the manipulation of
 CC tissue e.g. tissue differentiation, both in vivo and in ex vivo tissue
 CC cultures. The method provides an efficient and rapid solid-phase method
 CC for the synthesis of thiouracil and S-methylthiouracil
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4465 TTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTG 4484
 Db 20 TTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTG 1

RESULT 2481
 AAC85984/C
 ID AAC85984 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC85984;
 XX
 DT 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Pol primer PCR1 to determine expression of Dopev pol.

XX Domestic pig; retrovirus; Dopev; detection; retroviral genome; PCR;
 KM hybridization; amplification; antibody; xenotransplantation; primer;
 KM zoonotic infectious disease; graft; human; tissue; organ; probe;
 KM polymerase chain reaction; gag; pol; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN EP106703-A1.

PD 13-JUN-2001.

XX 09-DEC-1999; 99EP-00204219.

PR 09-DEC-1999; 99EP-00204219.

XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.

PI Mang R, Van Der Kuyt AC;

XX WPI; 2001-383572/41.

XX Testing xenotransplantation, cells, tissue or organ for retroviral
 PT genomes comprises isolating recombinant nucleic acid comprising a
 PT consensus retroviral sequence partly derived from a domestic pig
 PT retrovirus sequence.

XX Example; Page 6; 35pp; English.

CC The sequences given in AAC85982-85 are primers which were used to
 CC determine expression of the gag and pol genes of domestic pig retrovirus
 CC sequence (Dopev) in pig PMBC. Detection of Dopev sequences in the method
 CC of the invention allows identification of different types of RT sequences
 CC from Dopev. Dopev contains consensus retroviral sequences allowing
 CC detection of a retroviral genome by nucleic acid hybridization and/or
 CC amplification. Fragments of the Dopev nucleic acid and antibodies
 CC directed against it, are used to test a mammalian xenotransplantation
 CC source (i.e. pig cells, tissue or organ), recipient or contact in order
 CC to reduce the risk of zoonotic infectious diseases. This will allow pigs
 CC to become a major graft and transplant source for human tissues and
 CC organs

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

DR WPI; 2001-268251/28.

XX A process for purification of oligonucleotides using liquid

PT chromatography.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 4; 13pp; Japanese.

XX

CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide provided in a specification

CC relating to the simplified purification of oligonucleotides by liquid

CC chromatography. The process comprises: (a) pouring oligonucleotides

CC protected with a hydrophobic group and oligonucleotide with no protective

CC group into a liquid chromatography column packed with an acid and alkali

CC resistant packing agent, such as polystyrene resin; (b) pouring a mixed

CC developing solvent composed of a buffer made from a volatile salt and a

CC water soluble organic solvent at a suitable concentration gradient into

CC the column; (c) pouring an acid, particularly 6-16 v/v% acetic acid, into

CC the column to deprotect the oligonucleotides protected with the

CC hydrophobic group; (d) pouring a mixed developing solvent composed of a

CC buffer made from a volatile salt, particularly 0.05-0.5 N aqueous

CC ammonium hydrogencarbonate solution adjusted at pH 8-10, and a water

CC soluble organic solvent at a suitable concentration gradient to elute the

CC deprotected oligonucleotides; and (e) removal of the solvent and the salt

CC from the eluted oligonucleotides

XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 17 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3621 TGGGGTGGGGTGGGAGAG 3640

Db 1 TGGGGCGGGGGGAGAGG 20

RESULT 2485

AAF99949

ID AAF99949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAF99949;

XX

DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Synthetic oligonucleotide #15.

XX

KW Oligonucleotide purification; liquid chromatography;

KW hydrophobic protective group; deprotection; ds.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN JP2000342265-A.

XX

PD 12-DEC-2000.

XX

PF 02-JUN-1999; 99JP-00154974.

XX

PR 02-JUN-1999; 99JP-00154974.

XX

PA (TOAG) TOA GOSSEI CHEM IND LTD.

XX

DR WPI; 2001-268251/28.

XX

PT A process for purification of oligonucleotides using liquid

PT chromatography.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 4; 13pp; Japanese.

XX

CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide provided in a specification

CC relating to the simplified purification of oligonucleotides by liquid

CC chromatography. The process comprises: (a) pouring oligonucleotides

CC protected with a hydrophobic group and oligonucleotide with no protective

CC group into a liquid chromatography column packed with an acid and alkali

CC resistant packing agent, such as polystyrene resin; (b) pouring a mixed

CC developing solvent composed of a buffer made from a volatile salt and a

CC water soluble organic solvent at a suitable concentration gradient into

CC the column; (c) pouring an acid, particularly 6-16 v/v% acetic acid, into

CC the column to deprotect the oligonucleotides protected with the

CC hydrophobic group; (d) pouring a mixed developing solvent composed of a

CC buffer made from a volatile salt, particularly 0.05-0.5 N aqueous

CC ammonium hydrogencarbonate solution adjusted at pH 8-10, and a water

CC soluble organic solvent at a suitable concentration gradient to elute the

CC deprotected oligonucleotides; and (e) removal of the solvent and the salt

CC from the eluted oligonucleotides

XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 17 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4464 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTATTTT 4483

Db 1 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTATTTT 20

RESULT 2486

AAH80769

ID AAH80769 standard; CDNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAH80769;

XX

DT 11-SEP-2003 (revised)

DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cdna SEQ ID NO: 733.

XX

KW Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;

KW disease diagnosis; ss.

XX

OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

XX

PN US6251588-B1.

XX

PD 26-JUN-2001.

XX

PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX

PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

XX

PA (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX

PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

XX

DR WPI; 2001-424456/45.

XX

PT Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target

PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe

PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of

PT parameters.

XX

PS Example 2; Col 71; 342pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of

CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide

CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the

CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation

CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are

CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable

CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating

CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.

CC (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)

XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5700 TTGCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTC 5719
Db 1 TTCCCTTCCTTCCTTCCTTC 20

RESULT 2487

AAH80772
ID AAH80772 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH80772;

DT 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 736.

KW Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;
KW disease diagnosis; ss.

OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

PN US6251588-B1.

PD 26-JUN-2001.

PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

PA (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

DR WPI; 2001-424456/45.

XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target

PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe

PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of

PT parameters.

PS Example 2; Col 71; 342pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of

CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide

CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the

CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation

CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are

CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable

CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating

CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.

CC (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)

XX

XX

XX

DT 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 734.

KW Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;

KW disease diagnosis; ss.

OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

PN US6251588-B1.

PD 26-JUN-2001.

PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

PA (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

DR WPI; 2001-424456/45.

XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target

PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe

PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of

PT parameters.

PS Example 2; Col 71; 342pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of

CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide

CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the

CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation

CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are

CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable

CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating

CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.

CC (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)

XX

XX

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XX

DT 11-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 734.

KW Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;

KW disease diagnosis; ss.

OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

PN US6251588-B1.

PD 26-JUN-2001.

PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.

PA (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;

DR WPI; 2001-424456/45.

XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target

PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe

PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of

PT parameters.

PS Example 2; Col 71; 342pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of

CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide

CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the

CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation

CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are

CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable

CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating

CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.

CC (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)

XX

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XX

XX

XX

PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
 XX 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
 PR (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 PA Shannon KM, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb FG, Kincaid RH;
 XX WPI; 2001-424456/45.
 DR WPI; 2001-424456/45.
 XX Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
 PT nucleic acid sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
 PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotide based on the evaluation of
 PT parameters.
 XX Example 2; Col 71; 342pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
 CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide
 CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
 CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
 CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
 CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridizable
 CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
 CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention.
 CC (Updated on 11-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5699 TTGCTTCTCTTCTTCTCTT 5718
 Db 1 TTTCCCTTCTCTTCTTCAATT 20
 RESULT 2490
 ID ABA98536 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABA98536;
 AC
 XX 25-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human G protein-coupled receptor, IGPCR17, PCR primer #1.
 XX
 XX Human, G protein-coupled receptor; IGPCR17; analgesic; neuroleptic;
 KM tranquiliser; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; nootropic;
 KM anticonvulsant; metabolic; anorectic; anabolic; antinflammatory;
 KM antidiarrhetic; osteopathic; antiallergic; antiallergic; antiallergic;
 KM immunosuppressive; gene therapy; psychiatric disorder;
 KM central nervous system disorder; movement dysfunction; schizophrenia;
 KM multiple sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease; kidney disease; obesity;
 KM gastrointestinal disorder; osteoporosis; infection;
 KM gynecological disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 KM
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200202559-A2.
 PN
 XX 10-JAN-2002.
 PD
 XX 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP007532.
 PF
 XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215759P.
 PR
 XX (INGE-) INGENIUM PHARM AG.
 PA
 XX Wattler F, Wattler S, Trommler P, Nehls MC;
 PI
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-140080/18.
 XX New human or mouse G protein-coupled receptor protein, IGPCR17, useful
 PT for diagnosis, prevention, amelioration or treatment of central nervous
 PT system disorders such as Tourette's syndrome, Parkinson's disease and
 PT pain.
 XX Example 2; Page 34; 71pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to human and murine G protein-coupled
 CC receptor (GPCR) protein, IGPCR17 (AAM48353 and AAM48354). The coding
 CC sequence for IGPCR17 is useful in gene therapy for prevention,
 CC amelioration or treatment of diseases characterised by aberrant
 CC expression or activity of IGPCR17, where the disease is a psychiatric or
 CC central nervous system (CNS) disorder associated with signal processing
 CC in CNS such as learning and memory disorders, movement dysfunctions,
 CC tics, tremor, Tourette's syndrome, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's
 CC disease, dyskinesias, dystonia, pain and spasms. In addition, IGPCR17 and
 CC its coding sequence are useful in diagnosis, prevention, amelioration or
 CC treatment of diseases associated with signal processing in CNS,
 CC schizophrenia, episodic paroxysmal anxiety (EPA) disorders such as
 CC obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's
 CC disease/dementia, anorexia, kidney diseases such as renal failure,
 CC obesity, gastrointestinal disorders such as irritable bowel syndrome
 CC (IBS), diarrhoea, motility disorders and conditions of delayed gastric
 CC emptying, osteoporosis, infections such as bacterial, fungal, protozoal
 CC and viral infections, asthma, allergy, arthritis, sepsis and
 CC and viral infections, asthma, allergy, arthritis, sepsis and
 CC gynecological disorders. The present sequence is a PCR primer for human
 CC IGPCR17 coding sequence. This sequence was used along with the primer of
 CC ABA98537 for tissue-specific expression analysis of IGPCR17 in an example
 CC from the invention. The resulting PCR product is given in ABA98538
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4261 CCTCTCTGCACTGCTGCTG 4280
 Db 1 CACTGCTCTGCACTGCTGCTG 20
 RESULT 2491
 ID ABA91537/c standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABA91537;
 AC
 XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX DNA oligonucleotide AACT02025 used to test RNase H cleavage.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid detection; probe; mismatch; ss.
 KM
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_feature 12
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "mismatch to target DNA"
 XX
 XX WO200206531-A2.
 PN
 XX 24-JAN-2002.
 PD
 XX 12-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022166.
 PF
 XX 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-00616761.
 PR
 XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00823647.
 PR
 XX (GENE-) APPLIED GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 PA
 XX

PI Dattagupta N;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-171819/22.
XX
XX Probes for detecting target nucleotide sequence in sample, has sequence
PT that forms hairpin structure having a double-stranded segment and single-
PT stranded loop collectively forming region complementary to target
PT sequence.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 50; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of oligonucleotide AGT02025, which contains
CC a single mismatch with a target DNA oligonucleotide (see ABA91531). It is
CC one of a set of oligonucleotides (see ABA91532-37) containing
CC mismatch(es) to the target DNA that were tested in a hybridization/RNase
CC H cleavage assay. The results showed that 2 mismatches between the target
CC and the probe ablated RNase H cleavage. The effect of one mismatch site
CC was less than that of two mismatch sites, and showed a polarity effect,
CC with weaker inhibition shown in assays with AGT02021 than in assays using
CC an oligonucleotide in which the mismatch was at an adjacent position.
CC Oligonucleotides in which the mismatch was G or C rather than A showed
CC similar inhibition of RNase H cleavage. The invention provides probes for
CC nucleic acid hybridisation. The probes form a hairpin structure
CC comprising a double-stranded stem and a single-stranded loop, and are
CC capable of both intramolecular and intermolecular hybridisation. The
CC double-stranded stem may comprise a methylphosphonate DNA:RNA hybrid that
CC is resistant to RNase H cleavage. When the probe hybridises with a target
CC DNA, the RNA strand in the DNA:RNA duplex becomes sensitive to RNase H
CC treatment and can be removed. Arrays and methods for nucleic acid
CC hybridisation using the probes are provided
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 0 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4464 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4483
DB 20 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 1

RESULT 2492
AAD36590
ID AAD36590 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD36590;
XX
XX 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Her-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #122199.
XX
XX Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; hyperproliferative disease;
KW Her1; antisense; prophylaxis; psoriasis; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumour; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2' methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 6
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT 16..20
FT modified_base
FT /*tag= c

FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2' methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX XX
XX WPI; 2002-171819/22.
XX
XX 04-APR-2002.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030551.
XX
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00676610.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2002-394234/42.
XX
XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with and
PT inhibits nucleic acid encoding epidermal growth factor receptor, useful
PT for treating hyperproliferative disease such as cancer or psoriasis.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 46; 169pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human epidermal growth factor receptor
CC (Her1) to inhibit its expression. The antisense compounds are useful for
CC treating diseases or conditions associated with Her-1 such as
CC hyperproliferative diseases especially cancer (lung, ovarian, colon or
CC prostate cancer) and psoriasis. They are also useful as research
CC reagents, diagnostics, therapeutics, kits and prophylactically e.g. to
CC prevent or delay tumour formation. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targeted to human Her-1
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2862 GGAAGCAAGAGAGAGAGAGAG 2881
DB 1 GAATGCGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG 20

RESULT 2493
ABK30536/C
ID ABK30536 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABK30536;
XX
XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human glioma-associated oncogene-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 124868.
XX
XX Human; glioma-associated oncogene-1 associated disease; infection;
KW inflammation; tumour formation; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6329203-B1.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.
XX
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt J;
XX WPI; 2002-138363/18.

XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding glioma-
 PT associated oncogene-1, for modulating the gene expression and treating
 PT diseases associated with expression of the oncogene in humans.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Col 45-46; 43pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds and methods for
 CC modulating the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The
 CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, target and
 CC inhibit the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The
 CC antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human
 CC glioma-associated oncogene-1 in human cells or tissues and for treating
 CC an animal, particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a
 CC disease or condition associated with expression of glioma-associated
 CC oncogene-1. The compounds are useful for diagnosis, therapeutics and as
 CC research reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense compounds are safely and
 CC effectively administered to humans. ABK30509-ABK30586 represent the
 CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention which comprise a
 CC phosphorothioate backbone
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 7415 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7434
 Db 20 GCCGCAGCAGCAGCTCCAGC 1
 RESULT 2494
 ABK37119
 ID ABK37119 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABK37119;
 DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human lysophospholipase I gene, antisense oligonucleotide #71.
 KW Human; mouse; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; vasotropic;
 KW antilipemic; cardiant; lysophospholipase I; inflammation; ischaemia;
 KW hyperlipidaemia; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis;
 KW antisense gene therapy; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200210185-A1.
 XX
 PD 07-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022975.
 XX
 PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629645.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-188720/24.
 XX
 XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating inflammation,
 PT hyperlipidemia, and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis and
 PT myocardial ischemia, inhibits lysophospholipase I.
 XX
 PS Example 15; Page 80; 131pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases in
 CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding lysophospholipase I

CC (II), where (I) specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression
 CC of (II). (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of (II) in cells or
 CC tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
 CC associated with lysophospholipase I e.g. inflammation, hyperlipidaemia,
 CC and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis and myocardial
 CC ischaemia. (I) is useful as research reagent and diagnostics. (I) is also
 CC useful for distinguishing functions of various members of a biological
 CC pathway. (I) is useful in antisense gene therapy. ABK37028-ABK37191
 CC represent lysophospholipase I coding sequences, antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and related PCR primers of the invention. Note:
 CC Antisense oligonucleotides are modified such that bases 1-5 and 16-20 are
 CC 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides, all bases have phosphorothioate
 CC linkages, and all cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 496 AAGAGAACATTACACTGT 515
 Db 1 ATGAAAAACATTACACTTT 20
 RESULT 2495
 ABS77947
 ID ABS77947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABS77947;
 XX
 DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #431.
 XX
 KW Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
 KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
 KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
 KW rubiosis; Osler-Weber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
 KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
 KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
 KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 FN WO200253141-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
 XX
 PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
 XX
 PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
 XX
 PI Bratzler RL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-566690/60.
 XX
 XX Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
 PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 27; 276pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
 CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
 CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
 CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
 CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
 CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
 CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
 CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,

CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrofrenal fibroplasia,
CC rubeosis, Osler-Weber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovasculization, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiodioma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC acid of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 2 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4459 TGGACTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4478
DB 1 TCGTCGTTTTTTTTTTTTT 20
RESULT 2496
ABT07490/C
ID ABT07490 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT07490;
XX
DT 14-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DB Rat protein phosphatase 2 oligo inhibitor SEQ ID No 104.
XX
XX Cytostatic; antidiabetic; antisense therapy; aberrant insulin regulation;
KW protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit; antisense compound; cancer;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; diabetes; inflammation; tumour; rat; ds.
XX
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
PN WO200264737-A2.
XX
PD 22-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002805.
XX
PR 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780045.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-657588/70.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein
PT Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta, useful for treating diseases
PT related to Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit beta expression, such
PT as cancer.
XX
PS Example 16; Page 98; 137pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel compound 8-50 nucleotides in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein phosphatase 2
CC catalytic beta subunit, where the compound specifically hybridises with
CC and inhibits the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
CC subunits, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide
CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding a protein
CC phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunit. The antisense compounds are useful
CC for modulating the expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
CC subunits and for treating diseases or conditions associated with
CC expression of protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta subunits, e.g.
CC aberrant insulin regulation or diabetes or a hyperproliferative disorder,
CC particularly cancer. The antisense compounds are also useful for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as research reagents and
CC kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
CC biological pathway. This polynucleotide sequence represents an
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of rat protein phosphatase 2 catalytic beta
CC subunit mRNA levels of the invention. NOTE: This oligonucleotide contains

CC phosphorothioate residues and has 2'- MOE wings with a deoxy gap
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 15 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 65 GCTGCGGCGGCGGCGGCGG 84
DB 20 GCGGCGGCGGAGGCGGCGG 1
RESULT 2497
ABL39308
ID ABL39308 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL39308;
XX
DT 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 737.
XX
KM Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
KM angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN WO200197843-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
XX
PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
XX
PA (IOMA) UNIV IOMA RES FOUND.
XX
PI Weiner G, Hartmann G;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-154611/20.
XX
PT Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT developing cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 283; 312pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 2 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4459 TGGACCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4478
1 TCGCTGCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 20

RESULT 2498

ABN9738/c
ID ABN9738 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ABN9738;

DT 16-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human clusterin inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide 72.

XX Human; antisense inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; clusterin;

KM hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorder; ss;

KM hyperproliferative disorder; hyperlipidemic disorder;

XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200222635-A1.

XX 21-MAR-2002.

PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028235.

XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659791.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX WPI; 2002-404805/43.

XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding

PT clusterin, useful for treating animal having disease associated with

XX clusterin such as hyperlipidemic disorder, cardiovascular disorder.

XX Claim 3; Page 84; 125pp; English.

XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are capable of

CC inhibiting expression of the human clusterin gene. The antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the

CC expression of clusterin in cells. The antisense oligonucleotides are also

CC useful for treating an animal with a disease or condition associated with

CC clusterin (e.g. hypercholesterolaemia; cardiovascular disorders;

CC hyperproliferative disorders; and hyperlipidemic disorders). The present

CC DNA sequence represents a clusterin antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone

XX and also contains 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DT 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human IGF-II mRNA.

DE Antisense oligonucleotide; insulin-like growth factor II; IGF-II;

XX tumour growth; proliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis;

KM atherosclerosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US6417169-B1.

PN 09-JUL-2002.

XX 22-APR-1999; 99US-00295593.

XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082791P.

XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

PA Wright JM, Young AH, Lee YS;

XX WPI; 2002-634739/68.

XX Novel antisense compounds targeted to insulin-like growth factor mRNA,

PT useful for inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis in mammals.

XX Claim 16; Col 11; 40pp; English.

XX ABV72238-53 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to

CC human insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II) mRNA. The antisense

CC oligonucleotides are preferably complementary to 5' untranslated region

CC consisting of exons 4, 5 or 6 of human fetal IGF-II mRNA. The antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the growth of

CC human tumour, where a chemotherapeutic agent is also administered. They

CC are also useful for treating proliferative disorders including various

CC forms of cancers, psoriasis, and atherosclerosis, as hybridisation probes

CC to detect the presence of IGF-II mRNA in mammalian cells, and as

XX molecular weight markers

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5778 GCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 5797

DB 20 GCCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1

RESULT 2500

ABZ31037/c

ID ABZ31037 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ31037;

XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5256.

XX Fungal; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;

XX signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;

XX proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Candida albicans.

XX WO200253728-A2.

XX 11-JUL-2002.

XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.

PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX
XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX
XX Roemer T, Jlang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX
XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5256; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6947 ATCCAGAAAGGAGGGA 6966
Db 20 ATCCAGAAAGGAGGGA 1
RESULT 2501
ABA97649/c
ID ABA97649 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABA97649;
AC
XX
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX probe t.
DE
XX
XX ss; fluorochrome; nucleic acid probe; fluorescence.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX JP2001286300-A.
PN
XX
XX 16-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 20-APR-2000; 2000JP-00120097.
PF
XX
XX 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.
PR

PR 24-AUG-1999; 99JP-00236666.
PR 30-AUG-1999; 99JP-00242693.
PR 01-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00028896.
XX
XX (BIOI-) BIOINDUSTRY KYOKAI SH.
XX
XX (KANK-) KANKYO ENG KK.
XX
XX (KEIZ-) KEIZAI SANGYOSHIO SANGYO GIJUTSU SOGO KEN.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-134193/18.
XX
XX Measurement of nucleic acids, using a nucleic acid probe and analysis of
PT the obtained data.
PT
XX
XX Example 6; Page 18; 34pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This invention relates to a method for measuring nucleic acids using a
CC nucleic acid probe labelled with a fluorochrome. The nucleic acid probe
CC decreases the fluorescence of the fluorochrome when hybridised with a
CC target nucleic acid, the decrease in the fluorescence is measured. The
CC method can be used for measuring a target nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 6680 CGTTATTTTATATATATAT 6699
Db 20 CTTTATTTTATATATATAT 1
RESULT 2502
ABA97648/c
ID ABA97648 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABA97648;
AC
XX
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX probe s.
DE
XX
XX ss; fluorochrome; nucleic acid probe; fluorescence.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX JP2001286300-A.
PN
XX
XX 16-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 20-APR-2000; 2000JP-00120097.
PF
XX
XX 20-APR-1999; 99JP-00111601.
PR 24-AUG-1999; 99JP-00236666.
PR 30-AUG-1999; 99JP-00242693.
PR 01-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00028896.
XX
XX (BIOI-) BIOINDUSTRY KYOKAI SH.
XX
XX (KANK-) KANKYO ENG KK.
XX
XX (KEIZ-) KEIZAI SANGYOSHIO SANGYO GIJUTSU SOGO KEN.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-134193/18.
XX
XX Measurement of nucleic acids, using a nucleic acid probe and analysis of
PT the obtained data.
PT
XX
XX Example 6; Page 18; 34pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This invention relates to a method for measuring nucleic acids using a
CC nucleic acid probe labelled with a fluorochrome. The nucleic acid probe
CC decreases the fluorescence of the fluorochrome when hybridised with a
CC target nucleic acid, the decrease in the fluorescence is measured. The
CC method can be used for measuring a target nucleic acid

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP, 13 A; 0 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 6680 CGTTATTTTATTTATATAT 6699
 DB 20 CCTTTTATATATATATAT 1
 RESULT 2503
 ABK89176
 ID ABK89176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABK89176;
 XX
 DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human JAZF1/JJAZ1 PCR primer FusionInfer.
 XX
 KM Human; JAZF1; juxtaposed with another zinc finger; JJAZ1; JAZF1/JJAZ1;
 KM joined with JAZF1; proliferation; endometrial stroma tumour; immunogen;
 KM antigen; antibody; fertility; pregnancy; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR;
 KM primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200193805-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PE 04-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017936.
 XX
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0209093P.
 XX
 PA (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL INC.
 PI Kountz J, Sklar J;
 DR WPI; 2002-575047/61.
 XX
 PT Novel JAZF1, JJAZ1 or JAZF1/JJAZ1 polypeptides useful as immunogens or
 PT antigens to raise or test anti-JAZF1, JJAZ1 or JAZF1/JJAZ1 antibodies.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 59; 76pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a new JAZF1 (juxtaposed with another
 CC zinc finger), JJAZ1 (joined with JAZF1) or JAZF1/JJAZ1 polypeptide. The
 CC methods of the invention can be used to identify a compound which
 CC controls proliferation of endometrial stroma, by expressing JJAZ1 in the
 CC presence of the compound, and determining whether the compound affects
 CC expression of JJAZ1. JAZF1, JJAZ1 or JAZF1/JJAZ1 polypeptides are useful
 CC as immunogens or antigens to raise or test anti-JAZF1, JJAZ1 or
 CC JAZF1/JJAZ1 antibodies. The invention can be used as bait proteins in a
 CC two hybrid assay or three hybrid assay to identify other proteins which
 CC bind or interact with JAZF1/JJAZ1-binding proteins. JAZF1, JJAZ1 or
 CC JAZF1/JJAZ1 molecules are useful for identifying the origin of tumour and
 CC as tumour marker protein to verify that a stromal tumour is from
 CC endometrium. The antibody is useful for promoting or decreasing fertility
 CC or pregnancy, and also for treating endometrial stromal tumours. The
 CC present nucleic acid sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in
 CC the methods of the invention for amplification of the human JAZF1/JJAZ1
 CC fusion protein
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 14 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3000 CCACCCCTACCCCATCTT 3019

DB 1
 1 CCACCCCTACCCCATCTT 20
 RESULT 2504
 ABK44428/c
 ID ABK44428 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK44428;
 XX
 DT 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HPK/GCK-like kinase antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 105327.
 XX
 KM Human; HPK/GCK-like kinase; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antimicrobial;
 KM HKK; NIK; Nck-interacting kinase; infection; inflammation; tumour;
 KM antisense gene therapy; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 FT Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; all cytidines are 5-
 FT methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'MOE) nucleotides"
 XX
 PN US6346416-B1.
 XX
 PD 12-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PE 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-00651011.
 XX
 PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-00651011.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Dean NM, Cowsett LM;
 DR WPI; 2002-237091/29.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
 PT inflammation or tumor formation, is targeted to nucleic acid molecule
 PT encoding HPK/GCK-like kinase (HKK) and hybridizes and inhibits HKK
 PT expression.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; COL 43-44; 37pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an antisense compound (I) of 8-50 nucleobases in
 CC length targeted to a start codon region, coding region or 3'-untranslated
 CC region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HPK/GCK (undefined)-like
 CC kinase (HKK) (also known as NIK for Nck-interacting kinase), which
 CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits expression of HKK. (I) is
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of HPK/GCK-like kinase in cells or
 CC tissues in vitro. (I) is useful prophylactically e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation and tumor formation. (I) is also useful as a
 CC diagnostic and research reagent. (I) is also useful for distinguishing
 CC functions of various members of a biological pathway and in antisense
 CC gene therapy. The present sequence represents an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide targeted to human HPK/GCK-like kinase
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2147 GTGAGCTTCATCCCAATTC 2166
DB 20 GTGAGATCATCATCCAGTCTG 1

RESULT 2505

AAD38503/C
ID AAD38503 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD38503;

DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)

DE Bovine leukocyte antigen class I exon 2 specific probe, BOLA-ClEx2B04L.

KM Bovine; immunological rejection; nuclear transfer; NT; immune response;

KW MHC-II; major histocompatibility complex; bovine leukocyte antigen;

KX embryo transfer; BOLA class I exon 2 DNA; probe; ss.

OS Bos sp.

PN WO200229000-A2.

PD 11-APR-2002.

PF 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030925.

PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000US-0237673P.

PS (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

PI Davies CJ, Schlafer DH, Hill JR;

DR WPI; 2002-444101/47.

XX Minimizing immunological rejection of nuclear transfer fetuses, by

PT transferring the nuclear transfer embryo into an embryo recipient for

PT development of the fetus.

PS Example 1; Page 17; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of minimising immunological

CC rejection of a nuclear transfer (NT) foetus by transferring a nuclear

CC transfer embryo into an embryo recipient under conditions effective for

CC the development of a nuclear transfer foetus with minimal risk of

CC immunological rejection of the foetus due to maternal anti-foetal major

CC histocompatibility complex (MHC)-I immune response. The method is useful

CC for minimising immunological rejection of a NT foetus. It is also useful

CC for performing embryo transfer. The present DNA sequence is a probe

CC specific for bovine leukocyte antigen (BOLA) class I exon 2 DNA. This

CC probe is used in the exemplification of the invention

XX

DT 28-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Alpha-V integrin-specific inhibitory antisense nucleic acid 5.

DE Antisense nucleic acid; ss; alpha-V integrin chain; antisense inhibition;

KW cell adhesion modulation; platelet aggregation; immune function;

KW tissue repair; cell proliferation; tumour invasion; cancer; gingivitis;

KW chronic inflammatory disease; Chron's disease; rheumatoid arthritis;

KW ocular neovascular disease; diabetic retinopathy; osteoporosis;

KW excessive bone resorption; inflammatory skin disorder; psoriasis.

OS Undifferentiated.

PN BP1197553-A1.

PD 17-APR-2002.

PF 12-OCT-2000; 2000EP-00121394.

PR 12-OCT-2000; 2000EP-00121394.

PS (ATHR-) A3D GMBH ANTISENSE DESIGN & DRUG DEV.

PI Kronenwett R, Graef T, Haas R, Nedbal W;

DR WPI; 2002-364499/40.

XX Antisense nucleic acid against alpha V integrin for use in pharmaceutical

PT compositions for the specific inhibition of the expression of alpha

PT integrins in mammalian cells useful.

PS Claim 8; Page 3; 17pp; English.

XX The invention comprises antisense nucleic acids that are capable of

CC binding to the transcription product of the gene coding for the alpha-V

CC integrin chain, thereby inhibiting the expression of alpha-V integrins in

CC mammalian cells. The antisense nucleic acids of the invention are useful

CC for the treatment of pathological disorders by the modulation of cell

CC adhesion which affects platelet aggregation, immune functions, tissue

CC repair, cell proliferation, tumour invasion, inflammation and inherited

CC diseases. Disorders which can be treated include: cancer; restenosis

CC after angioplasty; stenosis to vein bypass; chronic inflammatory diseases

CC (e.g. Chron's disease and rheumatoid arthritis); ocular neovascular

CC diseases (e.g. diabetic retinopathy); disorders associated with excessive

CC bone resorption (e.g. osteoporosis); disorders of mammalian oral cavity

CC (e.g. gingivitis); and inflammatory skin disorders (e.g. psoriasis). The

CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense nucleic acid of the

CC invention used to inhibit alpha-V integrin expression

XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4033 AACAAATGTTATTTTATA 4052

DB 1 AATTAATGCTTTTATTA 20

RESULT 2507

ABK70669/C
ID ABK70669 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABK70669;

DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) homozygous deletion PCR primer #21.

KW Human; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCC; chromosome 9p23; ss; primer; PCR.

OS Homo sapiens.

```

PN  WO20024948-A2.
XX
XX  28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX  21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-IB002274.
XX
XX  21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234308P.
XX
XX  (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
XX  (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
XX  Pineau P, Marchio A, Dejean A;
XX
XX  WPI; 2002-383197/41.
XX
XX  New nucleic acids useful for in vitro detection of homozygous deletion in
XX  human chromosome 8p23 of a hepatocellular carcinoma cell line.
XX
XX  Disclosure; Page 14; 32pp; English.
XX
XX  The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid used for in vitro
XX  detection of human hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), through detection of a
XX  homozygous deletion in human chromosome 8p23. The deletion is located
XX  within the 345 kilobase region flanked by the 37013SP6 and 315117G8D
XX  loci markers. Sequences ABK70649-ABK70700 represent PCR primers used to
XX  detect the deletion indicative of HCC
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match      0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX  Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  5333 TTGGCTTCTCTCTCTCCAGT 5352
XX  |||||
XX  20 TTGCTTACTCTCTGCAT 1
XX
XX  RESULT 2508
XX  AB195391/C
XX  ID  AB195391 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  AC  AB195391;
XX
XX  DT  16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX  DE  Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#2478 oligo #9.
XX
XX  Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX  ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX  infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX  oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX  environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX  OS  Synthetic.
XX
XX  PN  WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX  PD  25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX  PF  04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
XX  PR  14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
XX  (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX  PA  Barany F, Zilvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX  PI  WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX  Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX  complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX

```

```

PS  Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX  oligonucleotide probes (I1) for use on a support to which complementary
XX  oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX  (I1) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX  for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX  e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX  infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX  Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX  Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX  selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX  medinesis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX  as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX  Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX  involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX  cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX  p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX  method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX  and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX  electron microscope and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX  particular sites and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX  presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
XX  AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX  of the present invention
XX
XX  Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match      0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX  Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  1614 CTTGACAGACGACCTGCGGA 1633
XX  |||||
XX  20 CATCAGACGACGACTGCGGA 1
XX
XX  RESULT 2509
XX  AB194169
XX  ID  AB194169 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX  AC  AB194169;
XX
XX  DT  16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX  DE  Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#1256 oligo #9.
XX
XX  Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX  ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX  infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX  oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX  environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX  OS  Synthetic.
XX
XX  PN  WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX  PD  25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX  PF  04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
XX  PR  14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
XX  (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX  PA  Barany F, Zilvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX  PI  WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX  Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX  complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX

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CC bifunctional apoptosis regulator (BAR) and inhibits the expression of
 CC human BAR. The products of the invention have cytostatic and
 CC antiinflammatory activity and can be used to inhibit human BAR expression
 CC during antisense therapy, useful for inhibiting the expression of human
 CC BAR in cells or tissues and for treating diseases associated with
 CC expression of BAR in an animal, particularly a human suspected of having
 CC or being prone to a disease or condition associated with expression of
 CC human BAR. In addition the antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagent, e.g. prophylactically
 CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation. The
 CC oligonucleotides described in the invention have 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
 CC wings and a deoxy gap. This sequence represents a human BAR antisense
 CC oligonucleotide described in the disclosure of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7272 TCCCCACGCTGTCTCTTG 7291
 Db 1 TCCCCAGAGCTGTCTCTTG 20

RESULT 2512
 AB290374/c
 ID AB290374 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AB290374;
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX DS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5616; 872pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at fcp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 17 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4464 TTTTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT 4483
 Db 20 TTTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT 1

RESULT 2513
 AB285597/c
 ID AB285597 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AB285597;
 XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX DS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 839; 872pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
CY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7432
DB 20 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 1
XX
RESULT 2514
ABZ86038
ID ABZ86038 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ86038;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3280; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
CY 7415 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 7434
DB 1 GCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 20
XX
RESULT 2515
ABZ89084/C
ID ABZ89084 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89084;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4326; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antitense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 1 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4466 TTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTT 4485
DB 20 TTTTCTTTCTTTCTTTCTT 1

RESULT 2516
AB286062/c
ID AB286062 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB286062;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antitense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antitense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1304; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antitense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antitense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7432
DB 20 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 1

RESULT 2517
AB286067/c
ID AB286067 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB286067;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antitense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antitense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1309; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antitense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenovirus, reducing levels of adenovirus
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

GY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7432
DB 20 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 1

RESULT 2519
AB291932/c
ID AB291932 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB291932;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenovirus sensitivity;
KW adenovirus receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nye JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7174; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenovirus, reducing levels of adenovirus
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

GY 3216 AGTGGGTGGAGGAGGAG 3235
DB 20 AGTGGGTGGAGGAGGAG 1

RESULT 2519
AB293349/c
ID AB293349 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB293349;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenovirus sensitivity;
KW adenovirus receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nye JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8591; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytoskeletal activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TCAGCCTCAGATCTTGGT 471
DB 20 TAATGCTCAGACTTGGT 1

RESULT 2520
AB285670 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB285670;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN W0200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 912; 872pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytoskeletal activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4464 TTTTCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4483
DB 1 TTTCTTTTCTTTCTTTT 20

RESULT 2521
AB287733 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ID AB287733
XX AC AB287733;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN W0200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2975; 872pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 16 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2874 GAGGAGGTGGGTGAGGAG 2893
DB 1 GTGGGGGTGGGTGGGAG 20
RESULT 2522
ABZ86077/c
ID ABZ86077 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ86077;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1319; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7432
DB 20 CAGCAGCTGCAGCAGCAGCA 1
RESULT 2523
ABZ98588
ID ABZ98588 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ98588;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cryptase a oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13830; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 4 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4465 TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTG 4484
DB 1 TTGTTTGT TTTTGT TTTTGT 20

RESULT 2526
AB289873/C
ID AB289873 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB289873;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PE 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5115; 872pp; English.
XX

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4463 CTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 4482
DB 20 CTTTCC TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT 1

RESULT 2527
AB297370
ID AB297370 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB297370;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL4-R oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PE 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12612; 872pp; English.
XX

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5781 TGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCC 5800
DB 1 TGCCAGCGCTGCTGCTTCC 20

RESULT 2528
AB298753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB298753;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tryptase b oligonucleotide sequence.

XX
KW Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KW antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13995; 872bp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

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CC immunosuppressive, and cytosstatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7432
DB 1 CAGCAGCAGCAGATTGCA 20

RESULT 2529
AB290024 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
ID AB290024 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB290024;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX
KW Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
KW antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5266; 872bp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 4 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 7316 TTGTTGTTGTCTCTGCTTT 7335
Db 1 TTCTGTTGTGACCTGTTT 20
RESULT 2530
ABZ98885/c
ID ABZ98885 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ98885;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDE4A oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraseagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
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XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14127; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

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CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 3639 GGAGGTAGATGGGAGAGAA 3658
Db 20 GGAGGAGAGAGAGAGAGAA 1
RESULT 2531
ABZ86072/c
ID ABZ86072 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ86072;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraseagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1314; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 7413 CAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7432
DB 20 CGGTGCGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 1

RESULT 2532
ABZ93216/C
ID ABZ93216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ93216;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8458; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5098 TGCCCTGTCATGCTTCA 5117
DB 20 TTCTTGTCCATTGCCCTCA 1

RESULT 2533
ADA19180
ID ADA19180 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA19180;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IRM10 gene 5'UTR polymorphic site forward PCR primer.

XX
KW Insulin resistance; IR; susceptibility; diagnosis;
KW insulin resistance marker; IRM; polymorphism; genotype; hypertension;
KW dyslipidemia; type 2 diabetes; obesity; coronary artery disease;
KW drug screening; antidiabetic; cardiac; antihypertensive; human;
KW IRM10; hypothetical protein FLJ22297; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW SNP; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200298355-A2.
XX
PD 12-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 03-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US017227.
XX
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295264P.
XX
PA (CLIN-) CLINGENIX INC.
XX
PI Ma Y, Lih C, Chen F, Fairman J, Chen YI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-148601/14.
XX
PT Diagnosing for insulin resistance (IR) an IR-related condition, e.g.
PT hypertension, diabetes or obesity, comprises detecting an altered or a
PT difference in expression of insulin resistance marker (IRM) genes in a
PT sample from the subject.

XX
PS Disclosure; Page 67; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for diagnosing insulin resistance (IR),
CC an IR-related condition, or susceptibility to IR or an IR-related
CC condition in a patient. The method comprises detecting a difference in
CC expression of at least one insulin resistance marker (IRM) in a
CC biological sample from the patient, compared to the level of expression
CC of the IRM in reference individuals who are not insulin resistant. The
CC invention also encompasses screening for an agent to determine its
CC usefulness in treating IR; the identification of a polymorphism

CC associated with an IR phenotype or risk of developing IR; estimating the
CC frequency of a haplotype for a set of nucleotide polymorphism markers in
CC a population; detecting an association between a haplotype and a
CC phenotype; and identifying genes associated with a disease state. The
CC methods of the invention are useful for diagnosing insulin resistance
CC (IR), an IR-related condition, or susceptibility to IR or an IR-related
CC condition. Such conditions include hypertension, dyslipidaemia, type 2
CC diabetes, obesity or coronary artery disease. The methods are also useful
CC in screening for agents useful in the treatment of these disorders.
CC Sequences ADA19180-ADA19181 represent PCR primers used to amplify a
CC fragment of a human insulin resistance marker designated IRM10. Sequences
CC ADA19180-ADA19181 represent PCR primers used to amplify a fragment
CC (ADA19178) of a human insulin resistance marker designated IRM10, which
CC corresponds to the gene encoding the hypothetical protein FLJ22297. This
CC fragment contains a polymorphic site at a position corresponding to
CC position -167 (5'-UTR) of the FLJ22297 gene.
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2105 GACCACGCGCAGATGATCATT 2124
DB 1 GAAAAGCGCAGATGATCATT 20
RESULT 2534
ADA66526/c
ID ADA66526 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX ADA66526;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Transforming growth factor-beta 3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 85.
XX
XX Cytostatic; antineoplastic; antiarthritic; gynecological;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; Transforming Growth Factor beta-3; TGF beta-3;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancers; atherosclerosis;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; preeclampsia; fibrosis; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
XX backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
XX and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
XX cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX PN WO2003008544-A2.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 12-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022423.
XX
XX 14-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906158.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-223569/22.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound which is targeted to nucleic acid encoding
XX transforming growth factor beta-3, and inhibits expression of TGF-beta 3,
XX useful for treating a condition associated with TGF-beta 3, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 88; 154pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADA66459-
CC ADA66509), which inhibit Transforming Growth Factor (TGF) beta-3
CC expression. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression
CC of TGF-beta3 in cells or tissues, and for treating an animal having a
CC disease condition associated with TGF-beta3, e.g. a hyperproliferative
CC disorder such as cancers of lung, liver, colon, oesophagus, pancreas,
CC breast, skin or haematopoietic, atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC preeclampsia and fibrosis.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1985 TCCTGGAGCAGATGTTACA 2004
DB 20 TCCTGGAAGCAGATGTTACA 1
RESULT 2535
ABZ84008/c
ID ABZ84008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ84008;
XX
DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Toxicologically relevant rat PCR primer #1167.
XX
DE Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003016500-A2.
XX
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.
XX
PF 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
XX
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
XX
XX (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
XX
XX Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schweiser K;
XX Alen P;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-268322/26.
XX
XX Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of
XX drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
XX toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
XX toxicity.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 327; 455pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
XX toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
XX expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
XX reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
XX determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
XX described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
XX from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in ABZ82842
XX to ABZ84764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues
XX; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
XX response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
XX expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
XX to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
XX exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who
XX was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
XX for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known

CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
 CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
 CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
 CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
 CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
 CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
 CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 7413 GAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA 7432
 Db 20 CAGCAGGACGACGAGAAGCA 1
 RESULT 2536
 ABX95028
 ID ABX95028 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX95028;
 XX
 DT 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human bcr-abl gene rearrangement assay primer BCR-P2.P3F.
 XX
 KM Human; primer; PCR; ss; Philadelphia chromosome; bcr-abl; CML; ALL;
 KM chronic myeloid leukaemia; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia;
 KM translocation rearrangement.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002192645-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747165.
 XX
 PR 24-DEC-1999; 99US-0173050P.
 XX
 PA (TSEN/) TSENG R W.
 PA (SAMO/) SAMOSZUK M K.
 XX
 PI Tseng RW, Samoszuk MK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-361830/34.
 XX
 PT Determining bcr-abl translocation rearrangements in a biological sample,
 PT useful for diagnosing chronic myeloid leukemia or acute lymphoblastic
 PT leukemia, comprises performing real time polymerase chain reaction on the
 PT cDNA.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 6; 18pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of determining bcr-abl translocation
 CC rearrangements (the Philadelphia chromosome) in a biological sample,
 CC which comprises reverse transcribing extracted RNA from the sample to
 CC cDNA and performing polymerase chain reaction (PCR) on the cDNA. Also
 CC included is a method of diagnosing chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) or
 CC acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) by performing the assay cited above.
 CC The method is useful in assaying biological samples for bcr-abl
 CC translocation rearrangements and reporting the results of such assays
 CC useful in the diagnosis of CML and/or ALL. The present sequence
 CC represents the human bcr-abl gene rearrangement assay primer BCR-P2.P3F
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2539 GAGCTCAGATCTGACGTA 2558
 Db 1 GAGCTCAGATCTGACGTA 20
 RESULT 2537
 ABZ10388/c
 ID ABZ10388 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ10388;
 XX
 DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related primer SEQ ID NO:528.
 XX
 KM Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;
 KM gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;
 KM cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200277272-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Gnetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;
 PI Olek A, Piepndrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Ieasche R, Leu B;
 PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Meier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;
 PI Schwobe I, Ziebarth H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-018942/01.
 XX
 PT Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative
 PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that
 PT distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.
 XX
 PS Claim 11; Page 40; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and
 CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
 CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute
 CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for
 CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA
 CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also
 CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between
 CC subclases, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
 CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a
 CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3854 CTTTCCTTATTCCTCT 3873
 DB 20 CTCATCTTATTCCTCT 1

RESULT 2538
 ABT43156/c
 ID ABT43156 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT43156;
 XX
 DT 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Neuroblastoma-related DNA sequence #71.
 XX
 KM Neuroblastoma; prognosis; ds; oligonucleotide.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2002103017-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PE 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005295.
 XX
 PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00163666.
 XX
 PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255260.
 XX
 PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
 XX
 PA (HISM-) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Nakagawara A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-167523/16.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid isolated from neuroblastoma showing enhanced expression in
 PT human neuroblastoma with good prognosis, useful in clarifying good/poor
 PT prognosis of neuroblastoma and providing genetic data.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 23 (1); 444pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises DNA sequences that show enhanced expression in
 CC human neuroblastoma with good prognosis. The DNA sequences of the
 CC invention are useful in clarifying good/poor prognosis of neuroblastoma.
 CC The present DNA sequence was used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 GGTGCTGACATCGAACA 934
 DB 20 GGTGCTGACATCGAACA 1

RESULT 2539
 ACC80146
 ID ACC80146 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC80146;
 XX
 DT 01-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE VEGFR-2 antisense oligonucleotide #69.
 XX
 KM Human; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2; cytostatic;
 KM angiogenic; antiangiogenic; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antisense;
 KM VEGFR-2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KM angiogenesis; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX Key
 XX modified_base
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 FT 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
 FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
 FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
 FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"

PN WO2003023266-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 26-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030734.
 XX
 PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967655.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PA Bennett CF, Watt AT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-371980/35.
 XX
 PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
 PT nucleic acid encoding vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2
 PT (VEGFR-2), useful for treating a disease/condition associated with VEGFR-
 PT 2, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 84; 127pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides
 CC (ACC71728-ACC71750 and ACC80101-ACC80155) targeted to Vascular
 CC Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor-2 (VEGFR-2) nucleotide sequence, and
 CC which inhibit the expression of VEGFR-2. The oligonucleotides are useful
 CC in compositions for treating a disease or condition associated with VEGFR
 CC -2, such as hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer, a disease or
 CC condition involving angiogenesis, or rheumatoid arthritis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 489 TGAATGAAGAGACACTT 508
 DB 1 TGAATGAAGAGACACTT 20

RESULT 2540
 ACC80120/c
 ID ACC80120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC80120;
 XX
 DT 01-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE VEGFR-2 antisense oligonucleotide #43.
 XX
 KM Human; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2; cytostatic;
 KM angiogenic; antiangiogenic; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antisense;
 KM VEGFR-2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KM angiogenesis; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1..20
 XX /*tag= a
 XX /mod_base= OTHER

CC strand RNA molecule of a viral genome of an RNA virus, where the molecule
CC comprises an RNA sequence encoding the non-structural proteins of the RNA
CC virus, viral non-encoding RNA sequences necessary for viral replication
CC and an RNA sequence encoding a heterologous protein or a fragment of a
CC heterologous protein. The self-replicating recombinant positive strand
CC RNA molecules are useful in vaccines for expressing heterologous proteins
CC in animal cells and for monitoring RNA replication and RNA delivery to
CC allow optimization of animal cell transfection or RNA delivery into an
CC animal host. They are also in gene therapy. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer used to construct plasmids for in vitro transcription of
CC recombinant replicons. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
CC the invention.

XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 6020 TTTCACACCTGTGCATCC 6039
Db 1 TCTCCACAGGTGTCATCC 20

RESULT 2543
ABT32311/C
ID ABT32311 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABT32311;
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Neuroblastoma-related oligonucleotide #88.
XX
XX Neuroblastoma; prognosis; spontaneous regression; primer; probe; ds;
XX high malignancy.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200297093-A1.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005294.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162775.
XX
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255226.
XX
XX (CHIR-) CHIRIA PREFECTURE.
XX
XX (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX Nakagawara A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-140476/13.
XX
XX Nucleic acids having higher expression in human neuroblastoma with poor
XX prognosis for diagnostic prediction of neuroblastoma prognosis.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 26; 11pp; Japanese.

CC The invention comprises nucleic acids that show increased expression in
CC human neuroblastomas with poor prognosis over those with a good
CC prognosis. The nucleic acids of the invention are useful as a tool for
CC distinguishing neuroblastomas with a favourable prognosis (spontaneous
CC regression) from neuroblastomas with a poor prognosis (high malignancy).
CC The DNA sequences ABT32224 - ABT32571 represent oligonucleotides used in
CC an example of the invention.

XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 915 GGTCCTGACATCGAGACA 934
Db 20 GGTCCTGACATCGAGAAA 1

RESULT 2544
ABX12687/C
ID ABX12687 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABX12687;
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human IL-4/IL-13 receptor DNA, antisense oligonucleotide #7.
XX
XX
XX Human; inflammation; 2',6'-diaminopurine; DAP; antisense therapy;
XX DAP-modified oligonucleotide; pulmonary disease; respiratory disease;
XX neurological disease; cardiovascular disease; rheumatological disease;
XX digestive disease; cutaneous disease; ophthalmological disease;
XX urinary system disease; pathogen infection; genetic disease; cancer;
XX airway; nose; pulmonary fibrosis; adult respiratory distress syndrome;
XX cystic fibrosis; chronic obstructive lung disease; chronic bronchitis;
XX eosinophilic bronchitis; asthma; allergy; allergic rhinitis; sinusitis;
XX hypersensitivity; cardiac; ophthalmological; cytostatic; antineoplastic;
XX antiallergic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; atopic disease;
XX neoplastic cell proliferation; antisense; IL-4; IL-13;
XX interleukin-4 receptor; interleukin-13 receptor; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003004511-A2.
XX
XX 16-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 08-JUL-2002; 2002WO-CA001046.
XX
XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303071P.
XX
XX (TOPI-) TOPIGEN PHARM INC.
XX
XX Renzi P, Allam M, Allahverdi Z;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-247944/24.
XX
XX
XX Increasing in vivo efficacy of a nucleic acid molecule that is
XX administered to a mammal for inhibiting inflammation in mammals, involves
XX incorporating into the nucleic acid molecule at least one nucleotide
XX substitute.

XX
XX Claim 28; Page 11; 63pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for increasing the in vivo
CC efficacy of oligonucleotides and inhibiting inflammation. The
CC oligonucleotides comprise at least one nucleotide substitute of 2',6'-
CC diaminopurine (DAP) and/or its analogue. The DAP nucleotide substitutions
CC are useful for increasing in vivo efficacy of a nucleic acid molecule
CC that is administered to a mammal. The DAP-modified oligonucleotides are
CC useful in antisense therapy for treating and/or preventing
CC pulmonary/respiratory diseases, neurological diseases, cardiovascular
CC diseases, rheumatological diseases, digestive diseases, cutaneous
CC diseases, ophthalmological diseases, urinary system diseases, pathogen
CC infections, genetic diseases, general inflammation and cancers. The
CC respiratory system disease is a sickness associated with an inflammation
CC of the lungs, the airways and/or the nose. The respiratory system disease
CC is selected from pulmonary fibrosis, adult respiratory distress syndrome,
CC cystic fibrosis, chronic obstructive lung disease, chronic bronchitis,
CC eosinophilic bronchitis, asthma, allergy, allergic rhinitis, sinusitis
CC and hyperosinophilic. The DAP-modified oligonucleotides are more stable
CC in the body, more effective, and less toxic than standard antisense
CC oligonucleotides. DAP or its analogues are more effective than other
CC substitutes of adenosine. ABX12681-ABX12698 represent antisense
CC oligonucleotides for treating or preventing atopic diseases and

CC neoplastic cell proliferation
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 16 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 69 CGGGGGCGGGCGGGCGGCGG 88
DB 20 CGGGGGCGGGCGGGCGGCGG 1

RESULT 2545

ADA45251
ID ADA45251 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADA45251;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DE Human MSH2 gene PCR primer #10.

XX Functional allele profile; genetic inheritance; haplotype; population;
KM disease; pharmacogenetic application; selective pressure; human; MSH2;
KM MLH1; BRCA1; BRCA2; PTEN; BAP1; BARD1; p53; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003096236-A1.

XX 22-MAY-2003.

PF 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-00923327.

XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00598591.

PR 12-FEB-1997; 97US-00798691.

PR 04-AUG-1997; 97US-00905772.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-00084471.

PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-00129134.

PR 14-MAR-2000; 2000US-00524794.

XX (ONCO-) ONCOMED INC.

XX PA

XX PI

XX Murphy PD;

XX WPI; 2003-576875/54.

XX Determining a functional allele profile of a gene in a population by
PT identifying the nucleotide sequence of a gene of genomic DNA from each of
PT the individuals with a family history of functional alleles of the gene
PT of interest.

XX Example 1; Page 9; 28pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for determining a functional
CC allele profile of a gene in a population. The method comprises
CC identifying the nucleotide sequence of a gene of interest out of genomic
CC DNA from each of a population of individuals identified as having a
CC family history which indicates inheritance of functional alleles of the
CC gene of interest, and rank ordering the frequency of occurrence of each
CC haplotype, where the identity of the alleles containing each haplotype
CC and the determination of their relative frequencies constitutes the
CC functional allele profile of the gene of interest in the population. The
CC method is useful for determining functional allele profiles which are
CC useful in the treatment and diagnosis of diseases, for genetic and
CC pharmacogenetic applications, and for evaluating the degree to which the
CC gene(s) are under selective pressure. The present sequence represents a
CC PCR primer used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4471 TTTTCTTTTCTGCTGA 4490
DB 1 TTTTCTTTTCTGCTGA 20

RESULT 2546

ACD99727
ID ACD99727 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACD99727;

XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)

DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #413.

XX Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KM anticancer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KM psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KM inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US2003050268-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2003.

XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.

XX 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.

XX (KRIG/) KRIG A M.

XX (BERG/) BERG D J.

XX Krieg AM, Berg DJ;

XX WPI; 2003-521815/49.

XX Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.

XX Disclosure; Page 20; 22pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.

XX This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 2 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4459 TGGACCTTTTCTTTT 4478
DB 1 TGGCTGTTTTTTTTTTTT 20

RESULT 2547

ACD4983/c

ID ACD4983 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACD4983;

XX 10-SEP-2003 (first entry)


```

XX DE Human SR-BI gene PCR primer #1 for exon 11.
XX
XX KW Human; ss; scavenger receptor BI; SR-BI; cardiant; antilipemic;
XX KW high density lipoprotein; HDL; hormone replacement therapy;
XX KW postmenopausal female; cardiovascular disorder; coronary heart disease;
XX KW atherosclerosis; stroke; ischaemia; restenosis; congestive heart failure;
XX KW gangrene; PCR; primer.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2003044782-A1.
XX
XX PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-00779152.
XX
XX PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-00890979.
XX PR 27-FEB-1998; 98US-00031626.
XX
XX PA (ACTO/) ACTON S. L.
XX PA (MCCA/) MCCARTHY J. J.
XX
XX PI Acton SL, McCarthy JJ;
XX
XX DR WPI, 2003-503489/47.
XX
XX PT Determining if a subject has or is at risk of developing abnormally low
XX PT high density lipoprotein level, involves determining identity of allelic
XX PT variant of polymorphic region of SR-BI gene of the subject.
XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 29; 84pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to determining whether a subject has, or is at risk
XX CC of developing, an abnormally low high density lipoprotein (HDL) level,
XX CC involves determining the identity of the allelic variant of a polymorphic
XX CC region of the SR-BI (scavenger receptor BI) gene of the subject, and
XX CC comparing the allelic variant of the subject with allelic variants
XX CC associated with abnormally low HDL levels. Also included are a kit for
XX CC determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a low HDL
XX CC level (comprises a probe or primer which is capable of hybridizing to an
XX CC SR-BI gene, and thus identifying whether the SR-BI gene contains an
XX CC allelic variant of a polymorphic region which is associated with a low
XX CC HDL level) and predicting the effect of hormone replacement therapy on
XX CC the HDL level in a female subject (by identifying one or more allelic
XX CC variants of the SR-BI gene which are associated with abnormally low HDL
XX CC levels in females (especially postmenopausal females), thus predicting
XX CC the effect of hormone replacement therapy on the HDL level in the
XX CC subject). Also disclosed are methods of treating low HDL levels and
XX CC resulting cardiovascular disorders (e.g. coronary heart disease,
XX CC atherosclerosis, stroke, ischaemia, restenosis, congestive heart failure
XX CC and gangrene) by administering a compound that increases HDL levels, when
XX CC the subject has been identified as having the common allele at residue 41
XX CC of exon 8. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify an exon
XX CC from the SR-BI gene
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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```

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

```

OY 3391 CAGCTGCCACCCACCTT 3410
DB 20 CAGATGCCACCAACACCTT 1

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RESULT 2548
AADS8181/c
ID AAD58181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD58181;
XX
XX

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DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Cytokine amplifying RT-PCR primer, IL-1aR.
XX
XX KW Virus suppressing factor protein; VSF; immune cell; proteinase K;
XX KW immunoprecipitation; immunoneutralisation; viral infection; virucide;
XX KW RT-PCR; primer; ss:
XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN WO2003064461-A1.
XX
XX PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX
XX PF 30-JAN-2003; 2003WO-KR000231.
XX
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002KR-00005969.
XX
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUNEMED INC.
XX
XX PI Kim Y, Kim Y, Choi Y, Ahn J, Woo S, Sin S, Cho M, Byun Y;
XX PI Kang J;
XX
XX DR WPI, 2003-618354/58.
XX
XX PT New virus suppressing factor protein having antiviral activity produced
XX PT in immune cell stimulated by encephalomyocarditis virus variant, useful
XX PT for suppressing proliferation or replication of virus e.g. herpes virus.
XX
XX PS Example 4; Page 22; 95pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a virus suppressing factor (VSF) protein
XX CC increasingly produced in an immune cell stimulated by
XX CC encephalomyocarditis virus variant. The protein has antiviral activity
XX CC unchanged by immunoprecipitation and immunoneutralisation, is inactivated
XX CC by proteinase K, is not chosen from antiviral cytokines. The invention is
XX CC useful for preventing or treating viral infections by administering the
XX CC protein to a subject suffering from a viral infection. The invention has
XX CC antiviral activity which is to suppress proliferation or replication of a
XX CC virus belonging to Orthomyxoviridae, Picornaviridae, Retroviridae or
XX CC Herpes. The present sequence is a RT-PCR primer used in the amplification
XX CC of cytokines of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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```

Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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```

OY 3456 CCTCCGACAGACATCCAG 3475
DB 20 CCTCTATGACGACTTCAG 1

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```

RESULT 2549
ADB36804
ID ADB36804 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADB36804;
XX
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #418.
XX
XX KW de; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX KW hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX

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PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
XX (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
XX Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 221pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 2 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4459 TGGACCTTTTCTTTTCTTTT 4478
DB 1 TCGTCGTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT 20
RESULT 2550
ADB70394
ID ADB70394 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB70394;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CTHBP PCR primer SEQ ID NO:86.
DE
XX Human CTHBP PCR primer SEQ ID NO:86.
XX
XX cancer; malignant pleural mesothelioma; MPW; lung adenocarcinoma;
XX squamous carcinoma; medulloblastoma; prostate cancer; breast cancer;
XX diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; follicular lymphoma; ovarian cancer;
XX human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003021229-A2.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US0282203.
XX
XX 05-SEP-2001; 2001US-0317389P.
XX
XX 30-AUG-2002; 2002US-00236031.
XX
XX (BGHM ) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL INC.
XX
XX Gordon GJ, Jensen RV, Gullans SF, Bueno R;
XX WPI; 2003-290233/28.
XX
XX Diagnosing cancer cells in tissue sample, or determining prognosis or
XX outcome of cancer patient, by calculating ratio of expression levels of
XX genes that are differentially expressed in cancer and non cancer tissues.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 68; 396pp; English.

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XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for diagnosing the presence
CC of cancer cells or non-cancer cells in a tissue sample, or determining
CC the prognosis or outcome of a cancer patient. M1 involves providing a set
CC of genes that are differentially expressed in cancerous or non-cancerous
CC conditions, determining the expression levels of the set of genes and
CC calculating a ratio of the expression levels of the differentially
CC expressed genes. M1 is useful for diagnosing the presence of cancer cells
CC or non-cancer cells in a tissue sample, where the cancer is malignant
CC pleural mesothelioma (MPW), lung adenocarcinoma, squamous carcinoma,
CC medulloblastoma, prostate cancer, breast cancer, diffuse large B-cell
CC lymphoma, follicular lymphoma and ovarian cancer, and for determining
CC prognosis or outcome of a cancer patient. The ratio of expression levels
CC of differentially expressed genes is used as an indicator of cancer type,
CC cancer class, and/or cancer prognosis, all of which are useful for
CC determining a course of treatment of a patient. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer for human CTHBP, which is used in an example from
CC the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2599 TCTATCCGACGACCTGCTTA 2618
DB 1 TCTCTCCGACGACCTTCCTTA 20
RESULT 2551
ADB99933/c
ID ADB99933 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB99933;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Vitamin D nuclear receptor antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 72.
DE
XX Cytostatic; gene therapy; antisense oligonucleotide; human;
XX vitamin D nuclear receptor; cancer; developmental disorder;
XX phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note="This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
XX backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
XX and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
XX cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2003041657-A2.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 13-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US036692.
XX
XX 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00000213.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Baker BF, Dobie K, Roach MP;
XX WPI; 2003-468578/44.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating vitamin D nuclear receptor
XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating or preventing cancer or
XX developmental disorder, or as diagnostics or research reagents.
XX

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PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 72; 122bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides
CC (AB9875-AD98952) which are targeted to a human vitamin D nuclear
CC receptor coding sequence (AB989864), and specifically hybridizes with and
CC inhibits the expression of vitamin D nuclear receptor. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with vitamin D nuclear receptor, e.g. cancer or
CC developmental disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1892 ACCTGCTGCCTCAGATCAAT 1911
DB 20 ACCTGCTGCCTCAGATCAAT 1
RESULT 2552
AD61221
ID AD61221 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD61221;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Baeyer-Villiger related cosmid library screening primer, SEQ ID 108.
XX
KM Baeyer-Villiger, BV; monooxygenase; ketone substrate; lactone; ester;
KM primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003020890-A2.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027549.
XX
PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315546P.
XX
PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E. I.
XX
PI Brumucci MG, Brzostowicz PC, Kostichka KN, Nagarajan V;
PI Rouviere PE, Thomas SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313085/30.
XX
PT Novel nucleic acid fragment useful for converting ketone substrates to
PT the corresponding lactone or ester, is isolated from *Rhodococcus*,
PT *Arthrobacter* or *Acidovorax*, encoding Baeyer-Villiger monooxygenase
PT polypeptide.
XX
PS Claim 55; SEQ ID NO 108; 225bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid fragment
CC comprising a fragment encoding a Baeyer-Villiger (BV) monooxygenase
CC polypeptide having a sequence of 542, 541, 439, 518, 462, 523, 493, 539,
CC 649, 494, 499, 545, 532 or 538 amino acids defined in the specification;
CC a nucleic acid molecule that hybridizes with the above sequence under the
CC hybridisation conditions; or their complements. The BV monooxygenase
CC fragment is useful for obtaining a nucleic acid fragment encoding a BV
CC monooxygenase polypeptide, by probing a genomic library with the
CC fragment, identifying a DNA clone that hybridizes with the fragment, and
CC sequencing the genomic fragment that comprises the above identified
CC clone, where the sequenced genomic fragment encodes a BV monooxygenase
CC polypeptide. The genes and their products are useful for converting
CC suitable ketone substrates to the corresponding lactone or ester. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a Baeyer-Villiger monooxygenase
CC related primer used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2415 GGACACCATCATCACCACC 2434
DB 1 GGACACCATCATCACCACC 20
RESULT 2553
ADD21766/C
ID ADD21766 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD21766;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse mdm2 antisense oligonucleotide #7.
XX
KM antisense oligonucleotide; mouse; mdm2; hyperproliferation;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; psoriasis; fibrosis;
KM atherosclerosis; restenosis; apoptosis modulation; p21; ss;
KM 2'-methoxyethoxy-residue; phosphorothioate backbone; murine.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003048315-A2.
XX
PD 12-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038281.
XX
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005344.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Miraglia LJ, Nero PS, Graham MJ, Monia BP, Koller E, Chiang MY;
PI Manoharan M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-577263/54.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to 5' untranslated region, coding
PT region, or intron:exon junction of nucleic acid molecule encoding mdm2,
PT useful for treating e.g. cancer, psoriasis or restenosis by inhibiting
PT mdm2 expression.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 331; 289bp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
CC the human mdm2 gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for reducing hyperproliferation of human cells. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating hyperproliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer), psoriasis, fibrosis, atherosclerosis, or
CC apoptosis, and for increasing expression of p21. The present DNA sequence
CC represents a mouse mdm2 gene antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
CC The present sequence contains 2'-methoxyethoxy-residues and has a
CC phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 998 GCCTGAAGGTGGAATCACC 1017
DB 20 GCCTGAAGGTGGAATCACC 1

```

RESULT 2554
ADD81663
ID ADD81663 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADD81663;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV PRT antisense derived probe #592.
XX
XX ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;
XX KM large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; probe.
XX
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
XX
XX PN US2003054346-A1.
XX
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.
XX
XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX
XX (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.
XX PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.
XX PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.
XX PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.
XX PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.
XX
XX PI Shannon KM, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.
XX
XX PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target
XX PT nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each
XX PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to
XX PT hybridize with target.
XX
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 736; 423pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of
XX CC oligonucleotides to hybridise to target nucleotide sequences. The method
XX CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridise
XX CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that
XX CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for
XX CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridise to a
XX CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict
XX CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target
XX CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with
XX CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a
XX CC HIV PRT antisense derived probe.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5703 CCTTCCTTTCTCTCTCTCT 5722
XX DB 1 CCTTCCTTTCTCATTTCTGT 20
XX
XX RESULT 2555
XX ADD81661
XX ID ADD81661 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD81661;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE HIV PRT antisense derived probe #590.
XX
XX

```

```

XX KM ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;
XX KM large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; probe.
XX
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
XX
XX PN US2003054346-A1.
XX
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.
XX
XX PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX
XX (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.
XX PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.
XX PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.
XX PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.
XX PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.
XX
XX PI Shannon KM, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.
XX
XX PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target
XX PT nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each
XX PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to
XX PT hybridize with target.
XX
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 734; 423pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of
XX CC oligonucleotides to hybridise to target nucleotide sequences. The method
XX CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridise
XX CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that
XX CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for
XX CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridise to a
XX CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict
XX CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target
XX CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with
XX CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a
XX CC HIV PRT antisense derived probe.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5701 TGCCTTCCTTTCTCTCTCT 5720
XX DB 1 TCCCTTCCTTTCTCATTTCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 2556
XX ADD81660
XX ID ADD81660 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD81660;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE HIV PRT antisense derived probe #589.
XX
XX ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;
XX KM large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; probe.
XX
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
XX
XX PN US2003054346-A1.
XX
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.
XX

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